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# TO ALL.

We inventory Feb. 1, and as an inducement to all who wish to purchase Clothing of any kind, we offer a discount of 10 per cent until that date.

JAS.WILDE, Jr., & CO.,

Cor. State & Madison-sts. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

# The Last Call

The excitement caused by the burning of the Post-Office is only exceeded by the Great Closing-Out Sale of one of our oldest Wholesale Jewelers. You can buy Watches, Jewelry, and Plated-Ware positively for less than half the usual prices, and first-class Goods at that. Everything war-

John G. Ashleman,

157 State-st. ARTISTIC TAILORING

### 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Standard the Highest. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 and 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

#### TO RENT. TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT No. 254 East Madison-st.

(Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CUERRNCY,
WASHINGTON, D. G., Dec. 24, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

BUSINESS CARDS.

### THE EAGLE LIQUOR CO., Wholesale Liquors,

159 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Wines and Liquors in any quantity. Good Whisky at \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per gallon. F. S. KNAPP.

Member of the Stock Exchange.

KNAPP & PEABODY.

Bankers and Brokers, 28 New-st., New York. We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds at the New York Stock Exchange on commission. Orders solicited. Refer by permission to Francis B. Peabody, of Chicago; Augustus S. Peabody, of N. Y.

#### PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

No. 3 EAST WASHINGTON'ST., CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1878.)

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 20 clock p.m. saturday, January 11, 1879, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Debarment, United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:
8,000 lbs prime rice, in double sacks, 100 lbs net each, inside twilled cotton sack and outside gunny, same as samples to be seen at this office.

18,000 lbs prime Rice office, in double sacks.
33,000 lbs sprime rice, in double sacks.
18,000 lbs sprime, i'll in round hooped barrels, full head-lined.

30.000 los sugar, b. in roune noopel head-lined sult, fine, in barrels, full head-lined, 10,000 lbs sult, fine, in barrels, full head-lined, 48 lbs alispice, 72 lbs best quality Saigon cinnar and 68 lbs ginger, ground, in M-lb net taus, 6-lb

and so lbs ginger, ground, in \( \frac{1}{4} \)-in net tins, 6-lb cases strapped.

1. 20 cans, 2-lb, corned beef, cases strapped.

60 lbs hops, 1-lb backages, 20-lb cases, strapped.

60 lbs hops, 1-lb backages, 20-lb cases, strapped.

60 lbs mustard, 4-lb tins, keen so or Coleman's.

96 lbs nutmers, best quality.

5. 000 lbs mustard, 4-lb tins, keen so or Coleman's.

96 lbs nutmers, best quality.

5. 000 lbs stable salt, in 10-lb bags, in round hooped barreis, full head-lined.

12. 000 lbs cathe salt, in 10-lb bags, in round hooped barreis, full head-lined.

12. 000 lbs can loar sugar and 12,000 lbs granulated sugar, in 100-lb net boxes, boxes to be 1 inch stuff, tongued and grooved, lined with paper, and strapped, 6,000 lbs granulated sugar, in barrela, full head-lined, 100 lbs aranuated sugar, in barrela, full head-lined, 100 lbs aranuated sugar, in barrela, full head-lined, 100 lbs granulated sugar, in barrela, full head-lined, 1

Grand Educational Excursion to Europe IN THE SUMMER OF 1879.

Extended Tours through Great Britain and the most picturesque and interesting Continental countries. Special advantages of an extraordinary character. The cheapest and best excursion ever planned. For circulars, giving full particulars, address E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass.

SCALES. PAIRBANKS' SCALES of ALL KINDS,
FAIRBANKO, MORSE & OO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAS STEPHENS. THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' Alllight Salve for burus, bolls, 
corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have (it: 25c per box.

#### SENATORIAL.

Logan Has Enough Votes to Give Him the Caucus Nomination.

Unless the Republicans Who Despise Him Assert Their Manhood.

The Democrats Again Willing to Vote for Any Able Republican.

Logan Will Castigate the Republican Party if He

His Hew-Gag Now Lures Him to Affect to Nod.

Senator Riddle Brands an "Inter-Ocean" Publication as a Concatenation of Lies.

His Recollection Regarding the Logan Achievement of Two Years Ago.

"If I Cannot Be Elected, No Other Republican Will Be Elected by This Legislature."

SENATORIAL.

LOGAN EASY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—This has been very quiet day so far as the Senatorial conflict is concerned, and, from the free and easy manner in which they take things at the Logan headquarters, it would appear that the question is settled, so far as th contest of the caucus is concerned. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and Logan may find himself no nearer his election two weeks hence than he did two years ago. In certain quarters of the Republican party the hostility to wards him is greater than it was when he sold out the party to give the election to Judge Davis. Many of those who now give him their support do so because they have been whipped in, and would, on the slightest pretense, fall out if a Republican "dark horse" whom the people would delight to honor were sprung upon the cau-cus with any show of finally securing the election. Long Jones and the other managers of the Indian Chief claim that he has about 80 votes, but it is very difficult for the most expert politician here to place their fingers on them. It would be much more correct if his strength were estimated at

SO CONFIDENT. however, are they of securing the great bolter's success that they seriously contemplate forcing a caucus this week. Whether they will do so or not time only can tell, though at the present writing Long Jones is decidedly in favor of it. Logan refuses to say much on the subject, and simply confines himself to the remark that he went in to win, and is confident of the result. At the Oglesby headquarters the day was very quiet. The Senator thoroughly understands the tactics of his antagonist, and, notwithstanding the claims of the latter, pursues the even tenor of his way, and is not the least bit discouraged. His managers are quietly at work, and what they accomplish they make no boast of. The game of politics is a good deal like the sinful game of draw-poker, and it does not always do to play the bluff.

THE DEMOCRATS
have arrived at an understanding by which they propose to keep aloof from the fight so long as it is confined to the present contestants. Should, however, a respectable minority of the dominant party refuse to be bound by the result of the trading and promising that have been going on for the last two months, and particularly during the past week, and spring upon the House a good Republican of ability and standing, they would not hesitate to give him their solid support. They will make no trade with the Independents. They got all they wanted of that two years ago. To-day the Fiat chaps thought that, on the balloting for the Speaker in the House, Jim Herrington, the Democratic candidate, would cast his ballot for Frew, but they counted without their host. Herrington voted for James. This afternoon ARTLEY

went into the Republican caucus on the appointment of the Senate Committees. He did this in order to secure the Chairmanship of a new Committee made especially for him on the question of a Labor Bureau. It is stated that this action has no political significance, but in certain quarters it is, however, whispered that, in an emergency, he may be relied upon to support Logan. Bluford Wilson has been taking a very active interest in the Senatorial campaign to-day, and there are rumors of certain combination which he has made, which, it is stated, will materially affect Logan's chances at the conclusion of the informal ballot. What these combinations are no one will tell, but it is no secret that a prominent Republican from the central part of the State has a finger in the pie. It has again been repeated, for the fourth or fifth time, that

CHARLEY FARWELL will come to town to-morrow prepared go for political gore. What he proposes to get it with no one knows at this time. His managers, Jim Root and Ed Filkins, talk loudly of big possibilities, but it is the general opinion on both sides of the House that his golden opportunity, if it ever existed, has passed. Who will be the dark horse is a ghost that will not go down. Except among the pronounced Loganites his airy presence is frequently felt, and the question is asked with more frequency by the Opposition and those who are opposed to the

do not bow in submission before the

Egyptian deity that, should be be successful, then it will be good-by to the party in the State. Those who did not carry trunks in the interest of Logan, no matter how much they have done for the State at large, will get nothing. They will be practically read out of the party, and the Literary Bureau will get up the warrant.

MR. RIDDLE'S DENIAL.

The Inter-Ocean of this date contains what

purports to be an interview with Mr. George C. Campbell, of Chicago, with the Hon. Frank Riddle, the Senator from the Fourth District, in relation to the defeat of Judge Lawrence, in the contest for the United States Senatorship two years ago. When Mr. Riddle saw that statement this evening, it is no exaggeration to say that he was mad. Happening to fall in with THE TRIBUNE man about that time, he unbosomed himself in the most emphatic and satisfactory manner:

"What have you to say, Senator, in relation to the question as to who beat Judge Lawrence two years since, as reported in this interview?" asked the reporter.

"So far as that interview relates to me," said the Senator, with a quiver in his tones, it is false in general and in detail. There's not a word of truth in it from beginning to end, and the story is so ridiculously false that I am not willing to believe that Mr. Campbell has ever said to any reporter, or to anybody else, anything to that effect. No lawyer of his reputed standing would presume to make such a statement in open violation of the facts, and with the record of the joint assembly of two years ago staring him in the face." "What about your not being friendly to

Judge Lawrence? "It's the biggest lie of all. On the night of his nomination, having heard from some of his friends that he was not a candidate, and knowing that he had written to several gentlemen at Springfield, some of them members of the Legislature, that he did not want to be a candidate under any circumstances. I wrote a note to him at the Leland Hotel, which I handed to Mr. Joel D. Harvey to take with him to Chicago to present to Judge Lawrence the next morning, urg-

ing him to stand by the nomination, at probably he was the only man could elect, and it looked as election was almost certain he would stand and make the fight. I am surprised that Mr. Campbell should make such a statement as is here printed, and also surprised that the Inter-Ocean should publish it. The fact is, I was an enthusiastic supporter of Judge Lawrence, and I would have been in every way satisfied with his

SENATOR RIDDLE.

YEARS AGO. Special Disastch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Jan. 9.—A chapter of the ancient political history of John A. Logan, the rule-or-ruin candidate for the United States Senate, has already been published in Tun Transums, creating a profound sensation here among all classes of politicians. A chapter from the medieval history of that astute politician is berewith presented, which will probably set forth some facts not hitherto known in very clear and unmistakable light. The chapter of mistory referred to relates to events which during the protracted Senatorial struggle of two years ago, and the narrator is the Encountering that gentleman in the rotunds of the Leland Hotel to-day, the representative of

the contest two years ago.
"I: o not know what use it could subserve replied the cautious Senstor, "and s much has aiready been said on that subject that I doubt the expediency of saving anything more at the present time."

"Has the whole truth ever appeared in print?" asked the reporter.

"It never has," said Mr. Riddle. "Then the truth of history and an expectan people demand it," was the pressing rejoinder. After some further besitation, Senator Riddle rielded a reluctant consent, and commenced THE FOLLOWING NARRATIVE:

"On Jan. 17, 1877, at the conclusion of the oint ballot of the House and Senate, upon my motion the joint session adjourned. There had been six joint ballots, on three of which all the Republicans in both Houses, including Easton had voted for Gen. Logan, and, in addition to had been elected as an Independent, had voted three or four times for Logan. The Republicans who had been disaffected to wards Logan, had been assured that upon the second or third joint ballots if Logan could ret the entire Republican strength he would re ceive enough votes from the opposition to in it seemed apparent to those who had been called unfriendly to Gen. Logan that the assurance he had given in regard to his election were not true. Upon the adjournment on this day in question it was quite evident to certain Repubcans, who were supposed to be somewhat dis affected to Logan, that his hopes for strength from the opposition sufficient to elect him were

POUNDED UPON FALSE PROMISES. It was thought best, after the adjournment o that day, to cal! together a caucus of the Re publican party, which met in the ladies' ordinary of the Leland Hotel, to which all the Republic ans were invited, and at which all the Republic an members of both branches of the Legislature were present, and I think Senator Buehler, in

"At that caucus the question of the success of Logan was discussed, as well as the attitude of certain members of the Republican party who had remained out of the caucus at which Gen. Logan was nominated. It was then stated by the friends of Gen. Logan that he desired to meet those members of the party who had remained out of the first caucus, whom he supposed to be unfriendly to him, for the purpose of having a conversation and an opportunity of showing them that his chances of success were such that no reasonable man would doubt his election if the Republicans were united in his

This discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee consisting of Easton, Roache and Buehler (I think), Hopkins, and myself to confer with Gen. Logan and hear his statement n regard to the probabilities of his election. This Committee met Logan in a room at the Leland Hotel in a friendly way, and he stated that he had been unable to understand why any Republican should be unfriendly to him, and that he had the kindest feeling towards all the Republicans of the Legislature, and his sole object and desire was the success of a Republican nominee, and that if it became apparent that he

was not the man to succeed in this race, HE WOULD WILLINGLY RETIRE, and abandon the field to any other Repub-lican in the State who might unite sufficient strength to secure the election; that he had no unfriendly feeling towards any of the gentlemen who had been named in any way in connec machine manipulation of the party lash.

The fact is recognized by all who insenuch as he was substantially the unanimous choice of the Republicans of the Legisla-ture to be his own successor in the United States Senate, and he thought it but fair to him that he should have the undivided support of every Republican in the Legislature as long as there was any reasonable prospect of his elec-

"He assured this Committee that if he could have the undivided support of the Republicans his success was certain. He said he had canvassed the matter thoroughly; that he knew the situation of the opposition, and was fully advised of all their movements and all their de-sires; that the principal object they desired was a division among the Republicans; and that whenever they saw that the Republican party united with a solid front in his support, that, upon the happening of two events which were probable, he would surely secure from the opposition a sufficient number of votes to elect

"He stated to that Committee that he knew from the best sources, and had the most posi-tive assurance, that, if the Independent Senators and members of the House who were at that time supporting Mr. Anderson, should become convinced that there was no prospect of the election of Anderson,—that when they abandoned him as a candidate for the Senate, he (Logan) would certainly receive from the members of the so-called Independent party in the Senate enough votes to secure his election and that, on the other hand, his success did not depend entirely upon the ab andonment by the Independents of Anderson, but that if the Democrats became convinced that there was no

chance for

THE SUCCESS OF DOV. PALMER,
and abandoned his support, that he (Logan) was
then assured by certain friends of his who were
Democratic members of the Legislature that
they would rally to his support in such a way at
least as to make his election certain.

"The members of that Committee all expressed a desire to secure, first, the success of the Re-

publican party; that, while some of them might not personally prefer Go. Logan, they pre-ferred the success of the Republican party to the success of any man in the party. This was

a friendly and confidential conversation.

"The result was a mutual piedge between
Gen. Logan and the members of this Committee by which it was agreed that Logar should receive, without division or hesitation, the unqualified support of every Republican member of the Legislature, including Senator Buehler, until it was apparent to the majority of this Committee—that was the fair undertanding of it-that Logan could not be elected Senator, and the determination of the question as to whether Logan could or could not b lected was substantially left to the decision of Col. Easton and Gen. Logan.

faith and without question on the part of the men who had been supposed to be unfriendly to Logan's election as Senator, until at least twenty-seven joint ballots had been cast.

"Prior to that time the Independents had abandoned Mr. Anderson, and the Democrats had abandoned Gov. Palmer, but still Gen. Logan received no votes from either the Independents or Democrats. After the adjournment succeeding the twenty-eighth joint ballot, it was apparent to two-thirds, and probably to hree-fourths, of the Republicans of the Legis-

But it was believed by many Republicans—a very great many—that certain other Republicans might secure volt. enough from the opposition to secure success, provided they could eceive substantially the support of the Repub

lican party. "On this afternoon, after the adjournment, Easton and myself went to Gen. Logan's room at the Leland Hotel, and told him that we had which be had made with us, and during the time which had elansed since that agree had been made we had as earnestly desired his election as any other of the Republican mem bers of the Legislature: but we were then convinced that we had discharged our duty to him as Republicans and our fidelity to the Republicsa Republicans and our fidelity to the Republican party, and our interests in its success in the contest required that some other candidate should be chosen by the Republicans, and we informed him that we did not think his personal desire to succeed himself as Senator should stand in the way of the Republican party making at least an effort to elect some other man.

"We also told him that we could secure the written piedge of at least four Democrats who would support either Mr. Wasbburne or Judge Lawrence upon all of the ballots to be cast on the Senatorial question on the following day.

"Upon this announcement to Gen. Logan, he became quite indignant, and said to Easton and myself that if he could not be elected Mr. Wasbburne should not be. 'And.' said he, 'IF I CANNOT BE ELECTED NO OTHER REPUBLICAN WILL BE ELECTED BY THIS LEGISLATURE!"

"We told him we should not, at present at least, so far as we were individually concerned, and content leaves leaves for him as the candidate of the

least, so far as we were individually concerned, vote any longer for him as the candidate of the Republican party for the Senatorship."

#### CHICAGO.

PARWELL ON JAMES. There were no developments in the Senatoria question yesterday. Wednesday public opinion regarded the election of James as a blow to Lo gan square between the eyes. Public opinion so far as can be ascertained, has undergone no change. But many express the suspicion that James has sold out, that he went to Springfield pledged either to Farwell or Oglesby, and, to se cure his personal aggrandizement, gave himsel away to Logan. Charley Farwell is an exception to the rule. He don't think so at all.

"What, in your opinion, does James' election indicate?" was asked of him yesterday.
"It is a smashing of the Logan slate."
"You have heard the rumor, I suppose, that

"Yes; but there is no foundation for it. The "Tes; but there is no loundation for it. The proposed sale is false. He will vote, as the napers say, for Logan on the informal ballot; but what does that amount to?"

"The impression has been all along that he went to Springfield an active ally of yourself, if oot pledged to your interests."

"As far as I know, he went there an Independent. He wanted the Speakership, but in his efforts very properly declined to pledge himself to say one."

He was not pledged to any one, then?"

"So far as I know, he was piedged to no one,"
"So far as you can learn, what will be the acon of the cancus?"
"At this distance I cannot give any opinion."
"When are you going to Springfield?"

"At this distance I cannot give any opinion."

"When are you going to Springfield?"

"I have been telegraphed to go down, and shall do so in response to those dispatches."

"When do you go?"

"I shall go this evening; but I don't go to solicit the nomination of any one for Senator."

"You have friends there, though, who are understood to be pressing your claims?"

"I have opened no headquarters there, and don't propose to open any. I shall only remain there a day or two, and I wish to impress upon the public the fact that I don't seek the office."

"Do you think that any one will 'bolt' the caucus?"

caucus?"

"I have no knowledge on the subject, and have heard nothing that would enable me to form an opinion."

"Can you imagine any condition of affairs that would provoke a 'bolt'?"

"None except personal dislike for Logan. Two years ago there were men who wouldn't go into the convers on that account and there may into the caucus on that account, and there may be this year."

"What would be the result if there should be

'It would result in the defeat of both Logan and Oglesby and the election of some one else."
"Can you imagine upon whom the choice would fall if such a contingency should shap

"I have no idea who he would be." "I have no idea who he would be."
"Have you heard any one named?"
"Yes; I heard that Grant's name would be sprung. But there is hardly any possiolity of this. Logan and everybody else should get out of the way for old Dick. When Logan was hired eight years ago to represent the State, he was paid for the services rendered. Two years ago the State declined to longer employ him. The people voted for bim then with a full knowledge of what they were doing. They canceled their engagement with him, and that was all there was about it. It was also well understood then that Logan had agreed not to interfere with Dick now, and why should he try to deprive the old man of his place? He has done nothing to forfeit his claims to the public confidence, and should be re-elected."

"Do you think there can be any contributions."

re-elected."

"Do you think there can be any possibility of a combination between the Democrats and bolting Republicans, and the election of some man at present behind the curtain!"

"If the contest becomes bitter such a combination may be developed. It would only be following the precedent established by Michigan and Wisconsin, when a similar state of affairs was brought about, and Christianey and Cameron elected in place of Chandler and Carpenter."

penter."

"If such a combination should be formed who, in your opinion, would be selected?"

"I can't tell."

"By the way, I see that Senator Dearborn is reported as substantially denving that part of your interview in which you stated that he made overtures to you to enter the lists, etc."

"There must be some mistake about that My statements were entirely true, as other gen

tlemen who were present know."
"What other gentlemen were present?"
"Col Goddell for one."
"Well, how do you understand Senator Dearborn's position now!"
"I am sure he must have been incorrectly reported."

ported."
In conclusion, Mr. Fawell stated that his stay
In conclusion, Mr. Fawell stated that his stay In concusion, Mr. Fawell stated that his stay at Springfield would not exceed twenty-four hours, and that he should not attempt to "get in any work." He couldn't do this and maintain the position he had taken: that the office should seek and not be sought. Be Withdrawn, but Hill Will

#### CORRESPONDENCE. A PREDICTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Private and public dispatches from Springfield inform us that at Logan's headquarters a brass band is stationed and that it bellows forth its music to fire the hearts of his followers and to give eclat and amazement to his wonderful attempt to push himself into a position where he is not wanted

by the people of this State. We are also informed that at his rooms fre eigars abound in abundance, and that those who are inclined that way can reiresh the inner man with a dose of sour mash when required, which s very often. Of course this must be very pleasant for those who live on such things and expect something better in the future, provided

But in all seriousness, can the representatives of the Republican party at Springfield assemoled be so blind to popular sentiment as to confer the honor of the Senatorship upon this man who is using cymbols, frums, and trumpets to drown the indignant protest of the people at his the mugnant protest of the people at his receiving the honor? Can it be possible that they have forgotten how much it cost the Republican party of Illinois when John 'A. Logan voted for the bace, pay steal, and when it was discovered that he, with other false leaders of the party, had their hands in the Credit-Mobilier business, how the revulsion came back upon the party that had saved the nation, freed the slave, and made this country what it never was price. and made this country what it never was prior to the Rebellion! We will not be so doubting. The men at Springfield are representatives not only of party but of the people, and they in the honest might of patriotism will see to it that a man is sent to the United States Senate from this great State who does not only represent the Post-Office or any other office, but the interests of all alike. I would to God as a

the interests of all alike. I would to God as a Republican that I might throw my whole soul into the words I am about to write, for I know of what I speak, and I love my country and party too well to use anything but what I feel and know to be to its best interest.

The election of John A. Logan to the United States Senate—and, gentlemen of the Legislature, mark the prediction down in your notebooks—makes Illiuous a debatable State in 1830; and are we prepared for any such contingency Words are useless. You, gentlemen, have the power; see to it that you so use that power, that the interest of our State and nation will not suffer by your action.

JUSTICE.

#### JOHN L. RINAKER "MENTIONED."

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The bold and manly maner in which THE TRIBUNE has opposed the at tempt of John A. Logan to bulldoze the Legisisture into returning him to the Senate deserve commendation. So many papers have been "retained" in the interest of Logan that it is reas suring to see THE TRIBUNE boldly speaking the honest sentiments of the Republican party. We have not forgotten the fact that two years ago have not lorgotten the fact that two years ago Washburne could have been elected if Logan had abandoned his platform of "Logan or no Republican." We have not forgotten his wavering in 1872, nor have we lorgotten how, in 1874, he attempted to buildoze the State Central Committee into adopting his long resolutions committing the party to the financial heresies of that time, and which would have resulted in the that time, and which would have resulted in the defeat of resumption if they had been approved by the acceptance.

defeat of resumption it they had been by the people.

As in 1876, it is probable that neither of the principal candidates will be chosen, and in the event, Mr. Editor, that neither Logan, Oglesby, nor Farwell will carry sufficient strength to secure his own election, no name yet suggested has struck me so favorably as that of Gen. John I. Rinaker. of Carlinville, who, without any effort on his part, has been very highly spoken of in connection with the Senatorship, and than effort on his part, has been very highly spoken of in connection with the Senatorship, and than whom no more able man could be chosen or more consistent Republican be found. Though not a man to seek office, his name has been mentioned in connection with this office by several leading papers, among them the G.-D., of St. Louis, and the Post, of Washington.

As the Inter-Ocean fills its columns morning with articles pretending to be "Current Opinion," or "What the People Say," claiming John A. Logan as the ONLY man for the place, publish this as the "current opinion" of at least one

CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

#### STARTLING DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision which has startled the people from one end of the State to the other. This case was that of Charlotte C. Lazear, plaintiff in error, vs. W. B Porter, Assignee in bankruptcy of S. B. W. Gill, the absconded banker and real-estate agent. The Assignee, by order of the District Court of the United States, sold a piece of property situated in the Twentieth Ward of Pittsburg to Charlotte C. Lazear. The question as to the title came up, and the right of the wife of the bankrupt to dower was broached. This matter has long stood upon the record against the sales of real estate of bankrupts, but had never been de cided by a competent legal tribunal. It was, the case in question to have a judicial deliverance on the subject. Accordingly, it was placed before Common Pleas Court No. 1, without ar gument, and a decision asked at once. This was given, to the effect that the sale by an

Assignee divested the widow of the bankrupt of ner dower right. The Supreme Court has now reversed this, and decided that the widow's dower remains unapproachable by any power directed against the husband. This decision will affect the titles of almost all sales of real estate through assignees, and when it i remembered there were thousands of such dar remembered there were thousands of such during the last year, to say nothing of those of preyears, the importance and far-reaching
consequence of the decision will be readily perceived. The amount of suffering the decision
will cause will make most people regret that if
it be the law it was not discovered earlier; that
while doing justice to bankrupts' wives, it
should not operate to do equal if not greater
injustice to people who never went into bankrunter.

#### MORTON M'MICHAEL. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—The funera services were read over the remains of Morton

McMichael this afternoon at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: William S. Stok-ley, Mayor; J. I. Clarkhare, Judge of ley, Mavor; J. I. Clarkhare, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Henry M. Phillips. Vice-President of the Park Commission and President of the City Trusts; Dr. Charles J. Stille, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Gen. Robert Patterson, Henry C. Carey, and George W. Childs. After the services the body was taken to Laurel Hill for interment.

#### WASHINGTON.

Additional Developments Regarding the Blodgett Case.

The Disinterested McCagg and Jewett Still Busy Interviewing Congressmen.

An Inclination to Talk Down the Proposed Chicago Sub-Committee.

Hill's Case. Declaring that the Indictments Would

A Washington Newspaper Assumes

the Offensive in Architect

Senator Beck Pays His Respects to Secretary Sherman with

Much Vigor.

Not Have It.

Mormons Anxious to Have the Su preme Court Decision Made Prospective.

#### JUDGE BLODGETT. FEW DEVELOPMENTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.-There are no new developments in the Blodgett case Proctor Knott ried to call the Judiciary Com ful. A meeting was to have been held to-day to decide whether a sub-committee should b sent to Chicago, but owing to the adjournmen for the funeral ceremonies of Representative Hartridge, it was not practicable to hold a meeting. It is probable that there will be one to-morrow morning, when the subject will be finally determined. The members of the Judiciary Committee and Congress men who know about the subject are not agreed as to the expediency of sending a sub-commi tee to Chicago. Some of Blodgett's persona friends in Congress who are not members of the Judiciary Committee are earnest in their protes that the entire inquiry should be conducted here. It is noticeable that the persons who give expression to these opinions are those who have for the most part RIDICULED THE CHARGES,

and who declare that there is nothing in the young men. On the contrary, the Representaanxious for an investigation are equally earnest that a committee should be sent to Chicago. Carter Harrison thinks this is indispensable, and that the investigation here would be of little consequence at this period in the session, and with the present condition of business before the Judiciary Committee, and the preoccupation of the different members of that Com-

It has been impossible to obtain expressions of opinion from the Committeemen themselves. A few, however, have expressed views to the following effect: Proctor Knott is very doubtful of the possibility of sending a committee there. Stenger inclines to the opinion that if any considerable number of witnesses are to be examined, a committee should go there. Conger, who has just arrived, appears to think that

### Washington is THE PROPER PLACE

for the investigation. Conger has received a number of letters from friends of Judge Blod gett in regard to the whole subject, and evidently is well-informed as to the Blodgett side of the case. Frve, of Maine, thinks a commit tee will to Chicago, and he would himself be Davenport Committee in New York to which he has been assigned, and to go with the Chicago Committee. The New York investigation would be necessarily political, and the single Republican member upon it would have a great deal of barassing and troublesome work to do.

It is stated that Blodgett's friends have indi-

cated their desire that Frye should represen the Republicans in the Sub-Committee. By Blodgett's friends it is probably to be understood that Congressmen, more especially Messrs. E. B. McCage and Judge Jewett both of whom continue to do active duty on the floo

#### of the House and elsewhere INTERVIEWING MEMBERS

McMahon, of the Committee, has no informa thinks that he will be so much engaged in work on the Potter Committee that he could not pos sibly go to Chicago. Harris, of Virginia, has no opinion as to the probable intentions of the Committee. Harris is Chairman of the Elections Committee, and has really thus far had very little to do with the Judiciary Committee So far as any suggestions noteworthy of con tions of the Sub-Committee, should one be sent to Chicago, they are these: That the Committee should consist of Proctor Knott, Chairma of the Judiciary Committee; Lynge, of Wiscon sin, who is still in the West; and Frye, of Maine The two former are Democrats.

McCage and Jewett, it is understood, will

leave for Chicogo to-morrow, or as soon as the Sub-Committee matter is settled. They evi dentl; are waiting here to ascertain whether a mittee will be appointed, and to

USE WHAT INFLUENCE THEY CAN o secure the appointment of a sub-committe such as in their judgment would be proper These gentlemen both have apparently endeavored to create the impression on the minds of representatives of the Chicago press that they were in no way interested or concerned with whom they have talked, however, sa that the gentlemon create a very different impression upon them, and seemed to have the case very much on their minds, and appear some way to be endeavoring to control matters at this end. One gentleman with whom Jewett and McCagg have both talked has said that the real purpose of McCagg is to prevent at all bazards the appointment of a special committee of which by any possibility Carter Har Meanwhile efforts to obtain possession of the

they are contained to the office of the Clerk of the House to-day, carefully sealed them there, and deposited them in the safe. Harrison, as he was about to do this, said' "I am going to send them up and place them where no human being can get at them."

Harrison took the four large envelopes in which

charges and specifications

POLYGAMY.

TROUBLE IN THE MORMON CAMP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Delegate Cannon, of Utah, is very much concerned at the re-cent decision of the United States Supreme

### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Court, which declares that the United States was against polygamy are constitutional.

Apostle Cannon has a personal interest in the
matter, as he himself is a polygamist. Cannon is now directing his efforts to have the Admin-istration take a position that the decision shall be regarded as prospective, and shall not be en-forced as to existing Mormon marriages. The argument made is that, if the decision shall now vigorously enforced, it will bring desolation into many honest homes, as even the enemies of polygamy must admit that there are many sin-

force this law would CAUSE INDESCRIBABLE SUFFERING, and bring ruin to many worthy people. It is further argued that the law has always been regarded in the Territory as a dead letter, and that Mormons had a legitimate right to so consider it on account of the inertness of the Government, and the fact that no prosecutio were made or attempted under it. In view of these and other considerations, the Administra tion will be strongly urged to decide not to enforce the decision except with respect to polygamous marriages that may be hereafter contracted. Cannon has already called the attention of the President and members of the Administration to this view of the case, and it is probable that some influential Congressman will volunteer to support Apostle

SECURE THIS DECISION Should such a policy be adopted it, would be equivalent to declaring that Mormonism should be tolerated during the lifetime of Mormons now living, but that no more polygamous margeneration that portion at least of the religious belief and practices of the Mormon Church must be abandoned. Of course it will be urged, on the other hand, that the officer of the Government who are sworn to execute the laws must execute them as interpreted b the United States Supreme Court, and that the must have no more discrimination as to polygamy in Utah-than they could as to bigamy in the District of Columbia, or any of the Territories. The question is surrounded with many difficulties, and will undoubtedly soon receive the mature consideration of the Cabinet.

#### THE INDICTED. SOME ONE TALKING FOR HILL

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The National Republican of this morning contains the following extraordinary statement, which is said to have emanated in some way from the friends of report has no foundation: "It is understood that the so-called conspiracy trials of Federal officers out in Chicago, in which Supervi Architect Hill, among others, stands indicted for alleged irregularities in certain contracts House, will not be prosecuted to a final result. It appears that the testimony stantial that the prosecuting officers have abandoned all ideas of getting a conviction in any of the cases. The programme now is to try ex-Architect Potter's case, and, his innocence being established, to enter nolle prose quis in the others. To this arrangement Mr.
Hill dissents. He will demand a trial under
the indictment against him, for the purpose of
getting a legal vindication which he knows is
his due."

#### STIVED QUARTERS.

THE PRESENT HALLS OF CONGRESS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Funeral coremonies at the Capitol are always impressive, but it is not often that two entire days are devoted by either House to the memory of a member. That was the case to-day, as the House did no business prior to the funeral services of Mr. Hartridge, and also adjourned yesterday on ure to the bad atmosphere of the House. I would be unfair to charge all the several recent deaths of Congressmen upon this as an immediate cause, but it cannot be ignored as a primary influence in leading to such sad results.
The two chambers in which the Senate and the House sit for business are set within chambers like boxes inside boxes, and the original light and air in through long conduits, having their extremities in the billside on which the Capitol stands and a generating ray of light never gets within the double thickness of ground glass which makes the skylights, and is unterly excluded by the interior walls which are perforated only for the admission of light to the encircling galleries and committee-rooms. It is from the asphyxiating air of such halls that the members rush out into the changeful atmosphere of the Washingand lever, and the drinking men to seek relief and lever, and the drinking men to seek relet in alcohol. Six members of the present house have died. They are Quinn. of New York; Welding, of Nebrasas; Williams, of Michigan; Douglas, of Virginia; Hartridge, of Georgis; and Leonard, of Louisiana. In the Forty-fourth Congress there were eight deaths.

GREENBACKERS MOVING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Nation in the next Congress propose to make the most that is possible out of their position. A call has been issued from the headquarters of the Na tional party here for a meeting of Greenback Congressmen elect for Feb. 22. Most of the gentlemen have responded. The subjects agreed upon to be discussed are the Eight-Hour law, the Speakership, and specific greenback measure. The Nationals declare that they do not prot to go into the caucus of either party, and will hold their own caucus, but will have D proclivities if sufficient inducements are made them by Democratic leaders.

The Committee on Ways and Means has been assigned next Wednesday as the occasion on which to report the number of bills perfected by the Committee. The first which will be reported is one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive for customs dues United States notes so long as such notes are equivalent to coin. The proposed bill prepared by the Treasury Department, entitled "An act to Treasury Department, entitled "An act to facilitate the collection of customs," will not be reported by the Committee. Mr. Wood will also report a bill to suspend the operation of the sinking fund; also, a bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in denominations as low as \$10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, exchangeable in sums of \$50 and upward into

exchangeable in sums of \$50 and upward into 4 per cent bonds; also a bill to amend the existing laws regulating protests and appeals on the entry of merchandise into custom-houses, and Mr. Wood hopes to be able on that day to report the bill changing the duties on sugar.

SENATOR BECK'S SPECH
on his silver resolution was remarkable more for the manner and circumstances than for its statements. He severely arraigned the entire fiscal policy of the Administration, characterized specie resumption as a farce, said that, while it was claimed as an indication of business prosperity, the claim was a mockery and a delusion, and that realiy the Treasury was in a worse and that really the Treasury was in a worse condition than it had almost ever been before. Secretary Sherman throughout the arraignment was an interested spectator.

### LAND SURVEYS.

THE GRODETIC PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Capt. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has been before the House Committee on Appropriations in regard to the proposition to transfer his office to the Interior Department and give in the case, witnesses that were wanted in the case were kidnapped in this city and carried in a close carriage, against their will, across the river into New Jersey, and, what is singular about it, there does not seem to have been the slightest word said about State rights.

slightest word said about State rights.

It was a curious scene, and one not to be forgotten. The little party were seated in the diping-room of Mr. Jenkins, Mayor Ayres with pen in hand to write down what Graham had to say. Mr. Jenkins cautioned him at first, but he seemed anxious to exculpate himself, and told a long and rambling story, which wearied the pattence of his auditors, until the Sheriff, who had been doing a little of the eagle eye, blurted out, "Graham, you're lying, and you know it." Then they told him some things that evidently astonished him, for he rose up and exclaimed. "Yes, I have; scratch that out and begin again." Mr. Jenkins then asked him again: "Do you

Air. Jenkins then asked him again: "Do you say that, without fear or favor, without solicitation, or promise of reward, or offer of any kind, you desire to make a confession?" Graham replied, "I do; I am not going to lie. I am going

to make a clean breast of it. You can follow up what I tell you." Then followed the long story of the crime from its inception until its con-pletion, with the story of his own misery and

Hunter was soon given to understand that

the links were coming to light one by one, and the Sheriff could not resist the temptation to tell him that he had found out where he changed his hat on that night. Hunter was

changed his nat on that night. Hunter was soon after brought up again and fully committed. The Government declining then to present any testimony, Graham was committed on the same charge. It was on the 9th of June that the trial opened. Hunter had at once secured James M. Scovel, of Camden, and Aaron

oured James M. Scovel, of Camden, and Aarol M. Thompson, of this city, as his counsel. Before the case came to trial they had also secured the assistance of ex-Secretary Robeson, who was the predecessor in office of Prosecutor Jenkins. After an effort to quash the indictment

for want of jurisdiction and for indefinitene

the trial began. The first witness was tiraham Since his arrest he had improved very much it appearance. The bloated, dissipated appear ance was gone, and he had gained twent;

to thirty pounds since flunter had seen him last. The court-room is not a small one, but is crowded in its accommodations for the Bench and Bar. The table for counsel was hardly large enough for all, and the prisoners and witness were not more than trouts fort part. Hunter exampled, seet here.

twenty feet apart. Hunter occupied a seat just

back of Gen. Robeson, who took a laboring our all through the trial. I sat just behind Graham just as he was telling his terrible story, and could watch Hunter without his seeing me. Mr. Jenkins had the story down so well that the witness fever had to abswer except in a direct way and people in the property of the story of the very few objectives.

the witness wever had to abswer except in a direct way, and none of the very few objections raised by Gen. Robeson were sustained except one, and that a very important one. Gen. Robeson asked if there had not been two confessions. Mr. Jenkins was compelled to admit that there had been,—the first of them, as has been stated, false, To this Gen. Robeson replied calling for the paper, and, to Mr. Jenkins in tense discuss, the objection on his part proved.

The story that Graham told upon the witness

stand is one of such cold, designing, heartless murder that it would seem impossible, unless we admit that Hunter is guilty, and then it seems characteristic. Hunter is a tall, dark-complexboned man of 55 years of age. He has a large head, cold gray eyes, a sharp-pointed beard—altogether, a face indicative of an iron will and a cold, rejentless nature that would

will and a cold, rejentless nature that would stop at nothing which stood in his way. All day long he sat there and listened as he might to a sermon addressed to some other poor miserable sinners. He never moved a muscle, except now and then to chew an imaginary end for a more of or two. Once or twice he smiled.

ntense disgust, the object

suffering.

### NOTES AND NEWS

OLD CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Virginia is pre aring to present a claim of \$120,000 and Marynd a claim of \$70,000, with eighty years' interest, for moneys advanced to aid in the original building of the Capitol. This is to be followed by claims from Virginia and other States for oneys advanced during the War of 1812.

ARMY COOKING. board of officers examine the army cooking, and make experiments for improving it. The result of their labors will be embodied in a manual for army cooks. Another Board has investigated the army bakeries, and will issue a manual on

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
Librarian Spotford's annual report shows that the Congressional Library now contains in round numbers 852,000 volumes and 120,000 pamphiets The prospects for a new library building are good, and it will probably be erected in Judiciary Square, although property-holders on Cap-itol Hill bave several sites, which they offer at

WOMAN SUFPRAGE. The eleventh annual Convention of the Na-tional Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its sessions to-day. Mrs. Cany Stanton presided, and the familiar faces of the ladies who lead the movement were all to be seen. The speakers were rather severe on President Haves for not advocating female suffrage in his

Some of Senator Chaffee's friends say that he has reconsidered his letter in which he implied that he would consent to become a candidate, and will now, under no circumstances, permit

THE ARMY BILL. Representative Hewitt has decided to incorporate in the Army bill that portion of the bill of the Burnside Commission which provides for the reorganization of the army, but Hewitt will omit from it the portion relative to the staff. It is believed that Foster, of the Sub-Committee, having the bill under consideration, will agree

The following letter from a friend of Gen. Hancock to another friend of his here was re-ceived to-day:

ceived to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7. 1879—76 My Dear Colonel. The adreit manner in which Gen. Hanconstitutional portions of the Army bill attracts a great deal of attention. He himself does not, seem to see it, and the mention in the papers to-day of a dinner given by Banning, which he is to attend to-night, worries a good many of his political friends. He has been the champion among military men of the subordination of the military to the civil power, and now his letter on the new bill shows that he has changed front, and has become an opponent of his own avowed doctrines. Banan opponent of his own avowed doctrines.
ning is said to be a Thurman man, and the
cock men here seem to think this is a tri
Banuing's to kill Hancock off. SHERMAN AND STANTON.

Gen. Sherman authorizes a denial of a long-tanding story concerning himself and Mr. Stanton. It was reported that on an occasion near the close of the War Gen. Sherman had spoken very contem ptuously of Secretary Stanton, and characterized him in terms peculiarly emphatic as "a mere clerk." This story has had currency ever since the War, and Gen. Sher. it, as he now does, and authorizes this denial to be made public.

There are grave apprehensions that Repre-sentative Schleicher, of Fexus, may not be able to withstand the combined attack of erysipelas and pneumonia, from which he is now suffering. He has been delirious for most of the time for two days, and attendants have to be constantly there were doubts of his recovery. No one is

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Charles Thompson, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation delegates, D. H. Ross, Samuel Smith, W. P. Adair, and S. H. Downing, of the Cherokee Nation; P. Porter and D. Hodges, of the Creeks, tion; P. Porter and D. Hodges, of the Creeks, and Gen. B. F. Overton, of the Chickasaws, called on the President to-day. Chief Thompson and Porter made brief speeches, stating that their people were in a prosperous condition and were opposed to the transfer of the Indians to the war Department. The President replied that he was exceedingly glad to near that the Indians of the Indian Territory were doing so well, and wished that they would continue to prosper and cultivate the arts and sciences of civilization and advance in various branches of education. He said the toolnts presented by the Government, and that, so far as he was concerned, he would do all he could to have the views and wishes of the Indians carried out. Above all, he would see that the treaties with the Indians should be faith fully observed by the Government.

Secretary Schurz, Commissioner Hayt, and Inspector Hammond were present during the

The discussion of the sugar question was resumed to-day before the House Committee. Mr. Hitch, an importer of sugar from Brazil and the Pullipoine Islands, opposed the proposition to establish one rate of duty on sugar to No. 16 Duten standard, arguing that it would wholly destroy the trade on low-grade sugars. By refining these sugars, a pure article could be produced equal to No. 16 Dutch standard, which could be sold cheaper than the retines sugars of suy foreign planters in the world. It was a fallacy to depend on foreign planters to give us pure sugars when we can produce them ourselves.

grades.
Mr. Searies, of Connecticut, advocated a duty
of four cents a pound on sugar, and was against
the relatingous.

Adjourneds

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims has determined to clear its docket, and fifteen bills were ordered reported to the House at the first opportunity. One hundred claims remain.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

John T. Green, of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Ship-Building Company, of Wilmington, Del., was before the House Naval Committee, at the instance of ex-Secretary Robeson. He testified that the contract for the construction of the new ino-clad Amphirite, partly from old naterial of the condemned vessel of the same name, was advantageous to the Government.

In the course of the construction of the new ship there had been five contracts, the first two dependent mainly on the disposal of the material, and the others contingent upon an appropriation by Congress.

SECHETARY SHERMAN

asked the Appropriation Committees to-day for \$50.000 for the expenses of transporting silver buillion from the Pacific coast to New York for the remainder of the fiscal year. The Secretary also asked an annual appropriation of \$50.000 for the same purpose. In the course of his remarks the Secretary said that the railroads were charging exorbitant rates for this service, and suggested that the Committee recommend legislation limiting fraightage, and compelling a reduction of the rates.

reduction of the rates.

The 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day aggregated \$4,155,000.

aggregated \$4,155,000.

Sentar Howard Representative Cox have been authorized by the Joint Committee on Library to prepare for the Senste and House, respectively, bills providing for a national dibrary building in this city, but not designating the site. Mr. Dawes' bill appropriating \$250,000 for

a national museum building (fire-proof) is approved by the Senate Committee.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The House Committee on Education and Labor to-day authorized Representative Willis (Ky.) to report to-morrow a bill heretolore agreed upon by the Committee providing that not more than fifteen Chinese shall be admitted to this country on any way were well. to this country on any one vessel, with a request that the House specially assign the earliest cossible day for its consideration. The Committee also changed the bill so as to provide that the date to go into effect shall be the 1st of next July.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS For want of a quorum, the New York Cu tom-House nominations were not considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce. Senator

NOMINATIONS.

The President was nominated John C. Bridge Appraiser of Merchan lise at Baltimore.

The President mominated Nelson C. Sherman Postmaster at Cleveland, O.

The well-known case of Biggins vs. ex-President Grant was taken up in the Circuit Court to-day, but not concluded. The

#### THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—A large number of petitions were presented, many in favor o the bill granting arrears of pensions. In an swer to a question by Mr. Howe, Mr. Ingalls stated that he proposed to call up that bill as oon as the bill to amend the Patent laws is disposed of.

Mr. Beck called up his resolution of the 7th

inst., referring to the Committee on Finance the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to he resolution of Dec. 3 relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of customs dues, and its disposition. He criticised the an swer of Dec. 3, and said that specie resumption had been reached by the ruin of hundreds of ousands of the best men of the coun try. All he (Beck) was seeking to do was to require the Secretary to use the silver coin as ne es gold coin in the payment of interest and forbid him increasing the bonded debt of the untry. The Secretary had not answered the solution as a public officer should. He well new that he had not paid a dollar of silver coin as interest on the public debt. Mr. Beck spoke of Secretary Sherman as the "autocrat of the Treasury Department, " and said it was true, as said by Bismarck, "he who holds the money bags controls the politics of the country. Congress ought to see to it that the laws are executed in the interest of the people. He quoted from the answer of the Secretary, and spoke of some of it as nousense. He showed scant respect for the Sepate and none for the law. The Secretary was the trustee and agent of the people, and not of the creditors of the Government. He had no right to allow the condholders to say in what coin they would

take their interest,
Mr. Beck then argued that the Secretary had
increased the interest-bearing debt of the United
States \$105,000,000. This was not a very flatterincreased the interest-bearing debt of the United States \$105,000,000. This was not a very flattering exhibit, when business of all kinds was so depressed. Unless the Secretary could show some law authorizing him to divert silver coin from the purpose for which it was intended he was guilty of official misconduct. In a short time the Finance Committee would be controlled by new men, and then it would be seen whether the Secretary of the Treasury could violate the law as he pleased. Officers should be made to obey the law. Haff the deficiency bills annually before Congress arose from disregard of law. He argued that there had been a contraction of the currency; that the last report of the Treasurer showed that the legal-tender notes of denominations from \$1 to \$50 in circulation on the 30th of June last were \$10,914,000 below the amount outstanding upon that date in 1877, and the \$100 notes were \$2,407,000 less that were in eirculation in 1877. Now it was the purpose of the Secretary to issue large notes, and further contract the currency by substituting them for small ones. He (Beck) thought it doubtful if one-half the outstanding legal-tender notes were now in circulation. If the Secretary should be allowed to copyert the smaller notes into larger ones, and not issue silver coin, the people would soon have no currency except that which the National banks supplied. He (Beck) had fought as hard as any one to make legal-tenders receivable for customs duties. He had a bill now before the Finance Committee for that purpose. It should be reported without delay, and passed. As much as he favored that measure, he would not allow the Secretary to receive these notes in violation of law, as he was now doluz. The notes should be received those notes in violation of law, as he was now doing. The notes should be received in accordance with law, and not in plain violation of it. He wanted such measures adopted as would compel the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the existing law, and let him know that he was second of Congress to carry out the

Mr. Beck quoted at some length from the speeches of Secretary Sherman when a member of the Senate, to show that he advocated the punishment of public officers failing to execute the leves. Mr. Windom reported back, with amend-ments, the Indian Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow for

consideration.

Mr. Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next. Hejected by a rising vote—yeas, 11; nays, 24.

A message was received from the House announcing that the funeral of the late Representative Hartridge, of Georgia, would take place in the hall of the House at 3 o'clock, and inviting the Senate to be present.

A resolution accepting the invitation was agreed to.

The resolution deferring the answer of the Finance Committee was then passed, and the bill to amend the Patent laws was taken up, and Mr. Wadleigh spoke in favor thereof. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors recovered took a resease until 8 o'clock.

opened took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the Senate, headed by Vice-President Wheeler, and Secretary Gorham. proceeded to the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Hartridge, of Georgia.

Upon returning to the Chamber Mr. Thurman renewed the protion of this receiving to adjourn renewed the motion of this morning to adjourn over until Monday. Rejected. Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

\*The desk of the late Representative Julian Hartridge (Georgia) was draped, and upon it was a handsome basket of flowers.

A resolution was adouted that the funeral services shall be held in the Hall of Representatives at 3 o'clock to-day, and inviting Senators

Recess.
The galleries were crowded when the House assembled after the recess. At 3 o'clock the Senators entered, preceded by the Vice-fresident and Secretary of the Senate, and took dent and Secretary of the Senate, and took seats in the body of the hall. The Supreme Court next entered (the Judges clad in their robes of office) and took seats provided for them in front of the Speaker's desk to the left. The President and Cabinet were next ushered in, taking seats to the right of the Speaker's desk. The Committee of Arrangements proceeded slowly down the main asse, all present standing. The body of the late Representative, inclosed in a hand-some casket advaned with wreaths and crosses of flowers, was then borne to the catafalque in front of the Speaker's desk.

After religious services the lid of the coffin was removed, and members approached and took a last glance at the features of their late colleague. The casket was then borne out of the hall, followed by the President and Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senate, and Georgia delegation. The Speaker accompanied the funeral cortege to the depot, and on his return the House adjourned.

### APPELLATE COURT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 9.—The business of the

present term of the Appellate Court is nearly finished. Following are to-day's proceedings: 3l. Sapp vs. Phelps et al., appellants; time to file reply-briefs extended to the 12th. 10b. Tefit vs. Hard; motion for leave to file record and abstract denied. Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

#### NEW ORLEANS:

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—In the case of the United States against the nine or ten person from Natchitoches indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the Election laws, some seriou constitutional questions have been raised, and two pleas were filed by the defendants' counse this morning touching the constitutionality of the acts of Congress and the statutes under which they are to be prosecuted,

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The December re port of the Joliet Penitentiary shows 1,548 convicts there to Dec. 31.

The State Board of Agriculture held its closing session to-day, and transacted some routine business. President Gillam deliyered his farewell address, and the Board adjourned. The new Board will meet next week to locate the State Fair and transact other business.

#### CRIMINAL NEWS.

Hunter, the Camden Fiend, Makes a Confession of His Hideous Guilt.

He Will Pass from Earth To-Day, to Go We Know Not Where.

Recital of the Hiring of Graham His Journeyman-Mur-

Welk Arm-in-Arm with the Victim, Pollowed by the Journeyman.

Unskillful Consummation of the Bloody Business by Both Murderers

Visit to the Victim by the Master-Murderer to Tear Off the Bandages.

A Napoleonic Nerve Evinced During the Whole of the Trial.

Interesting Testimony in the Murder Trial at Norwich, Conn.

CAMBEN, Jan. 9 .- It is understood that Hunter has made a confession which confirms the general allegations made by Graham, and in it Hunter admits he committed the deed to se-cure the money to satisfy the demands of an abandoned woman; that he did not fear Graham, as he had been in other villainies with him; that he would never have been found out had he put up the money to send Graham out of the country. He thought, however, that Gra-ham had left for parts unknown, and he was as-

tounded when he heard of his arrest. Many circumstances combined to make the murder of James M. Armstrong by Benjamin Hunter one of the most remarkable crimes of the decade in the East. The victim was a wellknown business man in this city, the murdered man equally well known, and for years a respected and well-to-do storekeeper. The crime was planned long beforehand, and carried through with cool, calculating disregard of consequences that makes one shudder as he thinks of it. It will be better to tell the story as it ame out, for it had all the elements of a well-

lanned tragedy.

It was only a tew minutes past 7 o'clock when gentleman, living on Vine street, Camden, He went out and found a man lying on the sidewalk, bleeding profusely from wounds the aid of a policeman who, for a wonder, was at hand, and was taken to an apothecary shop near by. There it was found that there was a cut on the top of his head, from which the brain was protruding. There was also a cut on the forehead, one over the left eye, and another on the back of the head. The man was utterly unconscious. Papers in his pocket proved him to be James M. Armstrong, a music publisher, hving at 804 North Seventeent street, and having his place of business at 710 Sanson street, right in the heart of the city By midnight it was deemed safe to remove im, and he was taken in a carriage to his home All the blows had evidently been struck with a machinist's hammer, which, with a batchet, were found pear where the man was picked up. Here was a clew so direct that the police had no trouble whatever in finding that Armstrong had gone over on that night to call upon Ford W. Davis, who was a debter of Armstrong. On the hammer and the hatchet were the initials "F. W. D." Davis bours before the Philadelphia papers had heard of the affair. In fact, the little Camden Post, that comes out in the afternoon, was the first paper to get the news, and so late was the matter presented to the Philadelphia police that none of the Philadelphia afternoon papers had a word of it. The first report of it in this city was found in the morning papers on Friday. The evening before James P. Danaris, who had been a partner of Davis, learning that he too was wanted, came in and gave himself up. It was a clear case. Never had the police dope so well. Meanwhile the unfortunate victim was lingering unconscious at his residence, with no hope whatever of his recovery. The next morning be died, having never shown consciousness for a single minute after the fatal blows. And the Camden police told the reporters that the evidence against Davis was very strong. Davis himself wrote to his family that he would be at home in a day or two, and, sure enough, when the public examination came, he proved an alibi, to the complete satisfaction of all, and the police were

Inquiry as to the people who had anything to do with Armstrong in a business way brought out the fact that Benjamin Hunter had been ther, it was ascertained that Armstrong had told his son and some of his men of his intention of going to Camden on that night to see Davis. But suspicion became almost conviction when it was ascertained that Hunter was a creditor of Armstrong to the amount of about \$6,000, but held policies on his life to the amount of \$26,000, all of which had been recently issued to Armstrong and at once assigned to Hunter, who had paid the premium on them. The first thing that directed suspicion to Hunter was his mark ed aversion to the idea of giving his aid in working up the affair when Sheriff Daubman appealed to him as a former partner of the deceased. Then came the discovery that the policies had only been taken out in December of the year before, and the second quarterly payment was not yet due upon them. The warrant was issued on the Monday after Armstrong had dled on Friday. Hunter was taken to Camden and put in jail. Both the Sheriff and the Prosecuting Attorney could have wished for a little more evidence, for this was all the testimony that they could get, and against this Hunter could plead his previous good character, his age, and his lack of motive, for he was presumably worth about \$30,000. They were satisfied that he had not been alone in the affair, and for that reason looked upon him as the brain that conceived and planned for

other to execute. Hunter was remanded, and was safe at any rate for two or three months. But Mr. Jenkins and Sheriff Daubman were more than ever and Sheriff Dauhman were more than ever satisfied, though they would hardly admit it to themselves, that they must find out something more before they could hope to face a jury. Daubman had that conviction to which a man will often stick in spite of evidence. He knew that Hunter had called at Armstrong's house when he was lying on his death-bed. He waited until the physicians had gone, watched his opportunity, and induced the servant to leave the room long enough to permit him to misplace the bandage so that the wound was set to bleeding afresh. The murder was done with the nammer that had been picked up in the street, but how to trace the hammer! Two of the ferrymen had seen a man who answered to the description of Hunter on the boat that night, and acting in such a way as to attract their extractions. man who answered to the description of Hunter on the boat that night, and acting in such a way as to attract their attention. Then he found a bar-keeper in a saloon near the ferry who had noticed two men in his saloon on the night of the murder, and one of them had blood upon his hands. Who was the other man? The officers began to watch for the persons who had been seen with flunter, who knew him, and who had business with him. The moment that he found out Thomas Graham, who had formerly worked for Hunter, he felt that his search was ended. Hunter had been paying his board for some time, and Graham on the day after the murder had shaved his mustache and changed his hat. This was all until the l'thof February, when Prosecutor Jenkins received a "personal."

saying that the man who did the deed could be disclosed for \$5,000. The required "personal" was inserted in the Ledger, but nothing came of it until Mr. Taylor, the city editor of the Times, sent a note to Mr. Jenkins, saying that he could tell him who wrote the anonymous letter if he wanted to know. The way in which he found out was this. A liquor-dealer whom Graham was wont to patronize had, while drunk, dropped so many hints that he felt sure that he was ruilty. He had also told of flunter's buying a soft felt hat to replace the tail hat he was in the habit of wearing. This was enough. The warrant was procured at once, but it was not so easily served. The poor wretch who had been hired to become an assassin had been growing more and more afraid, and was in the habit of coming home late at uight and entoring by the back door. So that, it was not until the night of the 19th of March, eight weeks after the murder, that he was arrested, just as he was going into the floure a few minutes before midnight. It was 10 'clockin the morning when The party, consisting of Prosecutor Jeukins, Sheriff Daubman, and Detective Yoder, of the Jersey had no jurisdiction,—in short, Hunter could not be tried anywhere for the murder. This was pretty foreibly exploded by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals, which said in pretty plain language.—Chief-Justice Beasley delivering the opinion—that no New Jersey court would ever decide that anything could prevent its trying a man for a murder committed within her boundaries. This was not could prevent its trying a man for a murder committed within her boundaries. This was not the last chance. Gen. Robeson had fought the case so well that it was reported he would carry the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States on a question of want of jurisdiction, but he stopped here. An effort was made to have the Governor call a special meeting of the Board of Pardons, which, under the cumbersome statutes of New Jersey, consists of the Court of Errors and Appeals and the lay Judges, so that one Judge had an opportunity to sit upon the case three times. This the Governor refused to do, and on Saturday last Sheriff Caihoun, by order of the Governor, informed him that there was no hope. mionight. It was 1 o'clock in the morning when The party, consisting of Prosecutor Jeukins, Sheriff Daubman, and Detective Yoder, of the Central office in this city, arrived at the residence of Mr. Jenkins in Camden. It can hardly fail to strike the reader that the River Delaware, which forms the coundary between the two States, is a very mythical State line. Hunter was taken from his home in this city to Camden without a hint of a requisition, Graham was hurried off in the same manner, and, later in the case, witnesses that were wanted in the

Norwice, Conn., Jan. 9.—In the Cobb mur-der trial to-day, Mrs. Cobb testified that she knew Bishop a year before he was married. His wife and she had been school-girl acquaintances. Her husband and Bishop were intimate friends. Bishop supplied the Cobb and Waterman families with groceries. Sometimes it became neces-sary for him to come several times a day. Her ousband was always there. Her husband was ill in January so he could not attend to his duties. Cobb used to buy his own tea. Bishor offered to furnish it, but he declined. One day Bishop brought up tes enough for a drawing and said, "Fix that for Charlie to-night; be'll never know the difference." She did so. Charlie complained that it was very bitter. She explained, and he said, "I don't want any more of that tes." The morning Cobb died Bishop called several times. He and Cobb were alone at one time. Afterwards sh saw him chewing something be said Bishou had given him. Soon he had a nap. The children coming in, awakened him. He arose, staggered to his chair, and called for his medicine. She gave him Dr. Paddock's prescription. He called or brandy. She gave that, sent for a doctor, and began rubbing his hands. He looked up won't last long." He died before the doctor

Here witness broke down, and was unable to

of brandy, which he alone used. Later, she asked for some whisky. Bishop asked who was to use it. She said Charlie. He said he was giad he knew. Brought the whisky, Charlie used it. It made him sick, Once in April she accidentally upset a private box of Charlie's, out of which fell a white powder. He took the powder, threw it thought I told you not to meddle with that box." In one conversation he said the poison about the color of arsenic. She ordered a hand mirror from Bishop. Didn't know it was a present till her husband came to pay a bill and found no charge. Bishop then said it was a token of friendship. While in Troy she wrote to Mrs. Bishop, inclosing some poetry. She found a pearl pencil-case on the steamer Chauncry Viebard Aug. 28, 1877. The watch-chain given Bishop was a philopena present, promised in her husband's presence. Bishop never kissed witness at any time. Once, as a joke, she promised to our Bishop a silk handkerchief, and did so in his wife's presence. Bishop made rare social calls; generally came with or after his wife. Never talked seriously of divorce or clopement, but did so jestingly with Mrs. Bishop. She never ordered, bought, received, or administered a particle of poison to any one. She denied all of Bishop's statements regarding her visits to his house at night, except in one case, when she went there to get a shirt for wash. Neither on this or any other occasion did she have any crimnal intercourse. The breast-pin and car-rings were given her by Bishop, with token of friendship. While in Troy she she have any criminal intercourse. The breastpin and car-rings were given her by Bishop, with
her husband's knowledge, because she had repaired some of his clothes after his wife's death.
She denied other details of meetings, presents,
and criminal intimacy given by Bishop. The toothpick marked "Pet" she bought, and had it so
marked because her husband always called her so.
Bishop once took it away from her and out it in
his pocket. The room in which Bishop said he
had criminal intercourse with witness on his
dead wife's bed was unfurnished at the time he
stated this occurred, and his statement wes
false. She also depled that she ever concerted
with Bishop to poison Mrs. Bishop.

The poem "Since First I knew Her Love Was
Mine" she sent to Mrs. Bishop from Troy. It

was a somewhat jocose reference to a provious conversation between Mrs. Bishop and herself. She did not change the words "fler Love" to "His Love." The poom "Beyond the Bright Clouds" she gave to Bishop after his wife's death. She put no marks on it. One or two other pooms were sent to him after his wife's death in a similar way to express symnathy. Most of the other poetry put in she either failed to recognize or remembered sending it to Mrs. Bishop.

Cross-examined: She remeated her forces.

Bishop.

Cross-examined: She repeated her former declaration that she had never been unfatthful in any way to her husband. When his mother went to New Haven Bishop wanted to take his meals with them. Charlle told her she could do as she pleased. She refused, and he was anyry, saying he would never ask another favor. At one time he seemed angry at her husband because Charlie did not buy tea of him. When she came home from Troy did not kiss Bishop; only shook hands with him. One night Bishop might have; staid an hour at her house when he came in to see if his wife was there. Bishop might have staid an hour at her house when he came in to see if his wife was there. Bishop and his wife were with her one night, but he did not stay till 4 o'clock. Never rode out with Bishop. Bishop once sent Cobb a can of tomatoes. He are some of them, and was made sick.

The cross-examination was long and searching, and was directed to many of the minor details of the case.

It will be continued to-morrow.

A MURDEROUS FATHER. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 0,—At Avoca, Wis., Wednesday, an examination was beld over the body of Henry Doty, aged 18, recently found in the Wisconsin River. It appeared the father of the boy was a hard character, who, when en raged, was in the habit of whipping the bey ter-ribly. The evidence showed that the father struck the boy on the head with some weapon, killing him. He then, fearing detection, shot spistol-ball through the head, and, to give the appearance of suicide, threw the body and pistolinto the river. The father and a nephew named Wilson Doty are in jail at Dodgeville.

THIEVING LEGALIZED.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 2.—Horace E. Tay

a moment or two. One or when a same a faint wintry smile, as one might at a bad joke, but he never seemed to take the slightest interest in what was being told. Graham began his testimony with an account of his working for Hunter, and came soon after to a conversation that they had in December. Hunter met him, asked him whether he knew Armstrong, and added, "He owes me a lot of money, and he has got to be killed." Graham asked how that was, and Hunter continued: "I will give you \$500 tod oit, and if you don't you are no friend of mine." In this cool manner, and without any previous warning, did Hunter go to work to procure the murder. Graham then went on, giving the dates and times of his meetings with Hunter until New-Year's Eye, when Hunter brought him the hammer, saying: "Take this: it's got to be done with this." If had the intilia's "F. W.D." cut upon it, as Hunter explained, so that suspicion should fail upon Davis, who was first arrested. Not long after that Hunter came to Graham with a plau of the location where the murder wasto be committed, and fold him that he was going to Virginia, and wanted the work done while he was gone. Graham had not the nerve to comply with theorder, and tinuter came back with the crime still uncommitted. At lait Hunter said he could wait to longer, and told Graham that he would go over with him that night, and he was to follow and do the work. Hunter went down to the shop, waited for Armstrong, and started out with him soon after 6 o'clock. They went toward Canaden, and told Graham that he work of the was found, the word was given. Hunter said he could wait to longer, and told Graham that he was proved to the shop, waited for Armstrong looked up, and his face had allowed. "Yes" was the signal agreed upon, and, as they reached the alloy near where he was found, the word was given. Hunter said to clock. They went toward Canaden, and told Graham that he work. Hunter said to the hunter of the contary, the word of the proved him the said of the hunter of the hunter of the hunter lor, banker, who failed some time ago, and was subsequently arrested, was to-day arraigned subsequently arrested, was to-day arraigned before the Criminal Court on a charge of embezzling some \$80,000. The defense claimed that the meney on deposit ceased to be the property of the depositors and became the property of defendant, and therefore he could not embezzle his own funds. The prosecution attempted to prove by the depositors that they had placed the money in his bank, when Judge Mayer ruled that, under the act of the Assembly of 1862, evidence of depositors could not be admitted. The Court then ordered the case nolle prossed, and Taylor was discharged.

DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Wientown, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Committee of of the Dodge County Board of Supervisors to settle with O. W. Trayner, late County Treas-urer, have finished their labors, and report in substance that, in addition to the defalcation of \$16,000 occurring in the years 1875-76-77, and reported to the Board last June, there is a further defalcation during the year 1878 amounting to nearly \$6,000, making the total defalcation to nearly \$6,000, making the total defalcation. tion of Trayner for the four years in the neighborhood of \$22,000.

SMART WORK.

\*\*Epecial Disputer to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9.—A detective from your city obtained a warrant of requisition on the Governor of Hilinois for the arrest of E. Franke, lately suspended, on a Chicago indict ment for obtaining goods under false pretenses

end to-day arrested Franke and immediately conveyed him to Hudson, Wis., whence they will proceed to Chicago to-night. The object of the quick removal of Franke was to prevent de-lay by habeas corpus proceedings. had characterized his appearance ever since his arrest.

Before the trial Hunter had been talkative and flippant. He had laughed at the possibility of conviction. He soon grew more sober, and, as the days shortened, he seemed to think more, and he objected to company, except that of his own family. The first thing was to argue the exceptions and the motion for a new trial. The want of jurisdiction was strongly urged; also, the objections to the reception of certain evidence. Both motions were everruled by the full Bench, and then Gen. Robeson went before the Court of Errors and Appeals and cleaded again NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day pleas were filed by the counsel of the Natchitoches prisoners charged with the violation of the Election laws as follows: To the charge of felony, plea not

the charge of violating the Election laws they claim that the laws are unconstitutional, and that the indictment is informal, and ask that its counts be quashed.

STETSON AND PAIGE. Boston, Jan. 9.-Stetson, the bookkeepe and quondam partner of Paige, the bankrup boot and shoe dealer, now in jail, is secreted by detectives to keep him away from Paige's friends. Stetson acknowledges that he and Paige burned the firm's books, and that he otherwise assisted Paige in his rascality, but did so without criminal intent.

AN OUTLAW KILLED. CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—James Atkins, a Kep-tucky outlaw, who recently escaped from Elliott County fall, attended a turkey shooting-match at Blain's Mills, in Morgan County, yesterday and becoming engaged in an altercation with Ben Perry, a farmer, was shot and killed. Perry was badly wounded in the head. THE FATAL VIALL.

was acquitted here on a charge of poisoning wm. Armstrong, in October, was arrested at Plattsmouth to-day charged with poisoning his wife. He is in jail there, bail being refused. DRUGGED AND ROBBED. Boston, Jan. 9 .- Annie Mooney and her who keep a barroom and lodging-house at No. 234 North street, have been arrested, charged with stupefying James Minchin, of the High lands, and then robbing him of over \$7,000.

Encoln, Neb., Jan. 9.—Thos. I., Viall, who

ABSCONDED. GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 9,-Thomas Reed, for seven years Cashier of the First National Bank has absconded. The President offers \$1,000 re ward for his capture.

#### POLITICAL. THE OHIO IDEA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 9.—Some comment eard here to-day in financial circles on the speech of Senator-elect Pendleton at the Columbus banquet last night. His theme was "The Ohio Idea," and, after boasting of what he called its splendid achievements in the past, among which he cournerated the equalization of currency with coin, the remonetization of silver, and the payment of custom duties in greenbacks, he undertook to define what it had still to acnplish. First be named the abolishment of National banks. The system, he said, was of loubtful constitutionality. It is expensive to the people, it confers privileges on a business and a class. Under the manipulations of parties it becomes a great political instru mentality, controlling elections and demoraliz-ing our politics. It must yield to a better. The greenback currency is an effort in this direct tion, and is far better. It is cheaper. It avoids political complications. It pays debts and taxes. Notwithstanding the inferiority imposed on it by the Government, it has sustained for sixteen years the industrial system of our country, and they were years of great prosperity until the fatal policy of the Republican party intervened. Even the greenback may be im proved. The Onio Idea recognizes the necessity of this improved currency, and silver supplies it. Success alone will finish its efforts. Senator Pendleton was the only one of the distinguished Dem cratic leaders present who referred to the finan cial question. His utterances are regarded as in the nature of a key-note for the Ohio Den

in the next campaign.

Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—The State Central Committee of the National-Greenback Labor party met here to-day, eighteen out of the twenty districts being represented. It was decided to take steps for more thoroughly organize the party for the next campaign, and to hold. a State Convention in this city the first Wedner

WISCONSIN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis, Jan. 8.—A special sleet tion to fill the vacancy in this (the Twenty third) Senatorial district, occasioned by the death of Senator-elect Charles H. Phillips, wil be held on Tuesday, Jan. 21. The Democrats have called their Convention to nominate a car didate for Senator on Thursday next, Jan. 16. Thus far the Republicans have made no move towards calling a Convention. Notwithstand ing Mr. Phillips was elected in Novem Republican by 1,465 majority, the Democrats feel sanguine of carrying the District at this time, intending to put a better foot forward than they did before, and select a man of more popularity with the people than the last candi-date proved to be. All things being equal, the

date proved to be. All things being equal, the Democrats are good for over 1,000 majority in the district. It seems doubtful if the Republicans will make much of a contest, preferring to allow the election to go by default rather than undertake a vigorous campaign.

The Democratic candidates are by no means scarce, and every hour, almost, new names are added to the list. Among those mentioned are H. S. Howell, H. Mulberger, and F. P. Brook, of Watertown; W. S. Greene, of Millord; H. J. Ball, Palmyra; W. W. Woodman. Farmington; W. W. Reed, Jefferson; W. L. Hoskins, Lake Mills; and a host of others.

#### TELLER'S COMMITTEE.

Telling Testimony from Former Democrats.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Teller Committee to-day William D. Rollins, of Tennessee, testified. He is a Democrat, but was a candidate on the Independent ticket at the last election. Saw no outrages committed. Saw a body of fifteen armed men at the polls election day under Hardbars, Deputy Sheriff. Thinks intimidation frightened the negroes so much that they stayed away from the polls, and that if the negroes had voted they would have had a majerity of 1,000. At the close of the election he demanded a count of the votes at poll No. 1, but it was refused and a band of armed men took the box to St. Joseph.

J. R. Loscey, of Tensas, testified that he was one of the posse of Sheriff Register summoned to disperse the segroes whom, it was rumored, were massing at Boss' place for the purpose of attacking Waterproof. Register had about forty armed men. On the way we heard that the pegroes had massed, and that firing had commenced between them and our advanced guard of two men. The order was then given to advance and fire. The firing was done in the direction of where the negroes were supposed to be massed. to be massed. The negroes were in their quarters, and when we fired one volley they dispersed. Two or three negroes were wounded; don't think any were killed.

Frank Watson (colored) was the next witness. He lived eight miles from Waterproof, and was told by a Democratic friend that the place was getting too hot for him; that he had better clear out. He ran away, leaving his partly-gathered crop to take care of itself. That day those were fifty or sixty armed men from Onachita in Waterproof. Saw them put a rope around a negro boy's neck because he would not enswer a question they asked him. Took to the woods, being told that the crowd wanted him. There were four negroes in the woods hiding. Hid for nine days, and then went to Plaquemine.

Witness their said: "Don't intend to go back, because I don't think it would be exactly safe. As I never did anything to be driven away for, fisel, now that I nave testified against them, it would be worse than before.

Other colored witnesses testified that on the day of election there was a riot in Caicelonia, Caddo Parish. The riot command after the voting was over, and three negroes were killed.

Witnesses testified to the general intimidation of negroes in Caddo. and was told by a Democratic friend that the

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- William E. Conner, of the firm of Belden & Co., stock brokers, has no

the firm of Belden & Co., stock brokers, has notified the Stock Exchange he has applied for the appointment of a Receiver for his firm; that all outstanding contracts would be settled, but that he would not be responsible for any future contracts made by other members of the firm.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jun. 9.—The Daily Engle, this afternoon, announces that the private banking firms of Randall & Dampan and of H. H. Denis, of this city, are to be consolidated, more capital added, and a new bank, to be known as the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, organized under the old State Banking law. This will be the first State bank not a savings bank in Michigan since the old banks went down during the War, and will be one of

the strongest financial corporations in the events. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—It is announced here that a difficulty is likely to be experienced in the sestlement of the affairs of Appleton, Noves & Mande, who made an assignment a lew days ago. It is said the death of the stient partner, Robert Jarvis, of Louisville, will necessitate the administration of the estate by the surviving partners, who will be required to come into the Probate Court and file a bond. If that position is maintained, it is asserted that the validity of the assignment will be attacked, as that course was taken by the auriviving partners after the death of the silent partner, and the legal questions arising will call for a judicial solution in the Probate Court.

#### CASUALTIES.

MINE EXPLOSION.

PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 9.—At 7 o'clock this morning, just after the miners had descended into the Pennsylvania Coal Company's shaft occurred near the carriage-way, by which severa men were supposed to have been killed.

There has been for a few days a great change going on in a few of the mines adjoining No. 4, making itself visible upon the surface by immense circles, toppling over school-houses, dwellings, etc. The gas forced itself in No. 4, and when Feter Daley, a mining boss, opened the door leading to the old workings, an explosion took place which shook the airth in the vicinity with terrific force. The mining boss is burned terribly, and Patrick-Loftus severely injured. The remeinder of the miners were in another chapter, and escaped. The head house was totally dismantled, consequently several hours elapsed dismantled, consequently several hours clapse before the scene of the explosion could be reached. It will take probably two weeks a get the shall into working order,

A BROKEN RATL, A BROKEN RATI.

Appended Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springerial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springerial Dispatch to the Springfield Division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad met with an accident this morning three miles south of Altament. The coach and baggage-car, being mont. The coach and baggage-car, being thrown from the track by a broken rail, turned over and were badly damaged. Y. G. Griffith, of Stonefort, III., was seriously injured in the back and internally; Mrs. S. B. Stacker, of Saline County, III., had her right wrist broken; I. T. Bourland and five other passengers and employes received slight scalp and face wounds. The Company promptly furnished surprical assistance, and forwarded all the passengers to their homes. promptly furnished sures to their hor warded all the passengers to their hor

LOST ON THE PRAIRIE. cember a mili-driver named Casey left Sun River in a mili-dart for Fort Benton. Not reaching Twenty-eight Mile Springs Station, half-way to Benton, and a blinding snow-storm prevailing at the time, it was supposed he was lost. Search was made, and on the 5th instant Casey was found seated in his cart, which his Cisey was found seated in his cart, which his horse was drawing slowly along, about twenty miles north of the Springs Station. During all this time he had wandered on the prairie in searly a circle, picketing his horse and camping out at night. His feet were frozen, but it is believed not sarjonsly, and that he will not loss his limbs. The only things that passed his lips were tobacco and snow, the thermometer the whole time being helow zero. whole time being below zero.

CRYSTAL LAKE, Ill., Jan. 9.-A man named Thomas Goodman entered his stable yesterday where a young horse was tied. The animal becoming frightened, kicked the man several times, causing his death. Three ribs and the skull of the unfortunate man were broken. Deceased leaves a wife and several children and grandchildren. He was over 60 years of age. INTERNAL RUPTURE.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 9.—Lewis Collins, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of this city, died very suddenly last night from an internal rupture, caused by overexection in lifting. He was past 74, and has resided here for more than

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 9.—Lizzie Ohlroggie, a ittle girl, while returning from school at Dayton yesterday, was attacked by an angry cow and tossed ten feet in the air, alighting in a snow-bank, where she was found inscusible. It is thought her injuries are not fatal. AN EXTENSIVE CAVE-IN.

acres in the Pennsylvania Company's mine at Port Griffith has closed the mine for several weeks, and caused considerable damage to

PERISHED FROM COLD.
GALVESTON, Jan. 9.—Clark Hubbard, wife, and two children, en route west from Sherman. were frozen to death near Pilot Point on the night of the 5th.

MILL ACCIDENT,
FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 9.—The breaking of
the pulley that drives the lower mule room

THE WEATHER.

OPFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tennesses and Ohio Valleys,
Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys,
stationary of falling barometer, warmer southerby Whole, and partly cloudy of clear weather.
For the Lake region, stationary or rising
barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional snows, and stationary or higher
temperatures.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2

Tims. Box. The Hu. Wind. Fel. Sn. Weather
6:33 a. m. 30.04 3 73 N. W., 5 .... Fair.

Maximum, 14; minimum, 1ero, GENBELL OBSENVATIONS, CHICAGO, Jan. 9-10:18 p.m. Signions, Bar. For. Signi. Rain Butter.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Arrives, the steamships Zealand, from Antwerp, and the Volmer, from

New York, Jan. 9.-Arrived, State of Pens svivania, from Glasgow.

Movines, Jan. 9.—Arrived, Ethiopia, from

MINERS' STRIKE.

CINGINATI, O., Jan. 9.—The miners at Roy's coal works and the Maulden mines, at Barnesville, O., struck yeaterday for an advance of half a cent per bushel. Men are exoceted from the East to fill their places to-day, when trouble is anticipated,

STORM AT THE EAST.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Another heavy snowstorm raced nearly all day, and until 9:50 p. ci.

The wind drifted the snow badly. Central
trains from the West are over two hours late.

The City Report of the

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The regular se Board of Educat

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referred to the The School Ag port, and it was was on hand at l receipts since ha tures \$121,679. rents, Jan. 1, wa which the estim been adopted at

ered, the object which had crept Inspector Eng substitute for th ries:

Resolved. That the City Council the City Council an amount as will to the teachers at the past year, and the same salary and Fire Departm He spoke to urging that, wh was in shape to time it was very Educational Der

equality with resolution, he s tion to the Cour Inspector Hot and thought tha and thought the
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with Inspector ing to advance t they wanted th in dollars and co inspector En aries or makin was necessary tion the loss the general city, of which to nothing. The F cil could estimat cil could estima prospective val could not, hence dark. The Boar and losses had render the Cour valuable in mak Inspector Present to the Cour scrip would be a the coming vector to the salar of the teachers receive in cash!

of the teachers receive in cash tyear. This, be the of carrying out to force the council had ever mates, and thoug Council had ever mates, and the rethe teachers be a count of city ser timate what the wisdom of the re Inspector Bart to strike out the the past year," a ries centemplat this Board."

The amendmen and was finally on its adoption 4 to 5.
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moved that it be prevailed.

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Inspector V mare be taken valled. The it teachers," "y schools," were but when th reached, Insp pay be the san Inspector H gone home, bu and, the motio spector Frandlid it very relative spector H gone home, but and, the motion of the sandlid it very relative spector frandlid it very relative spector franchist spector fran

THE COURTS.

A Batch of Admiralty Decisions by

Judge Blodgett.

Applications for Divorce---Judg-

In the case of Robert Bell vs. The Schooner

Sea Star, owned by Clark Lipe, Judge Blodgett

esterday overruled the exceptions to the Mas-

ter's report, and ordered a decree to be entered

for \$388.40 in favor of the libellant. The facts

showed that on the 13th day of April, 1872, the

schooner Elva moored herself at the North Pier, not far from the lighthouse. The next day the Sea Star, a somewhat larger vessel, was towed

to the same place, and began to make fast to

the Elvs. The master of the latter vessel im-

mediately informed the master of the Sea Star

that it was unsafe for the two vessels to lie together, as there was danger of a northeaster, which would cause the vessels to be

ammed together, and requested him to move

somewhere else. No attention, however, was

paid to this, and the vessels were moored

abreast. The Captain and nearly all the crew

went home that night, it being Sunday. Dur-

the vessels began chating and chewing up their fenders. The master of the Elva made another

request of the mate of the Sea Star to move, or

even allow him to moor the Sea Star some-

where else, but was refused. The Sea Star also

refused to let the Elva move and go to some

other dock. The Elva then began grinding

against the pier and leaking. Fortunately, however, the lines parted, and she

was driven out astern the Sea Star.
She was then towed back to the
dry-dock, out of which she had

just come, and there expended \$388 for repairs.

To recover this amount, the owner of the Elva filed the present libel. The defendants claimed

that the damage was the result of an inevitable accident, or the act of God; that, moreover, it

was a well-established custom for the masters

of vessels to go home Sunday nights when they

were in the home port. It was also usual for vessels to lie two abreast in the river. It was

claimed that the Sen Star was injured to the amount of \$100, so that evidently it was only an

accident resulting in mutual damage. The

Commissioner, however, reported in favor of the libellants for \$388.40, repairs in the dry-dock,

and for demurrage and towage. Exceptions

were then filed to the report and argued at

The Judge overruled the exceptions and or-

dered the report to be confirmed. He said the rule of law was that a man must so use his own

property as not to injure that of another, and it

was ample sea-room to moor in safety else-where, and it was negligence on the part of the

moored in that exposed part of the harbon

in the spring of the year, when northerly

home Sunday night and stay instead of

winds prevailed, and then to have gor

uld control in the present case. No Captain had a right to moor his vessel so near to another as to injure the latter so long as there

length before Judge Blodgett.

ing the evening the wind commenced to blow

ments and New Suits.

orporations in the c'tv.

—It is announced here
to be experienced in
irs of Appleton, Noves
assignment a few daya
of the silent partner,
ile, will necessitate the
state by the surviving
uired to come into the
sond. If that position
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star and the legal ques
r a judicial solution in

TIES.

9.—At 7 o'clock this miners had descended Coal Company's shaft terrible gas explosion e-way, by which several by have been killed. or a few days going on in a oining No. 4, making surface by immense pool houses, dwellings, elf in No. 4, and when off in No. 4, and when boss, opened the door ngs, an explosion took the in the vicinity with r boss is burned terriseverely injured. The wdre in another chameral house was totally yeral hours clapsed explosion could be subly two weeks to order.

RAIL.

The Tribune.

D. The passengerSpringfield Division of throad met with an acbaggage-car, being k by a broken were badly damef Stonefort, III., the back and internal of Saline County, III., i. L. Bourland and employes received. baggage-car, nd employes received nds. The Company assistance, and for-otheir homes.

On the 29th of De-med Casey left Sun Fort Benton. ile Springs Station, blinding snow-storm as supposed he was d ou the 5th instant his eart, which his dong, about twenty Station. During all d on the prairie, in its horse and camping e frozen, but it is be-late be will not lose that passed his lips e thermometer the HORSE.

his stable yesterday ed. The animal be Three ribs and the man were broken. PTURE. The Tribune, ght from an internal

n. 9.-A man named

ortion in lifting. He Lizzie Ohlroggie, a by an angry cow a'r, alighting in a ound insensible. It ot fatal.

CAVE-IN. Company's mine at

ENT.

The breaking of

lower mule room

ore Mill. Signal OFFICER,

—1 a. m.—Indicand Ohio Valleys, Missouri Valleys, r,warmer souther-clear weather. tionary or rising rtly cloudy weath-tionary or higher

risk .34 Lt. snow.

IEWS. the steamships e Volmer, from

State of Penn-Ethiopia, frem niners at Roy's

an advance of expected from , when trouble

but the Board was still divided, and refused to adopt it.

Inspector Vocke then moved that the estimate be taken up by items, and the motion prevailed. The item of "employes," "assistant teachers," "principals," "assistants in high schools," were approved without opposition, but when the item of "special teachers" was reached, Inspector English moyed that their pay be the same as last year.

Inspector Hotz had tired of the wrangle, and gone home, but Inspector Prussing stood out, and the motion was lost, lacking his vote. Inspector Frankenthal voted for it, but said he did it very reluctantly.

After some further dispute, the Board adjourned, leaving action on the remainder of the estimate to go over to the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned for one week. A story of a wonderful memory comes from Sydney, Australia. A prisoner set up in his de-fense an aibb, claiming that at the time of the robbery he was at home listening to the recital

of a novel, "The Old Baron." by a man named Lane, who had committed it, with other works, to memory. Lane's recitation, he said, took two hours and a haif. The Attorney-General holding this to be incredible, Lane began: "In the time of King Henry, when the good Duke Humphrey returned from the wars in the Holy Land, where he had been sojourning for a number of years, there lived—." After the witness had recited several pages the Attorney-General told him to stop, as he was satisfied. But the defense insisted that, as the veracity of the witness had been questioned, he should be allowed to go on. Finally a compromise was effected, Lane gave a chapter from the middle of the story and its conclusion, and the accused was found not guilty. EDUCATIONAL The City Board Wrangling Over Some Salaries. Report of the School Agent-Transaction Miscellaneous Business. The regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Board of Education was held last evening, Pres-

ident Wells in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ventilating, and another in reference to a smoke

burning apparatus, was read and referred to the

A communication was read from Louis Serer.

violating the rules of the Board in failing to

keep the clothes closets locked, etc., and Mr.

discussion, and was finally disposed of by being

referred to the Committee on Rules and Regu-

The School Agent submitted his monthly re port, and it was referred. It showed that there

was on hand at last report \$.9,948, and that the

receipts since had been \$96,988, and the expenditures \$121,679. The total amount of delinquent rents, Jan. 1, was reported as \$23,937.

SALARIES.
On motion of Inspector Bartlett, the vote by

which the estimates for school purposes had

been adopted at the last meeting was reconsid-

ered, the object being to correct some errors

Inspector English offered the following as a

substitute for the estimate in reference to sala-

ries:

Resolved. That this Board respectfully request the City Conneil to appropriate for salaries such an amount as will net in monthly cash payments to the teachers and employes the salaries fixed for the past year, and to the head of the department the same salary as that of the head of the Police and Fire Departments.

He spoke to his resolution at some length,

urging that, while he did not believe the city was in shape to advance salaries, at the same

time it was very reasonable to demand that the

Educational Department should be put on an

equality with the other departments. The

resolution, he said, was intended as a sugges-tion to the Council, and he hoped it would be

and losses had been last year, and could thus render the Council some service that would be valuable in making up the estimate.

Inspector Prussing wanted definite figures sent to the Council. If it was probable that city scrip would be soid at a discount of 5 per cent the coming year, the Board should add 5 per cent to the salaries of last year, so in the event of the teachers being paid in scrip they would receive in cash the same amount received last year. This, he thought, would be the better way of carrying out the ideas of Inspector English.

Inspector Vocke was in favor of the resolution, and thought it should be adopted. The Council had every facility for making the estimates, and the resolution simply suggested that the teachers be guarded against any loss on account of city scrip. No one could at present estimate what the deficiency would be, hence the wisdom of the resolution.

Inspector Bartlett offered, as an amendment to strike out the words "the salaries fixed for the past year," and insert the words "the salaries centemplated in the estimate adopted by this Board."

Inspector Hotz said, by mistake in the origi-nal-estimate, only 310 assistant teachers had been allowed at \$600 each, whereas allowance should have been made for 334 teachers, and

prevailed.
Inspector Hoyne moved that the \$900 added in the original schedule for salaries to special teachers be deducted from the estimate, which

by an almost unanimous vote.

Inspector Hotz moved to adopt the original estimate as amended, \$552,400,—but he could not get enough votes, on account of the feeling on the part of several members against the increase in the salaries of the special teachers in German, drawing, and music.

After some further wild discussion, and sundry motions being put and voted down, the whole question was laid temporarily on the table.

whole question was laid temporarily on the table.

The Committee on Appointments reported a list of teachers appointed and assigned, and the report was concurred in.

The Committee on German reported that the pupils at the Franklin School had so increased that one teacher could not do the work, and recommended that an assistant be allowed. The recommendation was concurred in.

Supt. Doty suggested some changes in school boundaries, which were adopted.

AT IT AGAIN.

boundaries, which were adopted.

AT IT AGAIN.

Inspector Vocke called up the estimates again, and after some wrangling all of them were approved as reported except that of the Committee on Salaries.

Inspector Vocke moved that the estimate for salaries, except so far as the saiaries of the three special teachers had been increased, be adopted, which ended as before, Inspectors Hotz, Prussing, and Frankenthal: that standing firm for the special increase.

ing, and Frankenthal: that standing nrm for the special increase.

Inspector Hotz next moved the adoption of the estimates as a whole.

Inspector English moved as an amendment that the salaries of the primary teachers be increased in the same ratio as it was proposed to increase the salaries of the special teachers.

The amendment was lost, and a spirited discussion followed partaking of a personal character.

Inspector English insisted that the vote on the estimate had been 6 to 3 all the evening, and that the three members were Germans who had defeated the adoption of the estimate.

Inspector Prussing said there was nothing of nationality in the action of the German members, but they had acted from principle. The teacher of German was a German, but the other teachers—music and drawing—where scalers

it was proposed to increase were of a different In was proposed to increase were of a different nationality.

Inspector Hoyne moved, as a further amendment, that the estimate be approved except as to the special teachers, which should be considered a week hence, but it failed in its intended

down.

Inspector Bartlett moved as a further amendment that the estimate be approved except as to the salaries of the principals of the high and primary schools and three special teachers, but the Board was still divided, and refused to adopt it.

teachers-music and drawing-whos

which had crept in.

The proposition was a new one, elicited so

Seler asked that he be allowed damages.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

A communication in reference to heating and

#### RUSSIAN SOCIETY.

How the Appeal of the Students to the Crarewitch Was Trested by the Police and Commented Upon by the Populace—Is

representing that an overcoat, seal cap, and gloves, the property of his son, and valued at \$30, had been stolen from the Brown School some weeks ago. The communication set forth that the stealing was the result of the teacher's Correspondence New York Herald.
St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—The town was in a state of considerable excitement vesterday. At the different high schools assembled before the palace of the Czarewitch and declared to the officer on duty at the palace gates that they wanted to see the heir to the Throne in order to speak with him, and to present him a petition. The officer went in, and the students had to wait for ten minutes outside. In the mean-time there assembled a dense mass of passersby, who were all curious to know what was going on; policemen began to peep out of every corner of the colonnade near the palace, and finally there appeared quite suddenly a squadron of Cossacks and another squadron of gendarmes. It must be stated that the students behaved all the time with perfect order and calmness; there was not even to be heard loud speaking among them. At last there appeared one of the a ide de camp of the Czarewitch, and asked the deputation to come in. About one hundred and fifty persons having gone inside the yard of the palace, the gates were shut behind them, and many of them arrested by the police without even having had the chance of speaking to the Czarewitch, who was reported to be sick. The petition which these students wanted to present to the Grand Duke consisted, as reported, of

to the Grand Duke consisted, as reported, of the following requests:

To intercede before the Emperor about the respening of the University of Kharkoff, which was shut three weeks ago on account of some disorders of a non-political character.

To restore to the Russian universities the rules in vogue previous to the year 1863,—the rules under which the students had their own tribunals, composed of their own brother students, who judged and settled all their affairs without the interference of the university authorities.

That an order may be issued to the police officials forbiolding them to make visits of inspection to and to search the lodgings of students to arrest them, thus disturbing them in their studies without any sufficient reason. Without giving any previous

tion to the Council, and he hoped it would be adopted.

Inspector Hotz was opposed to the resolution, and thought that the Board should send to the Council exact figures as to what was wanted, and not leave them to adjust the salaries, as was practically proposed.

Inspectors Prussing and Frankenthal agreed with Inspector Hotz, and, while they were willing to advance the salary of the Superintendent, they wanted the estimate to go to the Council in dollars and cents.

Inspector English replied that, in fixing salaries or making the estimates therefor, it to search the longings of students to arrist them, thus disturbing them in their studies without any sufficient reason. Without giving any previous warning of the contemplated arrests, even to the university authorities.

It will be perceived from the above that there was nothing unlawful in the students' request, but they were nevertheless arrested for an endeavor to present a petition to a member of the imperial family,—an act strongly forbidden by the police and University statutes. Their only intention was to make a direct appeal to the Carrewitch, who is known to be of the most liberal and generous disposition. The police, hearing of their meetings and preparations, did not, of course, take any tryuble to ascertain the nature of their intended request, but put it down to Socialistic and ninilistic proceedings, and arrested a number of them in their longings the night previous to their going to the palace. Alterward, as above stated, many of those who came out as a deputation for handing over the petition to the Grand Duke were taken in charge. Of course vesterday's events were not at all mentioned in the local papers. The result is that many out its inspector English replied that, in fixing salaries or making the estimates therefor, it was necessary to take into consideration the losses in collection, etc., and the general financial outlook of the city, of which the Board knew comparatively nothing. The Finance Committee of the Council could estimate the probable losses, and the prospective value of city scrip, but the Board could not, hence it would have to work in the dark. The Board could show what the expenses and losses had been last year, and could thus render the Council some service that would be erand Duke were taken in charge. Of course vesterday's events were not at all mentioned in the local papers. The result is that many quite exaggerated versions of the whole affair are circulated. The students who took an active part in the proceedings had no intention of mixing political questions with theirs. For the most part they were not at all unruly, turbulent youths, but now that their petition is invested with such masters they are reported by the wallyouths, but now that their betition is invested with such mystery they are reported by the woll-intentioned part of society to have been Socialists, nihilists, and all sorts of other dangerous people, bent on overthrowing the existing Government, on undermining the foundations of individual property, while the true revolutionary diseases. Council had every facility for making the estimates, and the resolution simply suggested that the teachers be guarded against any loss on account of city serip. No one could at present estimate what the deficiency would be, hence the wisdom of the resolution.

Inspector Bartlett offered as an amendment to strike out the words "the salaries centemplated in the estimate adopted by this Board."

The amendment was discussed at some length and was finally voted down, and the resolution on its adoption met the same fate by a vote of the actual disorders in their endeavors to prove that nothing short of a revolution can mend things in a country where such simple requests are not allowed to be brought before high personages who alone have the power and the will to redress the many wrongs done to peaceful unoffending citizens. Unhappily, such malicious slander falls on a ground well prepared to receive it. After the attempts made on the lives of the Emperor William and the Italian King a great fear was felt among the public here that a similar crime

remain mactive. I saw the manager of the Golos the same day he received the letter, and he did not conceal his annoyance at that occurrence. We had an opportunity to talk the subject over, and I was quite convinced from his manner and his countenance during that conversation (which was free from any restraint on his part) that it was not the fear of any danger incurred by himself which made him so nervous, but grief for the fate of those young, inexperienced men who are always involved in such disorders without being able to obtain anything they strive for. The students of the high schools offer always the necessary inflammable material required for the application of such coups d'etat, and the manager, as a former Professor of the University, knew well who was to pay in the end for all the extravagance of those rampant cowards, the Socialists, who are apt to conceal themselves, putting forward only youths, who appear to suffer for serving the right cause. I have spoken since to many serious people interested in the matter, who are not only acquainted with the classes from whom all these letters and menaces come, but knew the leaders of the party in former

from whom all these letters and menaces come, but knew the leaders of the party in former days. Among these people there were to be found sincere admirers of the principles of liberty and equality. Others declared the whole motive of the Society to be dishonest and highly dangerous. But, whatever their difference of judgment, they all agreed that revolutionary and Socialistic undertakings are quite out of place in Russia, and that they cannot for a long time get implanted here.

In Russia there does not exist the proper soil

In Russia there does not exist the proper soil for receiving the grain of revolutionary ideas, because there is no such thing as profetarianism in Russia. Nor is there any bourgeoiste,—that point de mire of the revolutionary evolu-

that point de mire of the revolutionary evolutions. Of course proletarianism in a certain degree exists in the great centres—like St. Petersburg and Moscow—as everywhere in large cities, but the great bulk of the nation consists chiefly—one may say almost exclusively—of peasants, who are very poor and very unhappy, indeed; who eat meat only tweive times in the year (the great holidays); who bear the neaviest taxes, yet who are entirely unaware that there is a better mode of life, and who will never rush to any means of changing the present site of things, fearing a worse. Socialism can have no hold on them—first, because of theif strict religious opinions and their adoration or the Czar, the head of the Church, and "the great Liberator," as they call him; second, and chiefly, because they are proprietors themselves, the soil being attached to them forever, and therefore they are by instinct averse to anything like Communism and all the social isms. The most convenient places for the implanting and spreading of the revolutionary propaganda are the factories and such live agglomerations of very needy and comparatively more, enlightened individuals, but these are so disseminated in our extensive country that their members cannot be well dusciplined and induced to rise unanimously in cases of political troubles.

sections and confirmed the reports.

and in the second case for \$153. He refused to allow any interest because the libellants had not used due diligence in pressing their claims. Judge Blodgett overruled the exceptions and confirmed the reports. John John filed filed a bill for divorce yester-day against his wite, Johanna Wilhelmina John. in which he tells a most woful tale of how he has been abused by his better-half. He married her in 1859, and claims he has not only treated her well, but has given her all his spare earnings. Sne, however, he says, has been in the habit of going with other men, and of beating and otherwise abusing him. He could have defended himself, were it not for the fact that she has always induced her brother, "a wortnless, quarrelsome fellow," of great strength, and when she got into any quarrel she would instantly call him in, and they two would maul the unfortunate complainant into submission to their wishes in very short time. This brother worked more trouble than the night occur in Russia. For the last three weeks a latent fear of serious disturbance was universally felt. The "underground" literature of the country has been very busy spreading all sorts of insinuations and menaces for the last of the country has been very busy spreading all sorts of insinuations and menaces for the last two months. The articles in the organ, the secret-society journal, Ziemlia et Volia (Land and Liberty), grew more and more aggressive and impudent. Many private persons received cuttons about attempts being organized to kill them. The manager of the Goica got an anonymous letter in which the day was even named (the 8th of December) when a universal St. Barthelemy was to take place and all the well-to-do people were to be destroyed. The carnage (so ran the missive) was to begin withit the personnel of the office of the Goics, if that paper did not change till then its mode of spreading among the public unwholesome and perverted notions about therights of people. The alleged object of the letter was to offer an opportunity to the manager of the Goics to save his life and be be made useful in case he would consent to see the truth and embrace the cause of the Socialists, or "Young Regenerating party" of the Russian nation, as they call themselves. The gentleman in question, of course, did not care to show the white feather to people who are afraid to encounter their opponents face to face in an eanal strangele, and he told them so in the submission to their wisnes in very short time. This brother worked more trouble than the conventional mother-in-law, and, finally, John tried to shoot himself. Thereupon his affectionate spouse ran to the police-station, and asked to have him arrested on the ground that

he had been drinking and squandering his money. And the poor man wants to get a di-vorce before he is driven to make another more successful attempt on his own life. Judge Rogers yesterday issued a license to Flint, Odell & Cd., owners of the Rock Island Elevators A and B, to carry on business as warehousemen of Class A, on their fliing a bond in the sum of \$10,000.

To-day is the last day of service to the January term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Gary is engaged in hearing the case of care to show the white feather to people who are afraid to encounter their opponents face to face in an equal struggle, and he told then so in the leading editorial article of the Golos next morning. The article was wholly directed against the Socialistic propaganda without mentioning the missive which led to that explanation.

These menaces, as so many others from the same source, led to nothing, and proved to be only the means tried for frightening people in order to induce them to hold their tongues and remain inactive. I saw the manager of the Golos the same day he received the letter, and he did not conceal his annoyance at that occur-

ary term of the Circuit Court.

Judge Gary is engaged in hearing the case of George W. Bmford against the President and Board of Trustees of Hyde Parkito recover a balance of \$1.100 due for his salary as Captain of Police in 1876.

Edward J. Lee, indicted for passing counterfeit money, and who pleaded guilty was carried.

returned to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of \$1.

Maier Weinschenck was appointed Assignee of Edward Roehl, and Bradford Hancock of Edward P. Wood. Edward P. Wood.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for John R. Schneider an I for Levi D. Collins.

Discharges were issued to John Pischezak,
M. Yale Cady, Julius White, and to N. W.
Teichman from all debts mentioned in his com-

position schedules. The Berkshire Lie-Insurance Company filed a bill against J. M. W. Jones, Harriet S. Jones, Ellenor C. Lynen, and Robert E. Jenkins, provisional Assignee, to foreclose a nortragge for \$20,000 on Block S in Morris and others' Subivision of the W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 18,

John Jenkins began a suit by attachment against John S. Paine, Dora E. Snearer, Helen L. Shearer, and William S. Spooner, to recover Morris Rafferty commenced a suit for \$5,000 damages against Philip Licatenstatt.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Keno was found guilt of burglary,
and given four years in the Penitentiary.

J. D. Sawtel pleaded guilty to larceny, and
was remanded.

J. D. sawter pleased guilty to largery, and was remanded.

John Coleman was found guilty of burglary, and given one year Penitentiary.

George Brown was found guilty of burglary, and given one year Penitentiary.

and given one year Penitentiary.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—118 to 178.

Michigan Central Railroad Company, on trial.

THE APPELLATE COUNT—10, Tucker vs. Kent;

11. Witkowsky vs. Deckert; 20. Coddingson vs.

Briggs; 25, Loewenthai vs. McCormick; and 30,

Levy vs. West. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—51, 55, to 61, 64, 65, 68, and 68

to 85, inclusive. No. 49, Binford vs. Board of

Trastees of Hyde Park, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Passed cases, and assists Judge

Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—10, 11, 12, 13.

No case on hear
ing.

JUDGE MOORE—10, 11, 12, 13. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—362, 370, 371, 372, and 373. No. 361, Simpson vs. Bohe, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—406 to 430, inclusive, except 409 and 414. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2, 252, Brown vs. Brown, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2, 252, Brown vs. Brown, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 591, 597, 678, and 735.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Bastardy case No. 129, and common law cases Nos. 915, 931, 962, 970, 977, 979, 981, 986, 991, and 992.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—Fritz Fehnling vs. Nelson A. and Maria S. Hyzelund. \$234.

JUDGE GARY—S. M. Perry vs. Ira Couch. \$1, 539, 63, —C. A. Marsh et al. vs. R. Bailey, \$2, 703.

JUDGE JAMESOR—John Bornhooft et al. vs. Thomas C. Constantine, \$611.37.—Christoph Luchring et al. vs. William Totz; verdict, \$357, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Jane Miller vs. L. H. Watson, \$55.

JUDGE BOOTH—Michael McNnruev vs. William

crease in the number of cases of felo-de-se in St. Louis, and the same is true of all other great Louis, and the same is true of all other great cities. The patriocic St. Louisan cannot but reflect with pride upon the fact that in this particular St. Louis is as far ahead of Chicago as on any other point.

Let Chicago remember that St. Louis has natural advantages that she can never hope to attain. We have the river and the great bridge, the envy of Chicago sensational reporters; we have at certain periods of the vear a climate that is in itself inductive to snicide, and, in adtion to that, there is a friendly emulation existing among the would-be suicides as to who shall make the most sensational exit, which gives St. Louis an immeasurable advantage over Chicago, and these premises can be best established by brief mention of some of the most important cases of late years.

cases of late years.

A man in Fort Wayne concluded in the spring of 1876 to end what he deemed his insupportable woes. With an ingenuity and precision conceived in and nerved by insanity, he set to work to build an engine of death. Three weeks he to build an engine of death. Three weeks he labored to construct a guillotine, and at last it stood complete in his room. A keen broad-ax worked smoothly in the grooves of two oak uprights. At the bottom there was a neck-rest, and the base of the engine was surrounded with saw-dust. The ax was held in position by a cord ending in a time fuse. When the wretched man had completed his preparations, he lit the fuse. In fifteen minutes the ax would fall. Determined as he was, he could not bear that terrible wait, so he saturated the zaw-dust with chloroform, and, lying down with his head in position, he lapsed into unconsciousness. The fuse burned slowly until the final point was reached, and then the glittering ax fell with lightning rapidity, and the head of the victim rolled to one side, completely severed from the body. This man was a former St. Louisan.

body. This man was a former St. Louisan. Equally ingenious, but simpler, was the expedient adopted by Arthur Noves, at the Star Hotel, in this city. Determined to die, he sought euthanasia. He tied a silk handkerchief to his bed-post, and then about his neck. Seated upon the edge of the bed, he drank a vial of caloral. When he passed into the stupor that follows the use of the anesthetic, he fell forward and strangled to death, his feet being on the floor, but the weight of his body on the silken noose.

There are some remarkable cases where the

and strangted to death, me lees begin the short of the special of home Sunday night and stay instead of remaining on board to move his vessel if it became necessary. If he had remained and kept his crew on board, he could have moved away before any damage was sustained by the Elva. Notice of the danger was given to the mate of the Ses Star, but it was unheeded, though that notice was unnecessary, for the Sea Star should have known that it was a perilous position in that season of the year, and should have chosen a safe place, as a skillful mariner would have done. There was no usage for a man to be negligent, and the owners of the Sea Star must be held responsible for the damage sustained.

TWO MORE OF THE SAME KIND.

Judge Biodgett also overruled the exceptions to the Master's report in the case of Dunham & Hoyt vs. The Schooner Hattie Fisher. The libels were brought for materials and supplies furnished by Dunham & Hoyt. The defense was that the bills were exorbitant. Objections were made also to several of the items, such as for storage, for interest on the balances due from season to season. The Commissioner disanowed these two items, and reported in favor of libeliants in the first case for \$605.33, and in the second case for \$153. He re-

stiletto, revolver, poison, hanging, burning, drowning, and parboiling. The modes of self-destruction were exhausted by this young man, who simply immolated himself on the altar of a detestable ambition to make people talk. He certainly succeeded in doing that, besides furtishing a unreception.

certainly succeeded in doing that, besides furnishing an unparalelled newspaper sensation. In this connection the story comes to mind of the man who hung himself by a rope over the brink of a beetling cliff. Beneath he had built a blazing bontire, and, to make matters the surer, he had taken poison. The rope broke, the incoming tide put out the fire, and the salt water that he took into his stomach while trying to drown acted as an emetic, and made him so sick that he regained the shore, threw up the poison, and, concluding that the powers did not desire him to "shove clouds against the sun," just then, abandoned his intention, and lived to become a street-car driver.

desire him to "shove clouds against the sun," just then, abandoned his intention, and lived to become a street-car driver.

The frequent German who uses an old fashioned derringer loaded with water, and with that terrible force blows the mitre top of his head off, does his work in a thorough manner, and has three times appeared in St. Louis during the last year. The despondent gentleman who takes the leap from the bridge does so with the thorough understanding that he is checked clear through. Of all the local forms of snicide, that of drowning in the river is the least artistic. The death may be pleasant, but the surroundings are unpleasant, and then the body floats in the water for days, and is nibbled by catfish and gar, until at last it comes to be decomposed and bloated out of all human proportions, and is taken to the Morgue to be looked at for a few days, photographed by the Coroner, and then planted as quickly as possible. An ancient German it, the southern part of the city about a year ago went into the upper story of the cooper-shop at which he was employed, and, tying the rope of a small elevator about his neck, scrawled with a piece of chalk upon a barrel-head, "My life is worthless," and then plunged down the opening. His neck was broken.

An almost similar case occurred a week later. A despondent German, living in the Second Police District, removed the mattress from a bed and arranged an ingenious death trap. When the nose, hanging from a beam overhead, was adjusted about his neck, by a single movement of a foot he sprung the trap and dropped into eternity. He strangled slowly to death.

death.

The public will recall the case of the wife of a member of the police force who got up in the morning to cook breakfast for her lusband, who was on his beat at the time. She laid the kindling, and the fire was ready to light, when she suddenly stopped, entered another room, and hung herself by the neck with a bedcord from a nail which she had driven above the door a year before. At the inquest it was shown that this was the sudden determination to carry out a long-cherished intention, as a casual remark recalled in the light of the terrible deed conclusively proved.

The case of the misguided voung couple who died in each other's arms at the Lindell Hotel some mouths ago is too fresh in the public mind to be mentioned at length here. St. Louis has, within the year, had a case of a

sulciding murderer. The Colcord tragedy, the outcome of an illicit love, a false mistress, murder, and then suicide of the misguided young man who had been led to ruin by she who was as beautiful as she was untrue to nim.

There were two cases of men who threw themselves in front of railroad trains, and were

themselves in front of railroad trains, and were crushed and mangled to death.

One man went to the Carr-street ferry-house, and, seated in the waiting-toom, blew his brains out. Several men jumped into suburban ponds, and one disgraced and despondent young man, a prisoner in the jail, leaped head first from the gallery around the cells and smashed his skull.

An Irish peddler jumped from a sand-barge at North Market street, and left a note on the shore, "Whisky did this," furnishing a good text for a temperance discourse. There were several cases of men who, possessed of money, were under an hallucination that they would soon be penniless, and ended their woes with pistol-balls. There were many cases of suicide that were plainly attributable to delirium trement; there were several cases of despondent layer one case of a man who shot himself to get rid of the importunities of a blackwaller; two cases of jealous women with morphine, and others of interest that we not at the moment

white; verdict. \$55.—Cesarius Kasparva. Alexander Pam; verdict, \$112.49, and motion for new trial.

SUICIDES.

SUICIDES.

St. Louis Ahead of Chicago—Notes of the Most Sensational St. Louis Suicides During the Year 1878.

During the year 1878 eighty souls in St. Louis rushed unbidden into the presence of the Maker. The year previous there were but seventy-two suicides. The increase will be noted by the reader. Reference to the Coroner's report of the past ten years shows a steady increase in the number of cases of felo-de-se in St.

#### HOTEL STORIES.

Old Maj. Throckmorton and Charles Dickens\_Col. Dick Wintersmith and the Attache\_Jenny Lind's Trip Up the Missis-

Louisville Correspondence New York Sun.
Old Maj. Throckmorton, who kept the Galt House here for years, is dead, but the memory of him survives. It was the Major who said that the turkey was a very inconvenient bird .too large for one, and not large enough for two. When Charles Dickens visited this country in 1846, he meant to stay a day or two in Louis-He had been settled in his room in the second a bosom friend of Henry Clay, and on terms of more or less intimacy with every netable man in the South, sent in his name to the novelist and followed it a moment after in person. "Mr. Dickens," be began, extending his hand, "we are glad to welcome you. We know you and admire you, and will

ing his hand, "we are glad to welcome you. We know you and admire you, and will reckon it a privilege to be allowed to extend to you the hospitalities of the metropoils of Kentucky. As your especial host, I beg that you will command me for any service in my power to render."

Mr. Dickens received this with a frigid stare. "When I need you, landiord," he said, pointing to the door, "I will ring."

The Major was for an instant paralyzed. Then he rushed at his guest, caught him by one leg and the shoulder, and had him half way out of the open window before another visitor in the room could interfere and save the Englishman's life. Mr. Dickens left town the same day, and the only mention that he made in his "American Notes" of Louisville was to refer to a casual pig that he saw rooting in the street as he was on his way to take the river steamer.

Around the Major at the Galt House was collected a crowd of congental spirits, most of whom are now dead or scattered. Among fithem was Col. Richard Wintersmith, now, I believe, a resident of Washington. He was Secretary of State of Kentucky in those days, but, when the War broke out, went South with Breckinridge and Preston and the rest. He was a great friend of Brecknridge and a warm advocate of that gentleman's claims to be made President of the Southern Confederacy. One day, in the Gait House, just before the Kentucky party started South, Breckinridge came u to a group of which the Colonel was the centre, sat down on his knee, threw his arm about his neck, and said: "Dick, when I am President I want you to ask for any office you want, and it's yours."

"No office for me, Mr. Breckinridge," said the Colonel; "but when you are President there is one thing Pd like for you to do. I want you to come to me in some public place this, sit down on my knee, but your arm around my neck, and just cail me 'Dick.' That's all. I'll take care of the rest."

I heard another story of Col. Dick in the Galt House the other night, where stories of him are told without number. It appears t

party—to secure every stateroom on board, and make the six days' ovorage a journey worth remembering. Among the negro waiters there were always a half-dozen musicians or more, and with this band there was had a dance each evening, with sometimes a concert in the ladies' caoin, when high-born ladies sang sentimental songs, alternately with the plantation melodies of the darkey waiters.

I njet the old Captain the other evening in the Galt House rotunda. He is no longer on the river, but spends his summers in Saratoga and his winters in Louisville or New Orleans. He is known to about everybody in the Southwest. He dresses with scrupulous neatness, wears an old-fishinoed collar, around which is wound a brilliant red cravat, and is full of stories of steemboating days. I asked him if the newspaper story was true, said to have been told by him several years ago, that he was with Jenny Lind at Niagara when the great songstress dropped on her knees at the brink of the cararact, and, with streaming eves, thanked God that He had vouchsafed to her the sight of so grand an exhibition of His power.

"Yes," said the Captain; "that was in the early spring of '50, and there was an icy mantie half way down the falls from the edge, and great masses of fee springing up from the bed of the river below to meet the water as it fell. It was magnineent, and the great-bearted lady could not restrain herself as she saw it. I

of the river below to meet the water as it fell. It was magnificent, and the great-bearted lady could not restrain herself as she saw it. I never shall forget her prayer to be made a better woman,—to be made able to serve the Maker of so wonderful a world in the way that she should. We all uncovered our heads as she knelt there, and I think I am the better man for that memory.

"We had been together then for nearly a month. I had Miss Lind and her party as passengers from New Orieans to Louisville. The trip down I had carried hundreds of the first people of the South to hear her sing in New Orieans. They had come all the way from Memphis and Little Rock and Vicksburg, but when they got to New Orieans there was hardly a seat to be had for love or money. So many of them came back with me unsatisfied—they had one the search beat with Lenny Lind. seat to be had for love or money. So many of them came back with me unsatisfied—they had rather be on the same boat with Jenny Lind than to stay for the Mardi Gras and all that in New Orleans. When we were fairly on our way up the river, one of tha ladies—she was a great belle in ber day, the daughter of a Senator, and afterwards the wife of one of our foreign Minis-ters—came to me and asked whether it was really true that Miss Lind meant to keep her systercore all the way to Memphis.

really true that Miss Lind meant to keep her stateroom all the way to Memphis.

"'Of course not,' said I. 'Everybody comes to dinner on my boat.'

Those were simple times. The Captain of a Mississippi steamer was a person of more consequence, even, than the commander of an ocean steamer is to-day, and Capt. Thomasson was the most noted of all the Captains on the Father of Waters.

"'Of course not. She'll be at dinner to-day.' Then I went to Barnum,—Barnum, the showman,—who was managing Miss Lind.
"Barnum, said I, is Miss Lind getting ready for dinner!"

"Barnum looked up surprised. 'Why, no,' said he, 'Miss Lind eats her meals in her room.'

"Not on my boat,' said I; for you see I

said ne, room.'

"Not on my boat,' said I: for you see I didn't want to disappoint the ladies. Well, Barnun and I argued this awhile, and then I agreed to talk to Miss Lind myself about it. I knocked at the door of her stateroom.

"The pleasantest voice I ever heard said, the forms in."

Come in.'
"'Miss Lind,' said I, 'I am the Captain of this "'Miss Lind,' said I, 'I am the Captain of this boat. There are twenty ladies on board—ladies of the first station in America—whom I had brought anywhere from two to sax hundred miles down to New Orleans to hear and to see you. They couldn't get even to the door of your concert-room for the crowd. So they took passage on my boat again with no other hope than just to see you. They didn't mean to be rude—neither do I; but I do hope you will gratify them and not seclude yourself all this long trip.'

gratify them and not section, as pleasantly one trip."

"My dear Capitaine," said she, as pleasantly as could be, 'I don't mean to hide myself. Why should I? But what would you have me do?'

"Come and sit at my right hand at dinner,' said I. 'It's nearly time for the bell to ring.'

"Wize greatest plazure,' said the great lady, and when dinner was ready sne came out of her stateroom smiling, and bowed to everybody in the ladies' cabiu, and sat down by my side.

to get Fid of the importunities of a blackmaller;

Now The Fitz Febnling and Maria 8. Hygelund, \$234.

Now The Fitz Febnling and Maria 8. Hygelund, \$234.

Now The Fitz Febnling and Maria 8. Hygelund, \$234.

The Fitz Febnling and Maria 8. Hygelund, \$234.

Now The Fitz Febnling and Maria 8. Hygelund, \$234.

Will you not do me ze nonaire to introduce the method of the said, and a said and a introduced her method all the laddy passengers that were at my table was a much more select and formal affair in the carly days of the Republic than it is now. Then, irrends, and the lady afterward visited Mrs.

Goldschmidt, after her marriage to the planist, at her home in London.

"After dinner the tables were cleared away, and Miss Lind sat down on the sofa at the end of the cabin. I went forward to where Barnum was sitting, near the cierk's office. 'Barnum,' said L. 'won't Miss Lind sing something for the ladies?'

said i. 'won't Miss Lind sing something for the ladies?'

"Captain,' said he, turning on me, 'are you gone raving mad? Miss Lind sing in a public place like this! Why, man, you make me laugh. Miss Lind gets a thousand dollars for every song she sings. Perbaps you've got a thousand dollars about you to spare? Offer her that,—and then she'll tell you to go about your business.'

thousand dollars about you to spare? Offer her that,—and then she'll tell you to gabout your business."

"'All right, Barnum,' said I, 'we'll see.'

"Well, then, I went into the pantry and got my nigger band together. There was one likely young bov among 'em, who had such a voice as you never heard. I was younger then, considerably, than I am now, but I could prever hearthat boy sing one of his plant ion songs without the tears coming into my eyes. But I thought I'd try him first. So one of the boys kept time on his banjo, and the fellow sang over his song. It was about a yellow girl who had been sold off into slavery from her Louisiana home into Georgia. I always thought the boy made it up himself. I never heard the words or the music before or since. The words didn't exactly rhyme, nor the music wasn't such as you hear in the opera, but I knew it would do. So I got the boys together in the cabin, and after they had played awhile the boy sang his song. Miss Lind listened from first to last, and there were tears in her eyes, too, when it was through. I don't exactly know how it was, but five minutes afterward she was at the plano and sang first the music of that song as well as she could remember it, and theu song after song of her own. And not only that evening either, but every evening that she was on the boat. The plantst of her troupe played too, and the other members of the company sang or played, and my ladies also, and such concerts there never were in America before or since.

"We got to be great friends, and when we reached Louisville and my boat laid up on account of the ice, she urged me to go with her to New York. It was on the way that we stopped at Niagara. I tell you, sir, she was the greatest, and the most beautiful, and the best wonian I ever knew."

I think the Captain keeps a few little flowers and such trifles that date back to that trip religiously by him to this day. He has never married, I believe, though he was a comparatively young man in '50.

Stimulating, Not Nourishing. Mr. John B. Gough, in a lecture in England, referring to the question whether alcohol was a food or a medicine, remarked that in his opinion it was "very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest—stimulating but not nourishing."

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patrons throughout the city we have established
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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., BEST HOUSE OF IT size in the city, hard-wood finish. \$12,000. AAT SON HILL, 97 Washington st. FOR SALE-NEAR UNION PARK, AN EXTE, choice residence lot at a bargain for cash. MAT SON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE-INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENT s... 24 feet east front and 34 feet west front. MA' SON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE POR SALE—CHOICE FARM AT A GREAT BAR gain; 160 acres ali under cultivation; fine house is densely-sertled region, near railroad village, Centra-lowa, \$2,200; must be sold. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 14 LSalie-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-200 OR 300 FEET ON SOUTH CLARK st., west front, or on Fourth-av., east front, ne two an Harrison and Twelfth-ats; must be cheap fo cach. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 52 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. OPERA KIDS—
Joseph 2-button, 50 cents a pair.
PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st

OPERA KIDS—
Real Kid 2-button, \$1.
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PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-at OPERA KIDS-Joseph 4-button, \$1. PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st.

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PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT. 94 State-st

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TO THE LADIES—

The we are to-day offering extraordinary bargains in rich and elegant Cloaks and Dolmana, having purchased, very much under value, the entire stock of a large retail cloak store in New York, the goods being of the finest quality, made expressly for best retail sales. We can guarantee them to our oustomers in every particular. Every garment is cut in latest style and the trimmings are the richest and best. We are willing to sell 100 Cloaks at St. well worth at least double. We can sell the state of the salest of the sa

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY brick dwelling, 18 Filmore-st., \$12, two-story brick, 4241 rving-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-24 BISHOP-COURT, ELEGANT FURnished rooms; all conveniences.

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TO RENT-\$1.50 PER WEEK-NICELY FURNISH
ed rooms to gentlemen only: transient gentlemen
taken; free, warm sitting-room attached, 376 State-st. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOU ARE LOSING MONRY every day that your rooms are vacant. We campot begin to supply the demand for rooms for light housekeeping; bring us descriptions, or we will call when requested. ROOM-REN'ING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, tooms 3 fribune Building. WANTED-TO BENT-HOUSE, PART OF HOUSE, or suite of about seven rooms; state location and price to insure a tention. O 14, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-SATURDAY NIGHT FROM 1461 SOUTH Dearborn-st. a Scotch terrier: had on nickel-plated collar inscribed. "I am L.—K.—" dog; whose dog; whose age you?" Return to above address or FRANK C. COOPER, Tribune Building, and receive suitable reward.

L OST-A MINK COLLAR ON DESPLAINES-ST.
L between Jackson and Washington. Thursday: the inder will receive a reward by returning it to 491 West Monroe-st.
L OST-OR STOLEN-LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, Containing railroad ticket to Denver. No. 312, form 908, color green, via Northwestern and Union Pacific, and \$8, keturn the ticket to O. H. PERRY, Journal odice, and keep the money.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN DOUGlas County, four niles from Tuscois on the illinois
central, two mikes from Camarko on I. & St. I., 640
acres, fenced with seven mikes of five-board fence, 420
acres of blue-grass pasture, baiance plow-land, two
houses, large barn, and complete set of out-buildings.
This farm is situated in the finest corn and blue-grass
section of Illinois, and the best improved farm in the
county, and will be rented the coming year for \$2.25
per acre. To any attorney or agent who will subadvertise this ann secure me a destrable tenant I will
pay a commission of \$5.0. This farm is owned by a
Scotch loan company, and will be sold on long time at
much less than its value. Address FRED M. WOODS,
Downer's Grove, Ill.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHES BY SEND-ing a letter to J. GELDER, 804 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH FROM \$1,500 TO
#84,000. Address for five days. 0 50, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-NO. 19 WILL SEE NO. 9, AS RE-

WANTED-MALE HELP. Book keopers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-DRUG CLERK-MUST BE ACTIVE, unmarried, and a good pharmacist; one who has had some experience in the jobbing trade and a German preferred. Address Dr. ELIEL'S SONS, Laporte, Ind.

WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY House an assistant bill-clerk. Address K 74, Tribune.

WANTED-4 TRIMMERS ON HEAVY CARRIAGE WORK, 4 frimmers on light work, 2 gear-makers on good body-makers on heavy work, 2 good body-makers on heavy work, 2 good body-makers on light work. Address P.-O. Box Box, South Bend, lud. WANTED-A GOOD MACHINIST TO WORK ON dies. 61 South Canal-st.

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WANTED-A BOY TO WORK IN JEWELHY store, one living on the North Side preferred. WANTED-A BOY OF 18, WHO CAN MAKE HIM self useful in store. Apply to DENNISON MAN UFACTURING COMPANY, 102 Madison-st. WANTED-STUDENTS AND GENTLEMEN OF culture secking light and lucrative employment will learn particular by addressing 0.9, Tribune office.

WANTED-A MAN TO DELIVER GROCERIES; must be well posted in Hyde Park and Englewood; one living on the North Side preferred. O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE
to sell our goods by sample; fair salary paid. LA
BELLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 93 Clark-st WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED-AT 512 SOUTH PARK-AV., SWEDE WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. AP-WANTED-A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK: ONE toat understands waiting on table. Inquire at

WANTED-A WOMAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a delicate baby. Apply at 589 Jackson-st., third door west of Ashiand-av. Scamstresses.

WANTED-SEAMSTRESS AT 404 FOREST-AV:
must be competent to cut and fit; will pay 34

per week.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-20 GOOD KNITTERS TO MAKE hoods; call immediately: good pay. 235 West SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT PRE-caces. Address & St. Tribane office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN AS clerk, collector, or assistant bookkeeper. Small suary. Address O 13, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD BOOKKEEP-er and correspondent. Address T A R, 182 South Peoria-st.

Peorla-st.

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References. Address Box 63, Lake Forest, III. SITUATION WANTED-AT CARRIAGE BLACK smithing as helper; is handy at the fire, and steady young man. O 16, Tribune office.

Miscellancous.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A STRONG SINGLE Trioune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OP practical business experience in merchandles and bookkeeping. Very best references. Can give abundant security in a place of trust if desired. Address O 10, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK;
best of reference given. Call for two days at 1839
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-first. SITUATION WANTED-ON THE WEST SIDE, BT S a good Norwegian girl in a small family where there are no children. Please call at 138 West Huron-at., up-SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, WASH-er, and froner, in a private family; good city ref-erence. Apply at the State-st., up-stairs. SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework. Call at 04 North Market.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN
Widow lady as housekeeper; references exchanged.
Address or call evenings. Mrs. M. C. De PUOY, 1009
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all 122 Lasalie st.—Special Communication this (Friar) evening at 7:30 o'clock for work on the 3d Degree then members and visitors are coedinity invited. Sider of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879.

Pope Leo XIII. has written an encyclical letter in which he arrays the power of the Roman Catholic Church against Socialism, munism, and Internationalism, and calls upon the Bishops to combat these dangerous

The Illinois Bar Association met at Spring field yesterday. In the evening an address was delivered by Mr. MELVILLE W. FULLER, of Chicago, on the life and character of the Inte Sidney Barese, Associate Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The rascally President of a bank in Williamsport, Pa., who had stolen \$80,000 belonging to depositors, has been set at liberty through a construction of the State lay which prohibits the depositors from giving testimony in the case. It is a curious law which lets the thief go free by shutting the mouths of his victims.

by the heavy snow-storms in the Middle and Eastern States has resulted in the accumulation of enormous stocks of grain at the principal receiving points. At Milwaukee the elevators are full almost to bursting, and the delivery of wheat at that city will have to be suspended unless an outlet is secured soon through rail shipments to the seaboard.

originally designed to cost \$4,000,000. It eady cost \$9,000,000, and as much more will be needed to finish it on the present plan. Gov. Robinson in his message to the Legislature recommends that no more money be appropriated for work on the building easures are taken looking to its completion upon a less expensive and ornamental

Advices from Astrakhan indicate that the deadly plague raging in that country is ing rapidly and increasing in virulence as it spreads. The Russian authorities are alarmed at the rapid progress of the disease, and are concerting measures to ward off the approaching scourge. In the country where the plague has already spent its force it is estimated that more than one-tenth of the population has been carried off.

The Bey of Tunis has yielded to the arguments and importunities of the French Government, and all is peace again on either side of the Mediterranean. It is perhaps as well to state that the arguments used by the French were of a very convincing nature, being mainly composed of floating iron batteries whose language even in peace, when backed by a few diplomatic phrases, portends a storm under certain contingencies which the weaker party is always anxious to avoid.

Considerable consternation has been cre ated in Pennsylvania by a decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the dower nterest of a wife in the real estate of a bankrupt is not destroyed by an Assignee's sale of the property for the benefit of creditors. A different understanding of the law has heretofore prevailed, and the effect of the decision will be to unsettle the title to large amounts of real estate conweved by Assignees in bankruptcy without wterence to the wife's dower

Atate Senator Ripple, in an interview which we print this morning, gives his recollection of the means by which the Legisla Republican as United States Senator. He was a member of the Committee which undertook to arrange a plan whereby Logan should receive the entire Republican vote up to such time as it should become evident that he could not command the Independent votes necessary to elect him. this time arrived the Committee waited upon Gen. Logan with "the information that at least four Democrats had agreed to pledge themselves for an entire day to vote for either WASHBURNE OF LAW-RENCE, either of whom could have been elected by the aid of these Democratic votes. It was on this occasion that Logan spurned the proposition, and put himself on record for all time with this declaration: "If I canelected by this Legislature." He kept his word, and "no other Republican" was elected. This is the claim Logan has upon the party,—that he could but would not per mit the election of any Republican except

The testimony now being taken by th TELLER Committee in New Orleans develops the fact that there are more than two parties in the State of Louisiana, and also that the third party is formed, so to speak, of shelvings from the Democratic organization These facts of themselves, in a political point of view, are of more than ordinary importance, exhibiting as they do certain tendency to disintegra tion by the party which has existed only by violence, and has thrived only when all principles of true Democracy have been ignored in the conduct of politica campaigns. This testimony, coming as it does from persons who are fresh from the Democratic camp, but who have tried the expediency of an independent course, is of a character which will command respect and redence among thinking people.

DON BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, Duke of Vit toria, whose death is announced in the cable dispatches, has had an important place in the history of Spain during the past forty years He was of obscure origin, being the young est of of the nine children of a cartwright or La Mancha, in which province he was born in 1792. Napoleon's invasion of Spain in 1808 found him studying for the priesthood and made him a soldier. Through various grades of promotion he rose to be Marshal of Spain, and in 1841 became the Regent of the Kingdom. In 1854 he was in conjunction with Marshal O'DONNELL intrusted by Queen Isabella with the formation of a Ministry. The two military chieftains could not agree, and ESPARTERO was dismissed in 1856. After a retirement of about ten years he was brought into prominence by the proposal of his name as King of Spain, and although he was not chosen he continued to exercise more or less influ-ence upon Spanish politics, and at his death was reckoned one of the foremost men of the

THE REASONS FOR ELECTING LOGAN. In his efforts to force Gov. OGLESBY ou of the Senate, and to force himself by the aid of partisan machinery into the Senate, Gen. Logan has set at work an army of that class of men who find in him a fitting representative. Every professional politician, every office-broker, office-seeker, broken-down officeholder, all that class of men who have been "persecuted" for official corruption, se who want offices multiplied and new ones created, and the largest possible expenditure .- all these are vociferous in their mand that Logan be elected to the Senate The newspapers all over the West who

are in the pay of the steamship lines and Texas Pacific Railway seeking subsidies from Congress are all demanding that OGLESBY be put ont and LOGAN be sent to the Senate. His election will rid them of the opposition of OGLESBY to their schemes of plunder and secure them a friend. man in the Senate with a vote is worth ten times as much as he would be in the lobby without a vote. Of course, none of these papers ever give the true reason why they are so anxious to have him elected; but the unite in urging his election on the ground stated by Logan himself, in one of the articles issued by his "Literary Bureau," and published in a St. Louis paper, which pre-

sents this view:

Six years ago many men might have been as acceptable as Logan; two years ago, with the lights then before us, any good Republican might have done as well. To-day, however, the demand is for men of a special kind-men of positive views, such mathering courses. Such s man, both friends and enemies will admit.
John A. Losan, and the Republicans of filing
owe it, not to Logan, but to themselves, to the
party, and to the country, to elect him to the Sel
ate of the United States. Another article prepared by Logan's Bu

rean and published in a Southern Illinois paper makes the same point, adhering more closely to Logan's own language. It says: But when we calmly consider the circumstance of a Solid South, with an army of Confederat Brigadiers in Congress, and consider how cowards our Northern sycophantic Bourbons pander those unrecenerated Rebels—I say when we thin of all these things, we ought to all cry out with one voice, "Send Louan back to the Senate."

For some years Mr. Logan served in the House,-from 1859 to 1861,-but though he spoke loud, and long, and repeatedly in hi own peculiar way, we never knew any member of the Republican party who was eve scared by him, or silenced, or dreaded him, notwithstanding his vulgarity and abuse His bravado and bulldozing were mor amusing to the Republicans than cause of fear. Since then Gen. LOGAN has had many years' service in Congress. During that time especially during his six years' service in the Senate, we have not heard that he killed or wounded any Confederate Brigadiers, or annihilated, or silenced any of them; nor have we heard of any of these Southern Brigadiers resigning their seats bethe overmastering logic or learning of Senator Logan. He entered the Senate with advantages rarely enjoyed. He was no inexperienced stranger, nor was he abashed by any native modesty. What What did he do in these six years? great act did he originate? What useful or important action of Congress or of the party was taken at his suggestion? Did he point out any luminous policy on the subject of finances? Did he grapple with the railroad monopolies and digest any measure fo the relief of the plundered farmers of the West? Did he have the tariff amended o improved in the interest of the consumers or producers? Was he the author of any beneficial fiscal legislation? In fact, is there a single law of public importance enacted during his entire term of six years of which he can claim paternity, or which owed its enactment to his efforts? Did he during those six years in the Senate obtain from Congress one dollar to aid the State in extending the navigation of the Illinois River by locks and dams? During his term in the Senate the comparatively undistinguished delegation from Wisconsin obtained from Congress several millions of dollars for the preposterous Fox and Wisconsin River imrovement, but for the State of Illinois. which had expended a million dollars of her own money, Senator Logan utterly failed to get one dollar for locks and dams on the Illi-

nois River to connect the lakes and the Mississippi. There were great men in the Senate: Mon-TON, SCHURZ, CONKLING, EDMUNDS, HOWE, SUMNER, SHEEMAN, and others. All these men have made an enduring record; have written their names conspicuously on the legislation of their day. Where is Logan's record? Take thy bill, large or small, having for its purpose the creation of new of fices, the increase of salaries, the enlarged expenditure of public money wastefully an extravagantly for private jobs, claims, sub sidies, and plunder, and there will be found all time with this declaration: "If I can-not be elected, no other Republican will be record, and it is a record on which will not be found the names of EDMUNDS, CONKLING

Gen. Looan entered the Senate in Decem per, 1871, when there were fifty-five Repub Senators out of a total of seventy. three. At the close of his first two years he and MATT CARPENTER and BEN BUTLER CODcocted and forced through both Houses of Congress the infamous Salary-Back-Grab law, whereby he took personally \$5,000 as his share of the plunder. That is one of the ets of legislation with which during his ignatorial term he succeeded in identifying his name. What was the effect of this bill At the first election for Congress and for State Legislatures following the LOCAN-CARPENTER-BUTLES-grab law, 100 Republican Representatives were thrown out of the Hous of Representatives, making that body over whelmingly Democratic, and the Legislature of every State where the term of a Repub lican Senator who had voted for that bill ex pired elected a Democratic Senator. The great Republican disaster at the election of 1874 was largely the result of the Salary-Grab law of LOGAN, CARPENTER, and BUTLER. It made the House of Representatives by nearly two-thirds Democratic, where ther had been previously 100 Republican majority. It elected Democratic State Govern ments in Ohio, Oregon, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Nevada, Massachu setts, and Connecticut, and it also swept Illinois, -all previously Republican, -and a that and the succeeding elections so emptied Republican seats in the Senate that now the Democratic party has obtained a majority. That act gave to the Demo crats Senators in place of Republicans in the following States: One in California two in Connecticut, one in Illinois, two in Indiana, one in New Jersey, one in New York, one in Ohio, one in Oregon, and one in Pennsylvania. Eleven Northern Republicans were hoisted out of the Senate by the chief Logan act of legislation enacted in his Senatorial term, and eleven Northern Democratic Senators were elected to that body Had the Confederate Brigadiers put on all their war-paint, and with pistol and knife made a raid on the Republican South, they could not have emptied as many seats in that body as did the Senators from Illinois and Wisconsin with their bill grabbing for each Senator \$5,000 out of the Treasury for "back pay." No act of legislation day the War began to from . the the present time ever produced such disastrous results to the Republican party. In two years it revolutionized the House of Representatives, gave the Democrats a very large representation from the North and from Republican States, and from this disaster the party has never recovered. Both Houses of Congress will be

Democratic after March 3, next, Is this a time to turn out a true and patriotic man of clean and approved record to make room for the favorite of the lobby Does Illinois really desire to be represented by a man who made her a laughing-stock in Congress and all over the Union by his ridiculous boast in one of his astounding Senatorial orations that "he had mastered the whole science of finance and politica economy in two weeks"? Should OGLESBY be thrown out of the Senate to make room for such a man?

LOGAN'S PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST BISSELL.

The personal organ of John A. Logan

makes a most impotent and contemptible defense of that person's two days' tirade against Gov. Bissell for accepting a chal lenge to fight JEFF DAVIS, who had cast slanderous aspersions upon the Illinois volunteers. Legan's organ quotes approvingly portions of the distribe, charging Gov. Bis-SELL with "being guilty and willfully guilty of perjury and the grossest falsebood," and it winds up its quotation with this part of Logan's speech :

Mr. Speaker, the present is pregnant with im All around us looks dark and so rowful. The man of God is hushed into stience. The prayers of the plous are drowned by the clambrs of the Victous. My only hope, sir, is in the justice of a God and the great moral sentiment of my countrymen. If this wiexedness goes on, and fills every department of Government as thas filled the Executive, we are a look and unied people. Babylon, sir, was not more wicked than we shall known if this reckless disregard of moral accountability to God goes forward. I pray the Alraighty to were this dark pail of disgrace and ruin which now so eriously, threatens our speedy destruction.

If The TRIEUNE cannot find anything worse than his against Logan, it is fair to say he ought to be lected, for we will hardly select a man with less Does the I.-O. want anything worse to be found in that two-days' harangue than is contained in the above libelous and Pecksniffian utterances against the gallant Brs-SELL? Every lawyer who has ever studied the question well knows that he violated no law of Illinois. He was not holding a State office; he was not in Illinois at the time, The challenge was given by JEFF DAVIS in the District of Columbia, and was accepted there by Col. Bissell, who was holding a Federal office at the time, and was wholly beyond the jurisdiction of the Illinois Constitution or laws. Col. BISSELL might have fought every slave-driver in Congress while he was a member of that body, and he would not have infracted the laws of Illinois or be amenable to them for so doing. Before Col. BISSELL was nominated by the Republicans the question of the acceptance of the challenge to fight JEFF DAVIS in vindication of the honor of the Illinois volunteers was carefully considered by the best Republican lawyers of the State, and the opinion was unanimous that he had committed no offense which the laws of Illinois could take cognizance of; and that if he had perforated JEFF it made no sort of difference so far as the Constitution of Illinois was concerned Bissell bimself was a good lawyer, -an infinitely better one than his slanderer, -and he felt no doubt that the anti-dueling oath had no application to his purpose of fighting JEFF DAVIS while he was a member of Congress and in the District of Columbia.

What prompted Logan to make the disgraceful, bitter, sophomorical attack on the gallant Bissell was pro-slavery malignity; that is the simple truth about it.

There is one passage in that harangu which his organ omitted to quote, which its readers would undoubtedly like to have it explain, viz.:

explain, viz.:

Sir, is it not alarming when we see and know that the highest office in the State, the Executive power of the Government, is standing before the people with fulsehood upon his lips, and averring his own guilt of a reckless disregard of all that can inspire confidence in man?

This is the oath that Gov. Bissell took on Monday last. It is true that the eath was taken at his residence, in this city, and not in this hall, as has been the custom. No Governor of Illimois has ever sought retirement to take the oath of office. We might infer from this that a guilty and bleeding conscience had sought seclusion rather than stand erect upon this floor and pass the flery ordeal. But the oath was taken—the fearful oath—in the face of his own previous declarations to the contrary. The secluded and unusual place at which it was taken may afford grounds for an inference as to the workings of a mind goaded to desperation with a weighty conviction of moral turpitude.

To perceive the full meanness and brutsli-

To perceive the full meanness and brutality of this part of Losan's assault it should be known that Gov. BISSELL was paralyzed from the hips down at the time, and could only sit up in an easy chair. He was really a dying man at the time. The fatal disease had been gradually growing worse for the previous twelve months, in spite of all medical treatment. Everybody in Springfield and added that "the woods are full of them."

knew the Governor's condition; every member of the Legislature had either visited him or heard how he was. It was written about in the newspapers and talked of all over the State, and he was an ject of the deepest sympathy and so-licitude. It was known to every member of the General Assembly that he utterly unable to go to the State House to take the cath of office, and was forced by the state of his health to take it at the Executive Mansion. In the light of these simple facts how contemptibly mean it was for Logan to charge that "he sought seclusion on secon of a guilty and bleeding conscience rathe than stand erect in that hall and pass the flery ordeal." Only a bad, malignant heart would utter such statements against Gov. BISSELL, and this is the very least that can be said. Logan has never retracted the charges of perjury he then made against the firs Republican Governor of Illinois, nor apologized for those slanders on that brave and true patriot, but lets them stand to this day although he is asking the Senatorship of Illinois at the hands of Gov. BISSELL's Re publican friends.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY IN OHIO. The Democrats seem to strive after opportunities for making themselves ridiculous An occasion peculiarly fertile in this respect was seized upon with avidity by Messry THURMAN, EWING, et al., in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans at Columbus, O. There was a chance for illustrating and emphasizing the contrast be tween the Democracy of to-day and the De-mocracy of Jackson's time, and, in the feat that the evidences of this contrast might escape the people, the sponsors of the "Ohio Idee" were anxious to impress it upon the public. They could have selected no better way for demonstrating how far they have departed from Jacksonian Democracy that by insisting upon the consistency of Thur-MAN-Ewing Democracy with the Democracy that prevailed forty years ago, and that de parture was the more apparent by reason of selecting for their exhibition an anniversary of one of the leading events in Jackson's

Mr. THURMAN was wise enough to remain

way from the Jackson love-feast, but he

would have been wiser still if he had written

no letter. He defined this epistle to the

Ohioans a " jotting down of some very brief

and pertinent observations," but it proved to

be a very deliberate effort to set up some ir-

relevant and impertinent pretenses to re-

emblance which have no existence outside of the diseased imagination of a few demagogues who fancy themselves followers of Jackson simply because they carry about the party occustomed to wear. How unfortunate, for nstance, was Mr. THURMAN's reference to the devotion of Jackson and the Democrats of his time to the Union! This reminiscence brings to mind the treachery of the ruling faction of the Democratic party of to-da when it bolted Douglas and destroyed it party for the express purpose of organizing ebellion. It recalls the present attitude of the Southern Democrats that abide by the Secession policy to "rule or ruin," that per sistently nullify the Constitution and laws of the United States, that deny the political equality of all men, that bring to the front the chief men in the Rebellion, and that threaten new revolution unless they shall be permitted to deny and defy the rule of the majority and enforce Mr. THURMAN'S new notion that "intelligence and property nust dominate without regard to number Scarcely less unfortunate was Mr. Thur MAN's reference to the love of the Constitu tion which characterized the Democracy of Jackson's time. Where can he find a counterpart of that affection among the Demo crats of to-day? Is it felt by the Democrats of the South, who override the constitutional amendments growing out of the War which they brought upon the country? Is it cherished by the Democrats of the North. who stretch the powers of the Government under the Constitution to admit the creation of money out of paper by mere flat? JACKson would turn over in his grave at such manifestations of Democracy, if there were enough left of him to perform that legendary post-mortem evolution. "The Jackson Democracy," Mr. THURMAN further tells us, were the determined foes of monopoly. But how about the Democrats of to-day? If we may judge from the Ohio disciples, we should conclude that contemporaneous Democracy has special mission to promote monopoly, for it is striving to place in the hands of Congress, which it aspires and hopes to control, the absolute monopoly of the money-manu facture of this country, and it approves of determining by mere fiat how much or how little, how good or how bad, the currency of the nation shall be, with the enduring privilege of expanding and contracting the supply according to some infallible gauge which supposes must be at the command of a nigratory aggregation of demagogues known as Congress. "The Jacksonian Democracy," according to Mr. Thurman also, "were a Democracy of economy." Does he trace a resemblance in the action of recent Democracy which seeks to earn a reputation for economy by insufficient appropriations and subsequent resort to deficiency bills? Or is the likeness to be found among a lot of hungry wolves who only await fuil Democratic possession of the Government in order to fall upon the revnues and resources, and devour them in subsidy schemes and ex-Rebel claims? Alogether, we think it would have been as well for the THURMAN Democracy not to

gle point of resemblance is devotion to the principle that "To the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Ton Ewing was not more fortunate in his oral presentation of the case than was Mr. THURMAN in his written screed. The eference to Gen. Jackson's war on Nick BIDDLE's monopoly was not a happy one, for the war which Messrs. THURMAN and EWING are making on the National banks is by no means the same kind of conflict. Gen. JACKSON was fighting a monopoly; the genmen who seek to compare themselves with him are fighting a free banking law with the purpose of substituting a policy which will place a monopoly of the money power in the hands of a political oligarchy, whose mere fiat will suffice thereafter to work arbitrary and revolutionary changes in prices and convulse the business of the entire country. For the rest, Mr. Ewine was generous enough to advance the claims of Mr. THURMAN to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, notwithstanding THURMAN has stolen his thunder and is seeking to ride into the White House on his hobby. But there was a tinge of sarcasm about Ewing's reference to the Presidential question. When he said that "modest Ohio has sons fit for the occasion."

have invited any comparison with the Jacx-

son Democracy, for between the two the sin-

it is just possible that his references to Tuvn Pickwickian sense. So, too, when he said that the Democrats, riding on the flat hebby, might lose New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, but would carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, it became evident that he had not recently given much study to the returns from the Altogether, the love-feast of the "Jacksonian" Democracy of Ohio was a very inconse

OPPORTUNITY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RE-

Among the joint rules of Congress of long standing was one to the effect that " No bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent to the other for concurrence on either of the last three days of the session," and another providing that "No bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the But it seems that the Congress has failed to adopt any joint rules We presume this neglect is the outgrowth of the dispute over the Presidential count, supplemented by the fact that the two Houses are of opposite politics. The Forty-fourth Congress adjourned over the summer of 1876 vithout adopting any joint rules, and the residential election of that year and was onfronted with the controversy over the ount of the Electoral votes, the two Houses ould not agree upon the joint rules which cluded ' Rule 22," and provided for the concurrence of both Houses for the counting of any vote to which there should be an ob ection. We presume this disagreement is dopt the usual joint rules, and the absence thereof has suggested to Mr. EDMUNDS to propose a concurrent resolution reviewing

at the beginning of this erticle. There is no doubt that a prohibition new legislation within the last three days of the session, and of the signing of bills by the President on the last day, would prevent much extravagance and defeat many jobs that squeeze through in various shapes in the rush of the closing hours. The abuses growing out of the contrary practices have been frequently commented upon by THE TRIB UNE, and the scandal at the close of the last ession and the errors of enrollment were calculated to impress upon the country the dangers of hurrying through unmatu legislation at the last moment. But the trouble has been in former Congresses that the two joint rules intended to protect the public interests in this regard have been suspended toward the close of the ses sion, so as to render them useless at the very time when they were designed to be service What is needed

able. The objection to Mr. EDMUNDS' pre ent resolution is, that it applies in only to the present session. is the embodiment of the same principle in a statute which shall be binding upon all Congresses, and furnish a permanent check upon the passage of legislation which has not re ceived proper consideration. The resolution introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS has been refer red to a committee, and should be reporte back in the shape of a law which, when pas ed, will not be of a mere temporary character, but of permanent benefit.

THE NEW YORK CANALS-SHALL THEY

BE FREE!
The report of the State Auditor of New York with reference to the receipts and payments of the canals and the canal debt for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, has just is concerned, will be of special concern to Western shippers, whose interests are so closely indentified with this great connecting link between Buffalo and tide-water. Before considering the business of the great line, we extract some of the more importan figures bearing upon the business of all the canals, in order to show the uselessnes of the lateral branches or feeders. The total revenue of all the canals for the year was \$988,651, of which \$982,243 represent tolls. The total payments for the same time were \$739,748, leaving a surplus revenue of \$248,903, which has been appropriated to the sinking fund. The balance in the Treasury and invested, Oct. 1, 1877, was \$2,766,841; received from all sources in 1878, \$2,016,585; paid during the same period, \$2,391,548; balance, \$2,391, 877. The outstanding debt, Sept. 30, 1878, not matured, was \$9,018,700, upon which the interest at 6 per cent is \$540,822 per annun A comparison of operations during 1878 with 1877 shows a loss in revenue of \$64,709, reduction in expenditures of \$310,580 and gain in net revenue of \$245,871,-the loss in revenue being due not to a loss of tonnage but to a higher rate of toll that prevailed during a part of the year. The detailed showing for each canal during the year, which includes the Erie and its thirteen feeders, will show the burdensome character of these branches. The total income from tolls and other sources was \$988,651, of which there is credited to the main line \$900,446. The payments aggregated \$733,748, of which \$512,692 is charged to the Erie. The surplus of revenue was \$388,164, of which \$387,754 is credited to the Erie. The deficiencies were \$139,261, only three of the feeders being able to show a surplus, and that only \$409. The income in excess of all payments was \$321,812, of which the Erie returned \$321,403. The constitutional canals are the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca, which show a net profit in operating of \$304,138, though there was a deficiency in the last three, while the remaining nine show a net loss in operating of \$55,286, which furnishes the Auditor with a strong

argument for disposing of them, as author ized under the provisions of the Constitution The most interesting feature of the Audit or's report is the radical change of policy is the management of the Erie Canal (the others are of little consequence) which h advocates. He boldly assumes that the constitutional provisions relating to the canal repel trade and imperil their very existence and that the only remedy is a free canal by which the competition of the railroads can be overcome, and that this is all the more necessary because, under the changed conditions of enterprise, it is possible for th competing routes to form a combination by which the cost of the canals could be reduced below the cost of maintenance. The competing railroads are not hampered with constitutional provisions like the canal, in the case of which there is no method for maintaining navigation or repairing breaks if the tolls should be insufficient for that purpose These tolls, which now levy a cent a bushel on the commerce of the canals, are, it is claimed, the very agencies which enable the rival routes to underbid, and which divert an amount of trade immensely greater than

the amount of revenue from the tolls. The below actual cost by any other. For instance "It may put the rate at absolute cost-fo example, six cents per bushel, but to this must be added the one cent per bushel which the State imposes as a toll, making otal charge of seven cents. The competin outes, having no tolls to pay, realize greater compensation at six and one-half cents per bushel than does the water-route at seven ents." In defense of this assertion the Auditor cites instances of large shipments being diverted to Baltimore because of the great saving in transportation charges. A still stronger argument is brought forward by the presentation of statistics which show that the State of New York is actually in danger of losing her com mercial supremacy. While the total exports of grain from the United States in 1876 showed an increase of 125 per cent over 1871, it had no influence upon the trade of New York, which in vegetable food showed a falling off of 7 per cent, while Philadelphia gained 80 and Baltimore 104 per cent. The oreign exports of wheat, corn, and rye for the year 1878 aggregated a gain of 192 per cent, and yet the quantity of these grains moved by the New York canals show a gain of only 3 per cent. The tonnage moved by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1878 shows a gain of 244,396 tons over 1877, while the total movement of all classes of freight by the canals shows a gain of only 170,307 tons over the previous year. Philadelphia in the receipts of grain for the first eleven month

of 1878 shows a tonnage gain of 95 per cent

over the same period in 1877.

The suggestive figures displayed by the Auditor, showing a material falling off in trade, the competition of the Welland Canal, the enlargement of which is rapidly approaching completion, the constantly-increasing facilities of the railroads, the prac tical prohibition of the State of New York from enlarging or improving its canals, all lend emphasis to the important suggestion of the Auditor that the tolls shall be remitted and the canal be made free. In this result, while it more nearly affects the commerce of New York, the shippers of the West are virtually interested. They want cheap transportation. They want the canal placed upon a basis where it not only need not fear competition with the railroads but where it can act as a check upon them, and if the removal of the present constitutional restrictions will secure that result, the Legislature ought to submit the proper amend ments to the people at once for their ratification. The railroads have no restriction which interfere with their improvement and enlargement, and the Erie Canal should also have the benefit of the same liberal policy, and not be expected to compete with railrailroads when hampered with constitutions obstructions which threaten it very exist-

A correspondent of the New York Tribune who has noticed the habit of some of the gold the West by constantly representing the flat money craze as peculiarly a Western delusion Western financiers and their labors in behalf o honest money and a sound currency. He says thirteen years ago, whose prophesies are now history, and whose wise policy would have saved us, if followed, innumerable disasters was HUGH McCulloch, of Indiana; the man and the abyse of inflation and repudiation wa U. S. GRANT, of Illinois; the man who framed ceasing attacks and who carried it after five years of trials and danger to a glorious consum JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio; and the man who is House of Representatives against the fury and rascality of Communists and Confederates is JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio." The Nation is respectfully requested to put this paragraph in

The Hon. A. P. EDGERTON, of Indiana, who s generally talked of as a possible candidate of Republicans and hard-money Democrats for United States Senator against VOORHEES, bas had a somewhat varied political experience Mr. EDGERTON was formerly quite prominent in politics, but of late years he has been resting quite peacefully on the shelf. When a young man he served several terms in the Ohio Sta from the Defiance (Ohio) District, where he served two terms. Although a Democrat, he voted in Congress in 1854 against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In 1868 he was the Democrat ominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana on the ticket headed by HENDRICKS. In 1873 he supported the O'Coxon movement, and came within an ace of the empty honor of a nomination for the Vice-Presidency at the hands of the BLANTON DUNCAN Convention at

Perhaps the Republican Governors of Wisonsin will learn after a time and after the neccessary amount of experience not to trust copies of their annual messages in the hands of newspaper men who are not bound by the rules that govern honorable men. Gov. SMITH'S message was published in this city yesterday morning in advance of its delivery, although the same trick was played on Gov. Luprnero by the same paper, and Mr. SMITH ought to have been on his guard. A proper degree of enterprise is always commendable in a newspaper, but never at the sacrifice of honor and the betraval of confidence. We have employed several newspaper experts

with good eyes and aided by powerful glasses to senth Logan's personal organ to find his explanation of his \$5,000 salary grab,-why he took the money and why he kept it,-but they have searched in vain. He had just drawn \$76 per day for the session before he took it, but he voted himself \$38 per day additional pay and made it date back to the beginning of the session, and he voted himself \$18 a day extra for the long session of the year before, and made the grab date back two years. He refuses to explain. Nothing can be got out of him except "Well, sir, suppose I did grab \$5,000, what are you going to do about it?" Is this a time to elect a burlesque on state

manship, a mere trader, and broker, and ped iler in claims and subsidies, to the Senate of the nation, and to represent the people of Illinois Is this a time to elect a man to such a place on he ground that he can so beliew and roar and nurder the language that the Southern Briga diers, instead of laughing at the exhibition, will hold their peace, and never do anything without his leave? Is the Senate a circus, or a show that this man must be sent there?

"That's me." In his speech at Columbus the other night, Tom Ewing took a long loo ahead, and went into a little estimate of the probabilities of the future. "Modest Ohio," he exclaimed, "grows Presidential timber. Her woods are full of it." Ah, Tox, that is true enough, but there is a good deal of bad timber in her woods, too, such as don't take a nice

Mr. TILDEN must go before the Porren Cor nittee, and tell what he don't know about those cipher dispatches. No postpouement on account of the weather, SAMMY.

The Berkshire Courier, of Great Barrington, Mass., has passed into the hands of CLARK W. BYAN, Esq., formerly of the Springfield Union.

with Mr. Bownes in the publication of the with Mr. Bowles in the publication of the Republican, and has had a wide and life-long experience in journalism. His paper shows that he has made the best of use of his opportunitie. It is filled to overflowing with the latest news, able editorials, and the best of original articles and selections. The paper and typography are excellent, and as a whole so bright and sparkling a control will be sure of an abundant success. a journal will be sure of an abundant sucress

If Prof. DAVID Swine will read the newspa pers printed in "the Paris of America" he will learn that he "looks haggard and overworked," and that a new house of worship is to be built for him that will cost \$150,000. The Professor his duties, public and private, and, as for th stimulated by an examination of the financial condition of some of the other city churches.

Of course, Gen. Ewing had to "inflate" cor siderable in his 8th of January speech at Columbus in honor of the memory of "Old Hickory. In attempting to forecast the future he same ted that the Democracy might lose New York New Jersey, and Connecticut, but they would gain Penusylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. No intelligent man in either party would make a prophecy like that unless his mind had been disturbed and unhinged by the greenback lunacy.

There is trouble in the Indiana Legislature in regard to the Senatorship, as there seems to b in several other States at the present moment One of the Hoosier law-makers is sick and absent, and another is so much in love with honest money that he refuses to vote for Dan VOORNEES. There are other counter currents that render the waters of the Wabash muddy

Bessie Turner told a Cincinnati reporter the other day that a noted manager offered her \$4,000 if she would accompany OLIVE LOGAR twenty-six nights and merely show herself upon the stage. It was a tempting offer; but to be made the background for OLIVE's stage tableaux for a month was the other part of the consider-

The people of Alton are mourning the death of Mrs. HARRIET BULKLEY, wife of the Rev. J. BULKLEY, one of the Professors of Shurtlet College. She was born in Rutland, Vt., but educated at the Female Seminary in Jacksonville. Ill. She is described as a woman of exalted piety, superior mental endowments, and enjoyed a high social position. This is good from the Cincinnati Commercial

and mighty debate on money matters conducted by those eminent men. Each sovereign Senator what he does not know of the subject under The Cincinnati Commercial prints, under the

appropriate head of "Ministers' Pranks," a list of all the misdeeds of American clergymen reported by the press in 1878. And yet there is, it seems to us, a conspicuous omission. There is no account of Mr. TALMAGE's midnight excursions through the bad places in New York. If John Logan and Dan Voorhees should

both be elected to the United States Ser their Senatorial contests would make the earth remble. Says an exchange: "They would rush together in mighty wrath, like the fighting faloes in the eye of Setting Sun." That FITZ JOHN PORTER Court of Inquiry

had better be consolidated with the POTTER investigating Committee. The country is sick enough of both of them, but the people can stand a consolidated nuisance better than to have them separated any louger. The New York Graphic is guilty of this:

When Chicago, the "Western metrop'lis,"
Declares 'tis a good deal more pop'lis

Than any big brother,
St. Louis. the other,
Compares it with lively Minne'op'lis.

An Ohlo paper says that the "vehemence with which the friends of JOHN A. LOGAN have ashed him for the Senate has his chance. There is too much we, us, me, and therefore about Logan."

The report comes from Washington that the President has determined to reappoint Mr. SHERWIN Postmaster of Cleveland, whereat the Plain-Dealer growls. A Southern editor finds it in his heart to ex-

cuse CALEB CUSHING for taking the side of the Union during the War, which is an exhibition of charity unparalleled. WADE HAMPTON has a daughter that will

GRUNDY. "Modest Ohio," says Gen. Ewing. "Modest

make a sensation in Washington, says Mrs.

Ton," echoes Onio.

BUSINESS OF INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—The Daily News to-day publishes its annual review of the business of Indianapolis for the year just past. It shows a gratifying improvement in all lines of business, and a positive growth in some that is very encouraging. Business has steadily gained over 1877, and seems now to be resting on a solid basis. The manufacturing interests as a rule have done well. More men have been employed, more work done, and a fair amount profit made. The agregate of sales in the wholesale trade is somewhat larger, although prices have declined, showing a greater consumption of goods. The live-stock trade has developed largely. More than 1,000,000 hogs have been handled here, and nearly 125,000 cattle. Little has been done in real estate, but the market during the last two months has steadily improved, and there is a prospect of considerable activity during the present year should present circumstances continue. But little building has been done, and the prospect is that it will not be much increased this year. Rents are low, and an advance cannot be expected for some time. There is a general spirit of economy. Trade is done on small margins, but with much more safety than at any other time for years; but the demand is growing steadily, and there can be no doubt that times are senably improving. Deposits in banks are increasing. The prospect for 1879 is a favorable one. Business men generally are in good spirits, and confident that the years of disaster and depression are over. profit made. The aggregate of sales in the ster and depression are over.

GRAIN BLOCKADE.

Special Diengten to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—An unusually novel feature of a grain blockade exists in Milwaukee at present, mainly in connection with way. Four elevators that take wheat brought to the city by this road are full, and to-day at least 200 cars were standing on side-tracks with no room in the elevators for their contents. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul elevators have barely sufficient room left for the daily re-ceipts over their lines, and consequently cannot take any Northwestern Road wheat. There are few shipments by all-rail route to the scaboard because of the snow blockade at the East, and the Grand Haven route is closed to snipments by the ice blockade on the east shore. An effort is being made to get vessels chartered a week ago to the Northwestern elevators for the purpose of relieving the pressure, with little proper of relieving the pressure, with little proper. pose of relieving the pressure, with little pre-pect of success. Unless shipments Eastward can be made soon, all the roads will have to stop the delivery of grain, particularly of wheat,

DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 9.—Our city has been thrown into considerable excitement over the sudden and mysterious disappearance of fleary Stauffer, ex-Overseer of the De Witt County Poor-Farm, last Thursday. He is a wealthy and highly respected citizen, and fears are enter-tained that he has been foully dealt with, as at the time of his leaving the city he was known to have over \$3,000 upon his person. He had just resigned his position as Overseer, and was about to move to Marca, ill., his former home, when it was discovered that his where abouts were not known.

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London, Jan. Cornish Bank (4) than was suppose wall is allayed, banks is consider The market for standstill. The

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is estimated at 16 St. Petersburg nurses and atten AVOIDIN PARIS, Jan. 9.quitted Thann, tion, each has been pay a fine of 12,00

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Paris, Jan. 9. Chamber of De and death, will b ary. De Fourt Clericalist, and stand for re-elect PARIS, Jan. 9.4

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Madrid, Jan. tero, Duke of V nocion, from Spain, landed

publication of the wide and life-long His paper shows that se of its opportunities, with the latest news, st of original articles r and typography are to bright and sparkling a abundant success.

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NAPOLIS. .—The Daily News ear just past. th in some that is as steadily gained be resting on ing interests as a en have been ema fair amount of larger, although a greater con The ly. More than undled here, and has been done during the last red, and there is vity during the remnstances conbeen done, and ot be much inv. and an advance ne. There is a ne. There is a de is done on more safety than t the demand is ne be no doubt

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ribune. city has been rance of Henry De Witt County s a wealthy and ears are enterealt with, as at city he was his person. He overseer, and Ill., his former that his where

FOREIGN. Further Evidences of Business Depression in

The English Again Victorious in a Small Battle with the Afghans.

Great Britain.

Rapid and Alarming Spread of the Plague in Astrakhan.

The Bey of Tunis Yields Unconditionally to the French Demands.

A Papal Encyclical Enjoining the Bishops to Combat Socialism.

Death of Espartero, the Spanish

Statesman. GREAT BRITAIN. THE CORNISH PANK FAILURE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.-The liabilities of the Comish Bank (£658,000) being much less than was supposed, the uneasiness in Cornwall is allayed, and the drain upon other banks is considerably decreased. BAR SILVER.

The market for bar silver is at a complete standstill. The Austrian inquiry is ended.
EX-PRESIDENT GRANT was the guest of the American Minister last

night. He expects to leave to-day for Paris. SUSPENDED OPERATIONS LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Consett Iron-Works Company, the largest makers of ship-plates in England, employing 6,000 to 7,000 hands and owning nine collieries, owing to the dullness of business have been obliged to temporarily suspend work at most of their mills and forges, and discharge 300 miners.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE NATIVES DEFEATED. London, Jan. 9.- A telegram from Calcutta says : On Tuesday Gen. Roberts, finding hostile tribes collected in considerable numbers, attacked them with three small columns, and was completely victorious. Forty troops of the Punjaub cavalry charged a mass of the enemy, killing nearly 300. Skhirmishers of the Tenth Hussars drove the enemy from Bronen Gromo. One hundred prisoners, a quanty of grain, and a large number of cattle were captured. The British loss was trifling. The victory is expected to have a great moral effect. THE AMEER

Tasakend, Jan. 9.—Gen. Rosgonoff writes to Gen. Kaufmann, Dec. 25, that he has arrived at Wazar-I-Sharif with the Ameer, who persists in proceeding to St. Petersburg.

ASTRAKHAN.

ST. PETERSBURG. Jan. 9.—The plague has reached the Government of Earatofin. At Naratzin 173 deaths occurred. The mortality is estimated at 10 per cent of the population. St. Petersburg newspapers propose that nurses and attendants of the Red Cross Society should volunteer for Astral han.

GERMANY.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Sixty young men having quitted Thann, Alsace, to avoid conscripon, each has been sentenced by default to pay a fine of 12,000 marks or 200 days' imprisonment and to the seizure of their property to the amount of their fine.

THE LATE CHANNEL COLLISION. Berlin, Jan. 9 .- A court-martial has collision of the German iron-clads Grosser Kurfuerst and King Wilhelm in the English Channel on the 31st of May, 1878. The following officers have been summoned to take their trial: Rear-Admiral Batsch, commanding the squadron; Capts. Count Monts and Kuehne, commanding respectively the two vessels; and First-Lieut. Clausa, who was in charge of the Grosser Kurfuerst at the time of the collision. TRULY BISMARCKIAN.

LONDON, Jan. 9. - A correspondent at Berlin says there is great excitement there concerning a bill which Bismarck has proposed to the Federal Council giving the Reichstag power to punish its own members for improper utterances. The extreme penalties are deprivation of eligibility for a seat in the House and handing the offender over to the

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Twelve vacant seats in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by unseating and death, will be filled by the 2d of February. De Fourton, Demun, a well-known Clericalist, and Paul De Cassagnac will stand for re-election.

AN EDITOR MULCTED. Paris, Jan. 9.—The editor of La France Nouvelle, who started the story (which was extensively copied) that a well-known Senator of the Left had been expelled from a club in the Fabourg St. Germain for cheating at cards, has to pay therefor a fine of \$400 and \$2,000 damages. Senator La Cour, the editor of the Republique Français, believed the story referred to him, brought suit, and Gambetta prosecuted.

Telegraphic communication in all parts of France are interrupted by snow, especially. in the Midland Departments. Trains are blockaded, and all tidings of some of them

AN ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope has sent to the Bishops of the Catholic Church a very important encyclical letter, in which he speaks at length of the condition of the Church, the Holy See and Society, and explains what he has already done, and what remains to be done. The document will shortly be published, and, it is believed, will create some sensation.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Pope's encyclical letter is published. It calls upon Bishops to combat Socialism, Communism, and Internationalism by preaching the principles of the Church.

BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN. London, Jan. 9.-A dispatch from Rome states that negotiations are now carried on between Cardinal Nino, Papal Secretary of State, and Bismarck direct, without the intervention of the Nuncio at Munich. Bismarck's professions are friendly, but the impression prevails that little more will be obtained from him unless the Socialist bill proves insufficient.

SPAIN. DEATH OF ESPARTERO. Madrid, Jan. 9 .- Don Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Vitoria, died to-day.

RESCUED SEAMEN. LONDON, Jan. 9. - The Spanish brig Encarnocion, from Fernandina, Fla., for Ferrol, Spain, landed there yesterday two of the crew of the steamer Bayard, which foundered | terest on the price. The Receiver has made a

at sea Dec. 10. All the remainder of the crew were drowned. The Bayard was a British steamer of \$64 tons, commanded by Capt. Everett. She sailed from New Orleans Dec. 4 for Rouen.

TURKEY. THE DEFINITIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the Russo-Turkish convention has not yet been signed, but it is said negotiations are proceeding favorably.

Russia has canceled the claim of 500,000

france for clearing the channel of the Danube.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—La France announces that the Bey of Tuess yielded to day on all points, and will make an apology with great pomp to the French Consul. An inquiry into the Sancy affair will be ordered, and the three Tunislan functionaries designated by the Consul will be dismissed.

ROUMANIA.

PESTIVITIES INTERRUPTED.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 9.—The Christmas festivities here have been interrupted by a great snow-storm. Houses were unroofed by the

RAILROADS. EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS, Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. New York, Jan. 9.—The Joint Committee of the trunk lines and Western railroads met at the Windsor to-day to consider the squestion of pools in east-bound freights. It was the first session here of the joint Executive Committees, the consolidation having been recently effected. The trunk lines were recressed by J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New York Gentral; George R. Blanchard, Vice-President of the New York, Lake Erie & Western; A. J. Cassat, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; land John King, Jr., Vice-President, and M. L. Smith, General Freight Agent, of the Balvimore & Ohio Railroad. The Western roads were represented by J. M. McCullough, General Manager, and William Stewart, General Freight Agent, of the Pennsylvania Company west of Pittsburg: D. S. Grav, Western Manager Union Fast Freight Line; Jone Muir, General Manager Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; H. P. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central; A. L. Hopkius, General Manager Toledo & Wabash; E. B. Thomas, General Manager Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; James Smith, General Freight Agent Chicago & Alton John C. Noves, General Freight Agent Indianapolis & St. Louis; John E. Simpson, General Manager St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute: William Duncas, General Freight Agent Ohio & Mississippi; Henry Dihl, General Freight Agent Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; and W. Broughton, Great Western of Canada.

The Grand Trunk Line of Canada was not represented. Commissioner Fink presided, and N. Guilford, of Chicago, acted as Secretary. The object of the Conference, as announced, was to arrange details for Western pools on East-bound treight. It was stated that, at a meeting of Committees in December at Chicago, after a session of several days, was agreed to form an East-bound pool. representatives of other places claimed it would make it impossible to maintain a pool until Chicago, which was regarded as the key to the situation, should take the lead, it was ce. 19. The managers of the various agreed that the new pool should go into effect roads in the meantime were to agree upon a division of traffle. Thus far, it was said, no arbitrator had been agreed upon, each road demanding that its nominee be accepted.
The statement was also made that the pool was in effect, and would be continue After an animated discussion it was agreed to submit the selection of an arbitrator to Presidents Vanderbilt, Jewett, Scott, and Garrett, of the the trunk lines, the appointment to be made next Tuesday. The report been called to investigate the case of the from the St. Louis roads was that the pool was entirely satisfactory, and it was decid-ed that the existing traffic-descriptions Reports from the Cincinnati and Indianapolis roads were favorable to the pooling of Eastbound freight, the allotment to be left to arbi-tration. The Committee decided that the selecting of arbitrators should be left to roads directly interested. The Peoria roads were re-ported favorable to a pool, but, as they failed to arree upon a division, the Joint Committee selected three arbitrators to visit Peoria and adjust the allotments. The pools on the other Western roads were reported

> out reaching any conclusion, the Joint Committee adjourned until to-morrow. CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWEST-

as having been arranged. The export business was next considered, the object being to so

equalize the through freights from the West to

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York as to establish uniform freight charges. With-

ERN.
The long-desired report of Francis E. Hinckley, Receiver of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, was filed Wednes day afternoon at the very pressing request of Judge Drummond, and came to light yesterday, a and synopsis is presented herewith for the ben-efit of those who desire to read it. Mr. Hinckley, the Receiver, has not made a report before for over a year, and of course there were a numbe of interested parties who wished to know how the road was getting along. They asked Mr. Hinckley to show his hand, but he neglected, and they then applied to Court for rule on him to file a report. An order to that effect was made by Judge Drummond a few days ago, giving him six days to make the report, and the report was filed in accordance with that rule. The Receiver sets out that he was appointed June 19, 1877, by the Grundy County 

Total \$316,441
Disbursements 284,623
Leaving a balance \$31,817 of which \$25,000 is on deposit with the Farmer of which \$25,000 is on deposit with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, anticpating the payment of the interest on the first-mortgage bonds, due Feb. 1, 1879, and the balance is on deposit with the First National Bank of Chicago to provide for December pay-rolls and audited accounts. Of the disbursements, \$40,191 is marked as paid to the railroad company, but no particulars are given as to what items this comprises. All bills contracted by the Receiver have been paid, and no debts have been contracted except for current operating exthis comorises. All bills contracted by the Reciver have been paid, and no debts have been contracted except for current operating expenses. Default was made in the payment of interest on the inst-morizage bonds on the Ist day of August, 1877, and the Receiver took charge before that. Atterward the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company filed a bill to foreclose, and he was reappointed. Negotiations for a reduction of interest and a compromise with the first-mortgage bondholders were made, and a compromise effected by which they agreed to cancel three coupons for about \$120,000; to reduce the interest from 8 to 7 per cent, and the bondholders also agreed to assess themselves 10 per cent on the bonds held by them respectively, making a fund of \$100,000 in all, pinch was paid to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, to be disbursed for a new equipment. New cars etc., were then purchased and the title taken in the name of a committee of bondholders consisting of Moses Taylor, Lucius Tuckerman, and A. F. Higgins, but the rolling-stock was placed on the road and is now in use. In order to do this, it was agreed to pay the reduced interest promptify, and the Receiver needs \$10,000 more to meet the \$35,000 of February interest. No interest has ever been band on the second-mortgage to made to foreclose the mortgage. Since his appointment the Receiver says he has greatly reduced the floating indebt-edness, partly by advantageous compromises, but there are some large claims still due. The largest is that for \$10,000 in favor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. When the Receiver took possession the Company was using a large number of cars under a contract with an English company, for which they were paying at the rate of 14 per cent in the second-mortgage. The first company, for which they were paying at the rate of 14 per cent in the second-mortgage. The first company, for which they were paying at the rate of 14 per cent in the second-mortgage.

amount in monthly payments. About \$22,000 has already been paid, and he hopes to be able to pay the remainder. The taxes of 1878 and 1874 are still unseld. hopes to be able to pay the remainder. The taxes of 1873 and 1874 are still unpaid, owing to some litigation over the capital stock. Some time ago, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, the Chicago & Hilinois River, and the Chicago & Alton Rallroads, had made a contract for the sale by the Chicago & Illinois Road of that portion of its track between Streator and the Mazon River to the Chicago & Illinois River Road, The Chicago & Illinois River Road, however, has gone into bankruptey, and the two roads are quarreling as to the party to whom the money should be paid. The Receiver, therefore, wants to know what to do in the matter. do in the matter.

In conclusion, he state: that he has more business than he can attond to, though the low prices for grain have brevented him from making as much profit as he expected. The coal husiness is good but the producement server. business is good, but the road cannot carry

VANDERBILT'S SHREWDNESS. The Merchants' Dispatch which unlike al other fast-freight lines, is not controlled by the roads over which it runs, but is a private corpo ration getting 15 per cent on all the business i secures, is rapidly absorbing the business of all other fast-freight lines running over Vanderbilt roads. Vanderbilt is the principal owner of the Merchants' Dispatch, and the money wrested by this corporation from the roads over which it runs goes into Vander bilt's pockets. At the time Vanderbilt pur-chased the Michigan Central THE TRIBUTE predicted that the Merchants' Dispatch would gradually supersede the Blue and Red Lines, though the latter were far more economically conducted. This prediction is being verified as time passes on. First, orders were given that the Merchants' dispatch should do all the business West-bound over Vanderbilt's lines. Then it was decreed that this fast-freight line should do all the East-bound export business, leaving to the other lines only the East-bound local traffic. Now again a pronunciamento has been issued that the Merchants' Dispatch shall do all the high-class East-bound-business (refrigerator, etc.), that has heretofore been done by the Red Line will no doubt also be soon diverted to the Merchants' Dispatch, and it is only a question of time when the Merchants' Dispatch will altogether supersede the Blue and Red Lines gradually supersede the Blue and Red Lines altogether supersede the Bue and Red Lines which ran over the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Mr. George Law rence, heretofore with the Star Union Line, which runs over the Pennsylvabla route, has been appointed Agent of the high-class East-bound business of the Merchants' Dispatch at this point, and assumed the duties of his new position yesterday. He has his office with Mr. Crampton, No. 88 LaSalle street.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Comyearly comparative statement for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1878:

ending Nov. 34, 1818:

Gross earnings.

From passengers.

\$1, 814, 522

\$1, 701, 586

From freight

5, 753, 968

\$6, 805, 905

From express

137, 443

132, 938

From mail

140, 331

141, 531

From miscelianeous

86, 061

35, 085 \$3, 892, 683 \$3, 947, 850

Net earnings .....\$4,040,204 \$3,810,217 From which deduct fixed charges, etc., viz.: From white the first on bonds, gold pre-Interest on bonds, gold pre-\$1,626,934 \$1,679,520 700, 739 637, 957 98, 120 113, 120 Miscellaneous (payments on old G. & C. Union

\$2,425,704 \$2,430,69 Net profits. Less 3 per cent dividends ....\$1,614,410 \$1,379,523 on preferred stock in De-cember, 1878 and 1877... 753, 284 Surplus of half-year. \$ 831,126 \$ 626,239
The surplus of the last fiscal year, ending May 31, 1878, was. \$508,453
A dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock was declared from this surplus, payable Dec. 28, 1878. 299,650

Balance May 31, 1878. .... \$208.803 Complete returns give \$44,483 more profit than estimated in statement of Dec. 5, 1878.

A SUCCESSFUL MANAGER. Col. Thomas R. Sharp, formerly Master of Transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but now Receiver of the Long Island Railroad, is getting quite popular on account of his able and successful management of this road. When Col. Sharp took hold of this property it was completely wrecked, but in a comparatively short space of time he has succeeded in getting the road over most of its difficulties, and the prospects now are that he will soon make it a good paying piece of property. The first annual report of Receiver Sharp has just been forwarded to the State Engineer. The summary of his operations shows the total earnings of the year to have been \$1,497,914, as against \$1.473,177 for the previous year. The operating expenses for 1878 were \$1,000,000, as against \$1,060,477 for 1877. The total expenditures of the Receiver, including the account of construction and equipment, were \$1,125,405. For the previous year the total expeditures were \$1,748,743, showing a difference in favor of Col. Sharp's management of \$647,074. This is a very interesting result, but probably less so to the previous man-

gement than to any one else. WEATHER SIGNALS.

result, but probably less so to the previous man

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has made arrangements with the Chief Signal Officer of the army for the privilege of obtaining the midnight weather reports and in dications similar to those now furnished to the morning papers. These reports will be telegraphed to and posted up in the various stations on the line of this road for the benefit of their employes and the publicat large, who will thus be able to take the necessary precautions when severe storms are predicted. Some roads are agitating the question of displaying storm warnings on their trains that run through large agricultural districts, thus warning the farmers of the approach of severe storms during the summer, that they may take the necessary steps to save their crops from the ravages of the ele-

IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION

BONDS.

Efforts are being made by some of the leading importers in this city to have the Illihois Central Railroad secure an immediate transportation bond, so that imports may be taken to his city via New Orleans. All such traffic has his city via New Orleans. All such traffic has now to be taken via New York and other Eastern seaboard points, because the illinois Central and its New Orleans branch have no immediate transportation bond, and imports have to be appraised at New Orleans before being shipped to this city. The arbitrary measures lately taken by the Eastern trunk lines are not relished by the importers and merchants of this city, and they mean to divert their business from the Eastern seaboard and give Quebec, New Orleans, and other points not controlled by the trunk lines, a chance. lines, a chance.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 9.—No little surprise was occasioned to-day by the removal of J. A. Jackman, Superintendent of Machinery of the Chicago & Alton shops of Bloomington, and the appointment of A. Ackley to his position. Jackman has been in charge of the Chicago & Alton machinery for nearly fifteen years, and is one of the leading citizens of Bloomington.

Ackley has served as Jackman's assistant for nearly as long. It is anticipated that many more changes will take place in the machinery department of the road.

ITEMS. The annual meeting of the Western Railroad

Association will be held at the office of the Association, No. 101 Washington street, in this city, Jan. 14, at 10:30 a. m. Since Jan. 1, the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad goes by the name of Chicago & West Michigan Railroad. The general officers

of the road are the same as heretofore, The regular meeting of the Western Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents will be held at the Lindell Hotel. St. Louis, Jan. 21, 1879. As matters of great importance will be brought up at this meeting, Secretary E. A. Ford requests a full attendance.

Ford requests a full attendance.

Mr. C. B. Foster, Private Secretary to Mr. Henry C. Wentworth, of the Michigan Central, mourns the loss of a fine gold waten and cham and a \$10 bill. These were all the valuables he had on him the other night when he was held up by a couple of highway robbers, or they would have gotten away with more. The detectives are looking for the thieves, but have not caught them yet. Mr. Foster has profited

new contract at 8 per cent, and is paying the by the experience, and carries a revolver now instead of a watch, and 50 cents is all the change he keeps on his person at any one time. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of Vanderbilt's roads have received orders to come to New York at once. Whether for a private consultation with Vanderbilt or to take part in the proceedings of the "High Joints," now in session in New York, could not be learned.

The weather in the Northwest on the lines of The weather in the Northwest on the lines of the Chicago. & Northwestern and Chicago. Milwankee & St. Paul was very cold yesterday. At Portage, Wis., the thermometer was reported 20 deg. below. It is believed that this new Arctic wave is slowly coming this way, and the railroads are taking the necessary precautions.

tions.

The Michigan Central Railroad has contracted with the Detroit Bridge & Iron Works for the construction of a double-track drawbridge over the Calumet River, near Calumet. The draw will be 160-feet span, with openings of sixty feet on each side of the centre pier for the passage of vessels. The iron-work will cost \$15,000. Work on the structure will begin in a few days. The railroads leading East from St. Louis have decided to sell no more unlimited second-class tickets to the East, but will hereafter sell limited tickets only. This action was taken to prevent scalpers from cutting the rates. These men, by manipulating the unlimited tickets—cutting off the coupons—succeeded in making from \$5 to \$7 profit on each ticket. By selling limited tickets the scalpers are debarred from making use of them.

making use of them.

The latest reports show that there is in operation in the United States 3,641 miles of narrow-gauge track, 132 miles of which is in Indiana, and 207 miles additional is projected to be built the present year in narrow-gauge roads. Colorado leads in mileage. Ohio is second and Pennsylvania third. Illinois, California, Utah, Nebraska, and Iowa are the next on the list. Ohio has sixteen in number and Pennsylvania seventeen.

The Michigan Central Railroad has increase the price of season tickets between Detroit and Ypsilanti, and it is now \$22 instead of \$10 per month. The Ypsilanti people who do business in Detroit are greatly exasperated on account of the change, and an indignation meeting was held a few days ago. A committee was ap-pointed to wait on the officials of the Michigan Central and demand a restoration of the former rates, but they could obtain no modification of

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ABT SOCIETY'S CONCERT. The latest candidate for popular favor, the Abt Society, made its debut last evening at Hershey Hall, with full ranks-twenty-four voices being its limit-evenly divided between the parts, and under the direction of Mr. George Loesch. The hall was completely filled, and very largely with musical people, who gave very enthusiastic expression to their feelings, and certainly manifested all the encouragement and sympathy any society could wish. After being introduced to the audience in a neat little speech by its President, N. K. Fairbank, Esq., who gave expression to the objects of the Socie ty, and bespoke for it a large degree of popular favor, it addressed itself to its work. Its nun bers were Hatton's "Village Blacksmith," Kunze's "Evening," Frei's "How Came Love,"
Zoilner's "He's the Man to Know," Storch's
"Serenade" (an undertone chorus with tenor
obligato), Mosenthal's "Blest Pair of Sirens"
(for chorus, bass solo, and quintette), Wagner's
"Pilgrim's Chorus," Mendelssohn's "Rhine
Wine Song," and Girschner's "Good Night,"
none of them very ambitious except the Mosenthal cumber, the Pilgrim's Chorus now being
sufficiently familiar from long recetition not to
rank in that category, while some of the numbers have come down from former generations
of mennerchors. As the President announced
that the object of the Society was the cultivation of part songs, we have to accept the Society on that basis, however unfavorable this
may be for musical development, or however
much we might wish that twenty-four picked
voices might reach up to a higher standard.
Neither the aimosphere nor the hall was
favorable to a clear judgment of the
work of the Society, but it was
none the less apparent that it is made up of
fine material, the tenors, if snything, being
superior to the bassos in promptness of attack
and finish of tone. The balance is excellent,
and there was a nicety of shading and general
expression, as went as intelligence, which speak
well for the future of the Society. Under more
favorable surroundings, we imagine better and
stronger effects would have been made, and Kunze's "Evening," Frei's "How Came Love, well for the future of the Society. Under more favorable surroundings, we imagine better and stronger effects would have been made, and this is to be taken into consideration in passing upon the merits of the performance. It is pleasant to be able to record a success at the outset, though we are entitled to look for still greater perfection from such voices, and probably shall not have to look it vain, with such industry and determination as have characterized the Society in its preparation for this concert.

industry and determination as nave enaracterized the Society in its preparation for this concert.

The soloists of the evening were Miss Fanny Whitney, soorano, and Mr. Max Pinner, planist. Miss Whitney is by no means unknown to the musical public, although it is now some six months since she has appeared as a soloist, the interim having been spent in study with Mrs. Kempton, and with asimirable results. Her numbers were the "Nobil Signor," from the "liuguenots," and Blumeuthal's "Messago," both of which showed surprising improvement in the development and delivery of tone, and give rich promise that she will yet take very high rank as a concert singer. Her reception was very cordial, and her performance of the Meyerbeer number, the most ambitious, we believe, she has ever attempted, so excellent that it received an imperative endore, to which she replied with a sweet little song of Lassen's, "It Was a Dream."

Mr. Max Pinner upon this occasion made his debut in Chicago, playing an Allegro of Scarlatti, a Nocturne and Polonaise of Chopin, and the Tarantelle from Liszt's "Venezia e Napoli." Though the Allegro and Nocturne were charmingly played, unquestionably his finest success was in the Liszt work, in which he brought out the brilliancy of Liszt's coloring with remarkable strength, developed some very peculiar effects of tone, and showed a very intimate acquaint-

was in the Liszt words, in which are frought out the brilliancy of Liszt's coloring with remarkable strength, developed some very peculiar effects of tone, and showed a very intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of the composer, as might have been expected of one who studied with that master so long. His touch is very crisp, his phrasing clear, his technique brilliant, and, in the Nocturne, for instance, he displayed unusual delicacy, while, on the other hand, in the Polonaise his manner of striking, while rapidly traversing the key-board, did not always bring out the full value of tone. Although his playing did not rouse great enthusiasm, the audience was sufficiently appreciative to recognize in him a musician of fine intelligence and ablifty, and to call for a reappearance in each case, in reply to which he gave Rubinstein's "Vaise Allemagne" and Ginck's "Gavotte," which we believe Von Buelow played here.

The Society has commenced with a success and we congratulate it. There is plenty of room for it, and we wish it all success.

THE MAPLESON OPERA SEASON. The sale of seats for the forthcoming Mapleson opera, both season and simple, has been very large, indicating a fine financial success. As everything connected with it is now a matter of public interest, we append the casts for Monday and Tuesday nights of "Carmen" and "Son nambula":

Don Jose. CARMEN.

Don Jose. Signor Campanini Escamillo (Toreador) Signor Del Puente Il Dancairo. M. Thierry Il Remendado Signor Franceschi Morales Signor Franceschi Morales Signor Franceschi Morales Mile. Robiati Michaela Mile. Robiati Mercedes Mine. LaBlache Carmen (a Gybsy) Mile. Minnie Hank Sonnambula.

Elviro Signor Frapolli Il Conte Rodolfo Signor Frapolli Il Conte Rodolfo Signor Foli Alessio. Signor Grazzi Un Notaro Signor Bolli Lisa Mile. Robiata Teresa Mile. Riomen a Amiua Mine. Etelka Gerster

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Mign. Settle Miss Montague
Germaine Mrs. Seguin
Marquis Mr. Bragsu
Robin Mr. Turner
Gaspard Mr. Ryse
Sheraff Mr. Seguin "The Chimes of Normandy," as presented by the Hess troupe at Hooley's last night, afforded much pleasure to the auditors, as was evinced

by the copious applause and the insatiable de-mand for encores. The operatta is so tuneful as almost to be able to sing itself; but it re-

vincing considerable cultivation. On one or we occasions he got slightly off the key in opening bars; but all of his airs were sung so truly that the slight mishaps referred to must be attributed to the nervousness of a first ap-

To-night, "Fanst," with Miss Abbott as

"ITHURIEL" SOLD. To the Editor of The Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- I reported by telegraph last night, among other theatrical events, the opening of Frank Mayor in "Davy Crockett" was lying snowed in on a side-track up in New York State somewhere, and didn't appear at Niblo's at all, the first impression is that I'm a blood relative of Eli Perkins, and have never heard of the late lamented G. Washington. But

the fact is, I was sold. Let me explain: There the fact is, I was sold. Let me explain: There were four "openings" list night, and, knowing I couldn't scoop 'em all in, I asked a journsistic friend to visit the Lyceum and Niblo's for me, while I took the opera and "M'liss." He reported to me at the telegraph office, slong toward midnight, giving me the full details of each performance. Wasn't that mean! I am going down-town to interview him now. I am going down-town to interview him now. I am going to argue with him. And if native eloquence, backed up by a hickory club, are any use on earth, I shall convince him that it ain't safe to play low down on a TRIBUNE correspondent.

THEATRICAL NOTES. "Destiny" is receiving a fair share of atten-tion this week at McVicker's. Both the play and the acting have been considerably improved since the opening night.

The Park Theatre company at Haverly's will appear this evening in "Champagne and Oysters," one of those roystering comedies in which they have won distinguished success. John Dillon's company are at Peoria this

evening, and to-morrow night they appear at Joliet. They will all come on to Chicago on Sunday morning to prepare for their opening at Hooley's Theatre on Monday evening. Mr. McVicker announces his intentien of re-viving "Rosedale," in response to many re-quests. He has likewise in preparation two popular dramas, "Green Bushes" and "Flow-ers of the Forest," due notice of the production of which will be given.

Mile. Minnie Hauk, mother, and maid, Signor Campanini and wife, Signor Del Puente and wife and Mme. Sinico and maid, and others who are to a star in "Carmen," leave Boston to-night, and will reach Chicago Sunday morning. These artists are to bear the principal roles in the inaugural opera, "Carmen."

A revised edition of a fine old English drama, entitled "Snowbird," is in preparation at the Metropolitan Theatre on Clark street, and will be presented next Monday evening. Mose Fiske, a comedian of local and national repute, is ergaged to play the star part in the piece. Mr. Fiske will be welcome to many old admirers who have missed his quaintly comic phiz on the boards for many a day.

The Chase concert company will give a parlor concert this evening at the residence of the Misses Lord, No. 1002 Wabash avenue. A choice musical programme has been prepared, and the participants in the exercises will include Miss Jennie May Jewett, soprano; Miss Mary C. Harrison, contraito; Mr. Frank K. Root, tenor; Mr. John E. McWade, barttone; Miss Kate Funck, violinist; and Miss Molite S. Tyler, planist. Mr. W. H. Chase is the manager.

Balabriga, the Swedish magician, gave a second performance last evening at the West-End Opera-House, and succeeded in completely mystifying his audience with a series of novel feats. Miss Mary Leyton did some marvels of mind-reading, such as were sufficient to confirm some credulous folks in their belief that she is an excellent spiritual medium. They will give a fresh programme to night, and will appear for the last time at to-night, and will appear for the last time this house at the matinee to-morrow afterno and in the evening.

GREEN-ROOM NOTES. C. B. Lewis, the Detroit Free Press funny man, has written Neil Burgess a new play, entitled " Bijah."

Clara Morris has canceled her Chicago engagement, and will remain in California during gagement, and will remain in California during the winter, residing with friends at Los Angeles.

A Baltimore exchange states that Mr. L. R. Shewell and his bride (nee Miss Rand) will retire from the stage and settle down upon an extensive peach farm in Kent County, Maryland, which they have recently purchased.

Miss Lizzie Webster presented Mr. Harry Brabam, musical director of the Rice "Evangeline" combination, with a beautiful goldmeunted baton, during a performance in Philameunted baton, during a

neunted baton, during a performance in Philadelphia Friday evening of last week, and he used it for the first time in conducting the accompaniment to her song, "Once Upon a

A curious incident occurred at the Howard Atheneum, Boston, a few evenings since, during a performance of "The Danites." Miss Kitty Blanchard as Billie Piper had swooned, and Mrs. Hunter as the "Widder" exclaimed "He has fainted!" when a gentleman in the parquette circle fell forward in a state of insensibility. He was carried out by the ushers just as Mrs. Hunter went on with her lines, "Give him air."

ter went on with ner lines, "Give him air."

Of the reception tendered Miss Alice Harrison upon her reappearance at the California Theatre a week ago, when she sustained the role of Libby Ray in "The Mighty Dollar," the Morning Cali says: "The applause was loud and long-continued, and Miss Harrison, exquisitely dressed, had to walt in a graceful, semi-inclined position till it subsided. She sustained the character with charming repose of manner, just sufficiently piquant in some of the scenes with Charley Drew to show the spice of the old mischievous spirit."

Miss Sydney Cowell, now playing with the Park Theatre Company at Haverly's, before she was recognized, as she now undoubtedly is, as the best soubrette in the country, had to stand many mortifications. Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, cast her again and again for parts unsuited and distasteful to her. In "Bine Giass," for example, her talents were quite thrown away. In "The Princess Royal" all she had to do was to "go on" and sing a song, which had nothing to do with the clay, and "go off." Many a night the little lady used to leave the theatre heavy at heart and with eyes red from weeping. Miss Sydney Cowell, now playing with the

Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman for years greatly admired one another. Each declared that the other was the greatest dramatic artist living. During the War they both agreed to play in "Macbeth," for the benefit of a santary fund. They had never been on the stage together before. The performance was a great together before. The performance was a great together before. together before. The performance was agreed success. Both appeared at their best. But from that time they were sworn enemies, and each expressed the utmost contempt for the prefessional qualities of the other. Forrest used to say that Cushman was "not a woman weed!" and Cushman was all the formst was at all," and Cushman declared that Forrest was

Mr. James W. Morrissey, the Treasurer of the Abbott-Hess opera company, who managed Rose Eytinge, and was here just a year ago when "Antony and Cleopatra" was played at when "Antony and Cleonatra" was played at Haverly's, denies totally and emphatically the statement then published to the effect that "\$300 of the profits were used to entertain the press." We will do Mr. Morrissey the justice to say that we believe he has too much good sense to use language of this kind, and had an entertainment been given, and had the press honored the gifted actress and her manager with their presence, Mr. Morrissey, we believe, could not possibly give utterance to words of which it was sail he was the author. The entire affair was simply club gossily, and in justice to Mr. Morrissey the above is published.

Clara Morris, after her not altogether success-

Clara Morris, after her not altogether successful unpersonations of heroic parts, like Lady Macbeth, Evadue, and Jame Shore, at Booth's Theatre, went to the Union Square Theatre, where she revived her popularity and enhanced her reputation by her wonderful impersonation of Mass Mulon. Before the term of her engagement was over, however, she had a relapse of the illness, from which she had but lately recovered, and was obliged to take to her ted. From her sick room shesent for Mr. A.M. Palmer, the manager, and with tears streaming down her cheeks implored him, "For God's sake, not to let any one else play her part." The piece was a great pecuniary success to the Union Square Theatre, but the manager, touched by her distress, promised to do what she asked, and revived!" Led Astray," which, by the way, proved a failure at that time. Clara Morris, after her not altogether success

ceived very fair treatment at the bands, or rather at the months, of its latest expositors. Miss Montague sang with her usual grace, and acted with more than usual vivacity. Her interpolated song in the last act, "Bird of beauty," gave her a good opportunity to display her fiexibility of voice. It is unnecessary to state that Mrs. Seguin was thoroughly satisfactory, both vocally and dramatically, as she is never otherwise. Mr. Turner gave his rollicking airs with much viva; Mr. Ryse was very effective as the miser; and Mr. Seguin was proviously active of plenty of laughter. Mr. Bragau, a newcomer, appeared Much has been said of the rivalry of operation

when a fraces occurred that was quite lively for awhile, but which ended without any very seri-ous results to either party.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Ous results to either party.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The elder Kean, when at the hight of his popularity at Drury Lane Theatre, became madly jealous of the success of the elder Booth, who was plaving at an East End theatre. He induced him to come over and act with him at a certain benefit performance. "Othelio" was the piece, and Booth was cast for lago. At rehearsal Kean complained of languor and sick headache. He merely "walked through" the part of Othelio. Booth went away delighted, satisfied that he would have everything his own way on the night of the performance. The eventful occasion arrived. The curtain rose, and presently Kean delivered the speech before the Senate: it was given in a flat and indifferent manner, and made no impression on the audience. Booth, however, was received with enthusiasm, and scored hit after hit. He was delighted. He had never acted better. Kean, fuming with rage, stood at the wing waiting for his cue. When it came he rushed upon the stage like an infuriated lion, pushing aside the critic of the Times, who happened to be by, and muttering, "By —! Pil end this business at once." He went up suddenly to Booth and glared at him so flercely as to disconcert him entirely, and when he seized him by the throat with the words: "Be sure you prove my love a wanton—" poor lago was so scared that he all but forgot his lines, and did not recover his composure until long after the fall of the curtain. Kean was like a frenzied man, and seemed to feel that he really was Othelio and was only punishing lago as he deserved. The audience, who did not guess the state of affairs, was delighted, and called him before the curtain again and again. These eminent tragedians never played together again.

Rachel, probably the greatest actress that ever lived, after retiring from the stage, full

Rachel, probably the greatest actress that ever lived, after retiring from the stage, full of honors and rich beyond the dreams of avarice, was provoked by the success of Ristori to go back to the boards once more. The Italian really was no rival, but Rachel had made herself very unpopular with the Parisian critics, and to annoy her they had exaggeratedly praised the new-comer comparing her at every praised the new-comer, comparing her at every point with Rachel, always to the latter's disadvantage. Rachel, stung to the quick, determined to face her enemies in such a way as to silence them forever. Kistori had played Phadre on the Tuesday. Rachel went to the Tacatre Francais and told the manager he might amounce her to play the same part on Theatre Francais and told the manager he might amounce her to play the same part on the following Saturday. As might have been expected, this challenge created an excitement in the French capital. The critics came together and determined to punish the rash woman for her temerity. The night of the performance came and they were present in force. The occasion was destined to be one of the most fanous in the annals of the stage. Rachel surpassed anything she had ever done. The audience was swayed by her wondrous power in a way perswayed by her wondrous power in a way perbaps no audience was ever moved before or has been since. It wept with her, it smiled with hier, it was swept by her magic influence, and when the curtain fell at the close of the great act of the play the house, with shouts that rent the air, rose en masse in a delirium of excitement. Rachel had won. The critics were conquered. They met in the foyer, and in their enthusiasm forgetting quite their dislike of the woman, united in extolling the artist. They adjourned to a jeweler's shop in the Palais Royal, bought a coronet of gold, and, with the names of all of them, headed by that of the famous Jules Janin, engraved on it, waited upon the queen of tragedy, and presented it with a glowing eulogy of her talents. Ristorl became a great actress, but she never again essaved the role of Phadre. swayed by her wondrous power in a way per

OUTLAWS AT BAY.

Mounted Policemen Surrounded in the Busl and Shot Down in Cold Blood.

Melbourne (Australia) Argus.

Considerable sensation has been caused by a murderous attack upon a party of police at Stringybark Creek, near Mansfield. A few months ago Constable Fitzpatrick endeavored to arrest a young criminal, Daniel Kelly, at Greta, on a charge of horse-stealing; but a rescue was made by the prisoner's brother, Edward Kelly, who shot the Constable in the wrist. The two Kellys, for whom a reward was offered. the watershed of the King and Broken Rivers.

They have been joined by two confederates, whose names are unknown. Two parties of mounted police were recently dispatched in search of them. One of these, numbering four

ed away nearly all day. It was McIntyre's duty to cook, and he attended closely to camp duty. In the forenoon some noise was heard, and McIntyre went out to have a look, but found nothing. He fired two shots out of his gun at a pair of parrots. This gunshot, he subsequently learned, was heard by Kelly, who must have been on the lookout for the police. At about 5 p. m., while McIntyre was at the fire making the afternoon tea, and Louigen with him, they were surprised with the cry, "Bail up; throw up your arms." They looked up and saw four armed men close to them. Three carried guns, and Edward Kelly two rifles. Two of the men they did not know, but the fourth was the younger Kelly. McIntyre had left his revolver at the tent door, and was unarmed. He therefore held up his hands as directed and faced round. Lonigan started for shelter behind a tree, and at the same time put his hand upon his revolver. But before he had moved two paces Edward Kelly shot him in the temple. He fell and died in a few seconds.

Kelly had McIntyre searched, and when they found him unarmed they let him drop his hands. The men beloed themselves to several articles. Kelly asked where the other two men were, and said he would put a hole through McIntyre if he told a lie. McIntyre told him who the two absent men were, and hoped they might not be shot in cold blood. Kelly said, "No, I am not a coward. Pillshoot no man if he holds up his hends." He counselled McIntyre to advise Kennedy and Scanlan to surrender.

Kelly then caught Lound of the approach of Kennedy and Scanlan in and the four men concealed themselves, some behind logs and one in the tent. They made McIntyre went forward and said, "Sergeant, I think you had better dismount and surrender, as you are surrounded." Kelly aid, "Mind, I have a rifle for you if you rive any aiarm." Kennedy and Scanlan rode into the camp. McIntyre went forward and said, "It's all right; ston firing." Scanlan sprang down and tred to make for a tree, but before he could unsling his rifle he was shot down. H

The College Muse.

The College Muse.

A little pamphlet bearing the title of "A Pocket Song-Book for the use of the Students and Graduates of Columbia College" comes from the Columbia Spectator Association, New York. The Boston Transcript says the parents and friends of the young gentlemen who are toiling for an education at that institution will be glad to know what kind of poetical literature is current there, and possibly it was to enlighten them that the collection was rublished. The them that the collection was published. The following stanza is taken from a "Song of Columbia," written by a member of the class of

I wish I had a barrel of rum, And sugar three hundred pounds,
The chapel bell to mix it in,
And the claoper to stir it round:
I'd drunk to the health of Colombia's sons,
And her daughters, far and near,
For I'm a rambling rake of poverty.
And a son of a gambolier.

This has the true educational ring, and so, too the following:
Oh! the bull-dog on the bank. And the buil-frog in the pool;
the buil-frog in the pool;
the buil-frog in the pool;
And the buil-frog in the pool;
Oh! the buil-frog in the pool;
Oh! the buil-frog in the sens,
And the buil-frog in the sens,
The buil-frog alled the buil-frog
A green old water fool.

Beaconfield's Mourning for the Princes

Beaconfield's Mourning for the Princess Alice.

Lord Beaconsfield's appearance in Parliament after the reception of the news of Princess Alice's death is somewhat sarcastically described by a Manchester correspondent. He was perfectly mide up in the deepest of mourning, which could not well have been deeper had the Princess Alice been his own daughter mestead of the Queen's. He had on, as far as one

could judge, a new black hat, with the deepest of cloth. His scarf was black; his coat, vest, and trousers were of the sablest hue; and altogether a more funereal figure could hardly be imagined than he presented as he walked to his seat with bowed head and soft tread, as if he were in the chamber of death itself. This was very much over-acted, and so, for that matter, was the speech in which he moved the address. He overdid the emotion. He presented in voice and manner the picture of a grief which in the nature of things it was impossible to feel.

Remarkable Coincidence.

Remarkable Coincidence.

Baltimore Sun. Jun. 1.

Two deaths are announced in the Sun this morning which are remarkable for coincidence. At the Thistie factory, two miles from Ellicott. City, Dec. 28, Mrs. Annie Thompson, aged 73 years, died suddenly of paralysis. Her funeral was set for Dec. 31, when she was joined "over the river" by her husband, Mr. John Thompson, aged 75, who that day died of paralysis also. Mr. Thompson had been for twenty years Superintendent of the Thistie factory. In November, 1876, he and his wife celebrated their golden weading, or difficient anniversary of marriage. At dinner, Dec. 27, the aged wife was first seized with her fatal illness. At supper the same day the husband was stricken, and their deaths occurred subsequently, as stated. Togethershay will be buried, Jan. 2, at London Park Cemetery.

A lady telegrapher says: "I make it a rule to read messages literally, and before the writer leaves the desk. If you telegraph 'two and two make five,' it's not my place to tell you they make four. I did that once. A tall old man with a eigarette in his mouth, and a tremendous weed on his hat, gave me this message: 'The Fail River boat leaves the foot of Twenty-third street at 4. Send the donkeys by mail.' I said, 'You're mistaken, sir; the Fail River boat leaves the down-town pier at 5 o'clock, not 4.' I never shall forget the look he gave me. Said he: 'Young woman, you tend to your business, and I'll tend to the Fail River boat.' After that I'd have sent the Bible backward and called my baby a bear, if a customer so wrote it on the blank."

Crazed by Kearney.

Crazed by Kearney.

William Tensfield, a German, went into the Central Police Office in New York the other day and begged for protection. He had been driven crazy by Kearney's labor agitation. He had done all ne could, he said, to avert the tide of Communism, but had failed. He had made malignant enemies by his opposition, and those enemies had foresworn his life. He was now here safe, and wanted to get aboard the first outgoing steamer. He was taken to the cells and selected one of the strongest looking, remarking that he believed the Kearney gang couldn't get at him there. He banded over all his valuables to the Inspector for safe keeping, including \$30 in money. The man said he had including \$80 in money. The man said he had been employed in California as an advertising solicitor for German newspapers.

Ladles' Day in New York. Ladies' Day in New York.

There were over fifty women, representing almost every class of society, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with drunkenness or disorderly conduct. The apology, in every case, was, "Ladies' Day, we were making calls." "Ladies' Day, indeed!" the Justice would repeat; "I am glad it comes only once a year, for such exhibitions as this are by no means entertaining."

Before Breakfast

always use Sozotoni, and rub it in well. It gives such pleasant relief from parched tongue resulting from sleep, promotes the healthful secretions of the month. It will cost more for meat and such things, but don't begrudge it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain, Solid Fect.—The market is flooded with "horse-feed" under the name of out-men, and many families have yet to be educated to the fact that there is a vast difference in quality. Reader, a pleasant surprise awaits you, if, the next time you order out-meal, you got Mack's ness process steel-cut out-meal. Finest natural flavor, cleanest, and, without a single exception, the best in America, destined to be the "coming food" on every table in the land. Grocers sell it. Supply depot, with trial package, 10 State street. Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cares dysentery anddi-errho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT uticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

The success attending the use of this great remedy in the treatment of Affections of the Skin and Scalp with Less of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miracinous cures. Messrs. Weeks & Potter extendious cures. Messrs. Weeks & Potter extendious cures. All who have spoken a good word for Curicuta, and will thankfully receive reports of new cases wherever they occur. They are confident that this new and original remedy possesses greater healing properties than were ever beforeknown to the medical profession.

ECZEMA ON THE SCALP.

Breast, and Limbs Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: I cannot refrain from adding my debt of gratitude to you for having placed within my reach the wonderful Curicura, which has rendered unnecessary all forther experiment of physiciana, and in a red markably short space of time has rid me of a loath-some disease. I dispensed with all physicians two years ago, believing they did me no good. The Curicura has stopped this unsatisfactory expense—even if it were necessary and I had the courage any longer to follow their advice—and brought the long-looked-for core and happiness. I have been afficied with Eczema or Sait Rheum on my scalp, breast, and limbs for five years, during which time I have been under the treatment of physicians, or at mineral springs, or taking some kind of medicine. I have been treated by Drs. — of — Dr. —, of —, and visited sulphur springs, and taken numbers of patent medicines, all without the faintest approach to a cure. April first hast I began the use of curicura, which was immediately successful in my case, entirely curing me. I have not had a clean scalp for 15 years until the nie of the Curicura entirely healed it and left is clean and healthy. The other parts of my hody were affected in a more aggravated form, but are now completely healed. I believe myself entirely cared. I shall continue the Curicura Resoures. Yours, etc., STEPHEN CROWELL. New Bedford, Sept. 30, 1878.

Cauriox.—If procurable, use Curicura Soar. Breast, and Limbs Cured.

CAUTION. -If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAP.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

A Great Purifying Agent. A Great Purifying Agent.

Ulcers, Sores, Abscesses, Carbineles Boils, Milk
Log, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Sores, Swelled Sore
Leg, Old Sores and Wounds, and such other manifectations of Scrofula are rapidly healed by the
CUTICUTA when all the salves, ointments, and totions of the profession fail. In such cases, however, the Resolvent should be taken anternally to
neutralize and expel the corrupt poisons in the
blood that appear on the surface in the form of
ulcers and sores.

It should also be taken when the skin is hot and
dry, the system feverish, the liver toroid, the bowels constituted, or when the constitution has been
shattered by malarial or anti-periodic disease.

CUTICURA SOAP, Medicinal and Toilet,

Medicinal and Toilet,

Is prepared from Curteura in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Dissases. We recommend it for the preservation of the Skins of infants, for gentiamen who shave and are troubled with humors, for those who desire a clean and wholesome Skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nersery. Its medicinal ingredients are so refined and purified that their presence is known only by their grand curative effects, while its delightful and refreshing fragance equals or surpasses the finest Parisian Soaps.

We insist upon the use of Curicura Soar when possible to obtain it, because we know it will not interfere with a speedy care, as other soaps frequently do. Curticura Soar will be sent of mail to any address on receipt of price.

The Curicula Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potten, Chemists and Draggists, 350 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all draggists. Price of Curicura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, 51. Resolvent, 51 per bottle. Curicura, Soar, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,
Having been for twelve years a memory of New York
Stock Exchange and Vice President of Gold Board, inc.
highest character and experience a guernanch. Stock
Gola, and Boada; also stock contracts, such as "arraidies," puts, and "calls on parts or send an sance
bought and sold on regular contracts and arraiarrains. Amphile endited, "Wall street," mattact
tably a containing valuable information, maintact on resented of to.

thorities in preserving the peace and protecting property. I have the honor to report to you my arrival, and to ask if you have any instruction for me." Having made no requisition for troops and having even been advised that my requisition for the contribute of th

and having even been advised that my requisi-tion for ordnance stores would not be complied with I could then only reply to that effect. On the 28th, I was enabled to inform the Sheriff of Marion County that an adequate force had been organized in this county, and would be placed at his disposal upon his making formal requisition to the Adjutant-General. Disturc-

as required by law. I have occasion again to capress my obligations to the citizens who promptly took up arms in support of the civil authorities, and especially to those wise counselors who
were able by their coolness and reason to dissuade an extensive organization of determined
men from rash purposes, and overcome the
clamor of passionate men for yindictive measress. It is a source of great satisfaction

nres. It is a source of great satisfaction to our citizens that we passed through an ordeal involving to other communities and threatening to us the most serious consequences, without the loss of a life, and with a small expenditure of the public transfer.

runds. I am moved to so particular a state-ment of these occurrences, now long past, first, because prominent gentlemen, on the floor of Congress and in carefully-prepared addresses to

our people, have manifested a disposition to distort their simple truth; and second, in order

that you may provide in advance for such

Other disturbances growing out of our unset-tled labor question occurred in the mining re-gion of Fountain County, with deplorable re-

sults. A want of one carefulness in the local authorities resulted in the issuance and charge

rountain circuit court, troops were sent to and maintained in the county for some weeks to protect the lives and property of citizens, insure beace, and secure a prompt administration of justice to offenders. The expenses of this call were met as before.

military stores received, issued, and now held by him. The State yet has a credit of \$7,295.08

By my order, an experienced officer was de-tailed by the Adjutant-General to inspect the arms belonging to the State. As this duty had not been performed for many years, it will be of interest to learn the exact quantity and con-

dition of our munitions of war as disclosed by

It is proper that I should say to you that companies have been called out and kept in camp several days, and many of the members, who were inoring-men, thereby lost their situations. Under Sec. 33 of the law they could re-

ations. Under Sec. 33 of the law they could re-ceive only the small pay allowed to soldiers of the United States army, and the fund at my disposal would not admit of an additional allow-ance as bounty. I recommend an appropriation to pay them a reasonable compensation for their

The Hon. Oliver P. Morton, our senior Sena

tor in Congress, died at his home in this city Nov. 1, 1877, worn out by a life of unusual activity in the public service. Thousands of

our fellow-citizens and many visitors from other States followed each other in solemn procession through the corridor of the building in which you are now met, viewing for the last time his familiar face as he lay in state, and afterwards accompanying his

is out of the proportion to each other. The requirement that a Senatorial or Representative District, where constituted of more than one county, shall be composed of contiguous counties was literally fuffilled; but its spirit was grieviously violated in essential features. Some of you have been elected by a voting population much less than the average, while others have a

much less than the average, while others have a

constituency greatly in excess. I recommend the enactment of a just law in each case, and such I will gladly approve. The Auditor of State recorts the enumeration necessary for your information in making the apportionments.

While many of the older States were estab

form system. I wish you better success. Re-

#### STATE AFFAIRS

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield Yesterday.

The Members Begin Rolling Up One Kind of Bills by Unrolling Another.

A Glance at the Principal Topics which Will Be Discussed During the Session.

The Republican Politicians Thoroughly Sick of Minority Representation.

A Renegade Republican Gives the Indiana Senate to the Democrats.

The Governor of Massachusetts Asks the Adjutant-General to Resign.

Prof. H. H. Hill as Good as Elected

Senator from Colorado.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Senate co. vened this afternoon, the President in the chair After prayer and the reading of the journal enator Archer, of Pike, presented a joint rese lution, asking the National Government to make an appropriation to render the Mississippi and other Western streams navigable for ocean steamers, and to build a ship-capal across the Florida isthmus, so as to avoid the dangers of navigation near Key West.

Senator Talliafero, of Mercer, presented a petition from Knox, asking that the State pro ibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating iquors within its limits.

tor Bash, of Cook, offered a joint resolution asking the General Government to make the needed appropriation for the speedy completion of the new Government building in Chi-

Senator Whiting, of Bureau, offered the following, which was laid over and ordered WHEREAS, There is a world-wide effort on the

part of certain special interests to demonetize silver, and thus destroy as money one-haif of the toin of the world, thereby causing a shrinkage of all values prolonged through a series of years, derauging business and paralyzing industry and enterprise; therefore

\*\*Resolved\*\*, By the Senate, the House concurring herem, that the silver dollar, coming to us from

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring herein, that the silver dollar, coming to us from Colonial times and as it existed under the kepublic for nearly 160 years, should be restored as the unit of value, with unlimited coinage, with the issue of bullion certificates and all other privileges accorded to gold.

Resolved, That, if experience shall prove that there needs to be a readjustment of weights as between gold and silver coin, gold should be the adjusting coin, as it has been heretofore.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to send attested copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they present them to the respective Houses as the voice of the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, and that our Senators are quested to labor zealously to so change the laws as to secure these results. Ill and complete quested to labor zealously to so change the law as to secure these results, full and complete.

enator Ford, of Henry, introduced a serie of resolutions protesting against the passage by Congress of the Joint Army bill providing for sale of all the military posts, arsenals, etc. that are now unnecessary for the mil itary service, and the proposition that ordnance and ordnance stores shall no longer manufactured by the purchased on the open market is in the interest of the Roci Island Arsenal. It also protested against the ization of the army on the plan pro posed in Congress.

tor Fuller, of for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Labor and Manufactures.

On motion of Senator Hamilton, it was agreed to canvass the vote for State officers to-morrow

Senator rierdman, of Jersey, offered a joint resolution protesting against the English occupation of Afghanistan. Could not Herdma ave awaited a few days before airing his folly The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Whiting, of Bureau-To make the legal rate of interest 7 per cent. By Senator Bash, of Cook-Giving the Park Commissioners of any city power to select an public street or avenue convenient for the pub lie access to any park, and exercise over it the same powers as over the parks, provided the Common Council or other authority shall give its consent in writing; contiguous property shall be taxed for the first improvement of the street,

By Senator Talliafero, of Mercer-For an act to build and construct levees for the protection of overflowed lands, and for draining wet o swamp lands, coal-mines, and all mines no herein mentioned, by special assessments of all lands benefited thereby. It is one of the numerous bills that will be presented to carry out

the drainage amendment to the Constitution.

By Senator Fuller, of Boone—An act to revise the law in relation to interest, and to prevent usurious contracts. It makes the legal rate of interest 5 per cent, but provides that, in all written contracts, it may be lawful for the parties to stipulate 6 per cent, any less rate. To directly or indirectly accept more than the maximum of 6 per cent is declared illegal, and subjects the offender to the forfeiture of the interest and principal. He who pays the usury can sue for and recover the excess, provided the suit be instituted within six months after the cause of

Township Commissioners of Highways and County Boards to build graded roads or turnpikes, the same to be paid for by a tax-levy should the people decide to have them by a ma jority vote cast at an election for members of the General Assembly. Taxpayers are allowed to commute the road-tax in labor and material.

By Senator Artley, of Cook-For a Bureau of Statistics on the subject of labor. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners. to be biennially appointed, one of whom shall be a physical laborer. The duties of the Bureau shall be to collect and tabulate statistical de tails relative to all departments of labor in the State, the Commissioners and clerk to receive a

By Senator McDowell, of White-To abolish the State Board of Equalization, and that duties be performed by the State Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General State taxes shall be collected on such valuation, but, for municipal purposes, the tax shall be levied on the assessment made by the Township Assessors and equalized by the County Boards, railroad and telegraph property to be assessed for all taxes on the basis of the Auditor's valu-

By Senator Herdman, of Jersey-To establish a Board of Fish Commissioners to increase the production of fish by artificial propagation and cultivation, the Board to consist of the President, ex-President, and Secretary-elect of the Agricultural Board, with \$100 for traveling ex-

Senator Whiting's joint resolution on the printing steal was taken from the table and debated for about an hour pro and con. The ques-tion of reference to the Printing Committee or a special committee of three was talked over for quite a while, and it was gnally agreed to

Senator Fuller, of Boone, made a very strong ment against the bill.

utes, with the hope that the Governor would send in his message, which he did not do, and the Senate adjourned.

The Hon. F. K. Granger, the Temporary Speaker of the House, called the the body over which he was presiding to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Springfield, made a

short prayer, after which the journal of the pre-ceding session was read by Mr. Jewett, the Temporary Clerk, and approved by the House. endance of ladies, and the spectators in the lobby were few. The fact is, that so tame and tranquii a beginning of a session has not been known for a long time, and the prospect of a yeasty and turbulent Assembly is not flattering from a news point of view. The report of the Committee on Credentials

was received and adopted. Mr. Jones, of Washington, reported that the Committee appointed for the purpore had waited upon the Chief Justice, notifying him that the House desired his presence to adminis-ter to them the oath of office, and that he was

convenience of the House. Messrs. Mason, Scott and Sexton were cointed to conduct the Chief Justice to the

Representative Chamber.

The oath of office was admistered to the m bers standing in their seats by the Chief Jus tice, and a recess of five minutes was taken for the purpose of allowing them to sign the same. This having been accomplished, Mr. E. B. Sherman presented a resolution providing that the House now proceed to effect a permanent organization by the election of a Speaker and the other officers provided by law. The resolu-

A. C. Matthews presented the name of Will iam A. James, of Lake, the regular caucus non ince of the Kepublican party, in a neat little speech.

This nomination was seconded by the Hon James Shaw, Speaker of the last House, The Hon. Mr. Ficklin, of Coles, nom the Hon. James Herrington, of Kane, on be half of the Democrats, for the position of

Speaker. The Hon. A. B. Smith, of Kendall, nominated the Hon. Colvin H. Frew, of Ford, on behalf of the Labor party.

The House proceeded to a ballot, which re-

James. The ballot stood as follows: James ..

Messrs. Thompson, of Cook, Herrington, Kane, and Laymon, of Jackson, were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. James and conduct him to the chair.

On reaching the Speaper's desk, he was intro-

uced to the House by Mr. Opanger, and said GENTLEMEN: In assuming the duties assigned me by your favor, I do so with other desire then to the best of my abilities, to discharge them with dear regard for the rights of the them with dear regard for the rights of the members in accordance with the Constitution, in a manner which may in some degree magnify the greatness and glory of our State by encouraging the development of her resources and contributing to the happiness and prosperity of her people. In the furtherance of these objects, so far as we may do within the limited sphere of the power with which we are vested, I know I shall have your hearty support and co-operation. shall have your hearty support and co-operation am aware that I am unequal to the discharge of the duties of the position in any way commensurate with the dignity and importance attached to it without your co-operation and support. With these remarks, gentlemen, trusting that you will generously pardon any errors I may commit in the performance of the duties assigned me, I again return you my thanks.

The House then proceeded to elect Mr. W. B.

Taylor, of Marshall, Clerk; Mr. Tnomas J. Verner, of Washington County, First Assistant; and Mr. W. B. Hawkins, of Kane, Second Assistant. Thereupon the Postmistress and Doorkeepers named in the caucus were elected, completing the organization.

A resolution was adopted providing for a joint session of the Senate and House to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to canvass the vote for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public

providing for the appointment of ten pages and four policemen for the House, which caused considerable filibustering on the part of economical Democrats anxious to make a proud to look at. Instead of allowing the resolution to pass the House by a viva voce vote, they clamored for a call of the yeas and nays. About an hour was spent in wrangling over the matter, which delay cost the State something like \$500, and saved just exactly \$6. The resolution was finally amended so as to provide for six pages instead of ten, and it was then adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the Governor, to inform him that the House had been organized, and was ready to receive any communication from him. Messre Mitchell, Wentworth, and Frew were appointed

The House finalty adjourned to 10 a. m. to morrow, having spent some four hours in ses sion, and accomplished little or nothing bu eliminating a vast amount of wind.

COMING DISCUSSION. Among the prolific topics of legislation to come before the General Assembly is the subect of drainage, which is of so much impor tance that an amendment to the Constitution on the subject was prepared and passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly. A Joint Commission was also appointed by the ssembly, consisting of and Davidson from the Senate, and and Messrs. Jack, Tice, and Wilkinson from the House, to make a report of damages to over flowed lands to the present General Assembly. Though a separate subject from that of drainage, it is kindred to it, and, as such, of im portance to the people of the central and outhern portions of the State. This report has been completed, and will be laid before the General Assembly at a very early day. There are claims for damages t lands lying along the Illinois River, above Henry, pending in the Legislature amounting to \$170,000. The Commission recommend about \$35,000 for this purpose. The overflowed lands along the Wabash were also examined, and about \$1,500 are recommended to be paid for ompensation to owners of damaged lands along that great water bighway. Of this sum \$5,000 is recommended to be appropriated absolutely, and \$10,000 to be appropriated conditionally. The condition that, if the dam be lowered at the mouth of the river four and a half feet, the appropriation shall not be made. In that case the propertyholders along the bank of the river will be content, and will not ask any appropriation. The Commission also recommend that hereafter no appropriation shall be made for any damages to real estate along the line of any river until releases have first been obtained from the property-holders. This recommendation, if carried out by proper legislation, will prevent the General Assembly from being burdened by claims for damages, most of which are exorbitant, and ome of which are unjust and improper. There s no doubt that the report will receive proper consideration at the hands of the Legislature.

The subject of revenue will also receive an overhauling, and will command considerable attention. There seems to be an inclination on the part of members to revise the law and consummate the measures begun at the last ses-The subject of minority representation will The subject of minority representation will also command the attention of sundry politicians who have been disgusted at the two-edged manner in which the constitutional provision works. Prominent Republicans hereclaim that, while the State is overwhelmingly Republican, they can scarcely maintain the supremacy in its affairs. They hold a portion of the offices, and make the State doubtful at elections. The Kailroad and Warehouse Commissioners, the Penitentiary Board, and other State Boards contain Democratic members appointed on the recommendation of the Governor, and this condition of things all the ultra-Republicans despise. There is no doubt that when the time arrives for the reorganization of these Boards a grand kick will take place for the purpose of inducing a reform, and perhaps a movement will be made a reform, and perhaps a movement will be made for the abolition of the constitutional provision entirely. In that event a grand conflict may be

anticipated between the two ereat political par-ties of the State, and much fur and some fun will be the result.

INDIANA

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The Legislature was organized by the Democrats without trouble to-day. In the House fifty-five votes were cast for the Democratic candidates, thirty-eight for the Re publican, and from four to six for the Nationals. The greatest interest centered in the Senate So soon as the new members had been sworn in a Democratic member offered a resolution naming the Democratic caucus nominees for Secretary, Assistant, and Doorkeeper. An objection was made by the Republicans that all officers not heeded by Lieut.-Gov. Gray, and, when an appeal was asked from his decision of his right to vote on organization, he declined to entertain the appeal. The vote resulted on the resolution 25 to 25, Majors voting with the Democrats, and Poindexter and Davis with the Republicans against it. Grav gave the casting vote, and installed the officers. The Republicans agreed in caucus not to delay organization beyond putting the Democrats on recor with their high-handed and unusual proceed

Bills were introduced fixing the rate of inte est at 6 per cent; making grave-robbery a felony instead of a misdemeanor; providing for a new system of keeping public accounts; for the abolition of the Superior Court in Wayne County; and for providing medical colleges with subjects for dissectiou.

Secretary of War replied (July 27, b. m. as lotlows: "I am directed by the President to say
tnat, in the absence of a call upon him under
the Constitution and statute, for military aid
in suppressing domestic violence, the Federal
troops at Indianapolis can only be used in
protecting property of the United States
and enforcing process of Federal courts."
It seems not to have occurred to the honorable
Secretary that the arsenal was understood
to be a depot of military stores, and not a garrison of men. Late in the night of that day, a
lieutenant-Colonel of the United States army
called upon me, saying: "I have been ordered
to this city with 200 men to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace and orotecting Bills were introduced in both Honses to fix the number of jurors at six instead of twelve. The Governor's message will be delivered to orrow evening. The following portions are extracted, as being

of especial interest: of especial interest:

The Constitution, in dividing the powers of the Government, has vested "the legislative authority of the State" in yourselves, the judicial power in the courts, and the residue, "the cial power in the courts, and the residue, xecutive, including the administrative," "in a by law" which must be interact, performed. The tiovernor is charged with the duty "to execute the laws," "to suppress induty "to execute the laws," and is requisition to the Adjutant-General. Disturbances of a similar character arose in other localities, notably in Allen County, and like preparation was made. These preparations in aid of local authorities and the counsel of prudent citizens, made the use of the force unnecessary, and it was disbanded. The expenditures were so carefully managed that, while the outlaw of other States reached many thousands of dollars, our own were easily met by the limited appropriation for "military contingent expenses." Details will be communicated as required by law. I take occasion again to express my obligations to the citizens who promptduty "to execute the laws," "to suppress insurection," and "to repel invasion," and is given ample military power. It is provided that "he shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient." To do this, it is provided further that "the Governor shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative department upon any subrequire information in writing from the officers of the administrative department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices," and it is enjoined that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is given power in his discretion to control the execution of process upon criminal judgments and modify fines and judgments rendered upon forfeited bonds. To avoid the consequences of vacancies in certain ministerial offices and in the General Assembly itself he is authorized to appoint to the one and "issue writs of election to fill" the other. He may convene the General Assembly at a place remote from the seat of government, and." may at any time by proclamation call a special sessible part in the business of legislation is for its reconsideration any bill for an act presented to him for approval and execu-tion. It thus appears that the Governor is not a ministerial officer, but rather a supervisor of the ministerial omeer, but rather a supervisor of the transactions of others, and possessed of discretionary bowers peculiarly his own, and entitled to a respect equal to that accorded to each of the other departments. If so, much legislation heretofore enacted imposing laborious and represented during of a printerial beautiful.

authorities resulted in the issuance and charge to that county of arms which were received from it upon approved bond by persons unworthy of membership in a company of the militia. It became the duty of the State authorities to review these proceedings, and secure a return of the arms to the State and a disbandment of the company. This delicate duty was satisfactorily discharged by the Adjutant-Genral, whose report will more fully disclose fix nature. At the request of the Judge of the Fountain Circuit Court, troops were sent to and maintained in the county for some weeks to progood precedent to be followed. The duties incident to the establishment and management of Pardue University, the House of Refuge, the Orphans' Home, the Female Prison, the Insane Hospital, the State-House, and valuation of property for taxation, and other Boards of an administrative character, may be mentioned as examples of that disposition. With a few exceptions, the office which I have the honor to hold has been treated with meridal respect by the administrative. treated with marked respect by the administ tive officers amenable to it under the Consti great credit for the zeal, integrity, and abit which they have displayed in the discharge the duties of their several offices during th four years' occupancy thereof, and for the re-forms which they have effected therein. Each has my grateful acknowledgments for eration with me. One who will en

responsible duties of a ministerial character ipon the office has been justifiable simply be-

election thereto received a rare commendation from our appreciative people.

Crime has steadily and rapidly increased. Our old prison for male convicts is greatly of crowded, and the new has had use for the ditional accommodations provided by the The act approved May 11, 1861, for the organ-

rication and regulation of the lodinan militial had so far become a forgotten relic of our Civil War as to be omitted entirely from the last revision of the statutes. The Constitution (Art. XII.) provides who shall be subject to military service, and that "the General Assembly shall determine the method of dividing the militia into brigades, divisions, regiments, battalions. into brigades, divisions, regiments, battalion and companies, and fix the rank of all staff offi and companies, and the rank of by the act of Not. It presentes the manner of organizing and mustering a company into the active militia, denominated "The Indiana Legion," and for the supply of arms and equipments, a system of instruction and encampments, councils of administration and courts-martial, calls into active service, and resignations, dismissals, and discharges. Uttil quite recently the last-named have feen the most popular features of the law. have been the most popular features of the law. Of the system a general officer, who observed its workings while protecting the southern border of the State from invasion in 1862, wrote to his superior in command: "Much may be done to increase the efficiency of the Legion by proper amendments of the law. There must be some inducements to go into the companies, either by way of exemption from other burdens, either by way of exemption from other burdens, or by bounty, or by both. Whatever the inducement may be, it must be a continuing one, so that it will have the effect, not only to impel men to join the companies, but to continue in them and discharge the duties which result from members. discharge the duties which result from membe ship. It cannot be expected that men will long give up their other employments and spend their money to get up and maintain mili-tary organizations without some inducement. . The law should provide a short and efficient means of compelling attendance of members at drill, etc. Its provisions on this subject are circuit us and inefficient. The this subject are encut-us and memcient. The law provides for swearing the memoers of the companies after the election, and it is said, in many instances, that those who have signed the articles of association, not getting an office, have refused to take the oath. It is suggested to me that the oath should be administered first, and the election held afterward. Other amendments might be suggested to the control of the suggested to the control of the suggested to the suggested the suggested the suggested the suggested to the suggested the suggested

ments might be suggested in regard to the or-ganization of companies. The process ought to be greatly simplified."

The present Adjutant-General has succeeded in securing the organization of twenty-one companies, those forming the associations having been led to assume the burdens imposed by the lovers of military tactics and display in our leading cities and towns. You will be asked to make needed amendments to the existing statute, or to enact a new law affording as much encouragement to unitary organizations as do

encouragement to military organizations as d encouragement to military organizations as do
the laws of other States of equal rank.

Occasion for the use by civil authority of a
weil-drilled and well-disciplined body of troops
may arise at any time in our populous localities, or even in remote districts where men congregate who have little knowledge of our laws,
and no respect for the peace and dignity of our
State.

On the 26th of July, 1877, I was officially in formed by the Sheriff of Marion County that formed by the Sheriff of Marion County that certain railway employes, because of a disagreement with their employers, had ceased from service, and by their inactivity had occasioned an interruption and delay of transportation across his county; that no breach of the peace had come under his observation, and no information of any had been received by him; that, with the exception of the detention of railway trains, there had been no forcible violation of the peace; and that no injury to person or property had been committed. He advised the issuance by me of a proclamation ordering all unlawful assemblages to disporse, cease their violence, and yield to the authority of law, expressing the opinion that such an order would command that respect which an officer occupying his position could not secure. In conclusion, he said: "Such a proclamation officer occupying his position could not a ln conclusion, he said: "Such a procla In conclusion, he said: "Such a proclamation from you as I suggest might accomplish the desired result; but, in my judgment, persuasion will not avail anything. I have no organized force at my command of any description, but am utterly poweriess in the event of a serious disturbance, unless you will at once furnish me an adequate force to maintain the law." I at once issued and caused to be published my proclamation of that date. The organized com-

testify unless fees were paid in advance. I can not see any good reason why any class of citizens shall be compelled to attend and testify under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and another class embarrass the proceedings of and another class embarrass the proceedings of a court because the party wanting their evidence is unable to pay them fees in advance. I recommend that you remedy this growing evil; for, if you have the right to pay or excuse one class, you have the right to pay or excuse all others in the same manner.

The Sun, organ of the Nationals, is very bitter in denunciation of the action of Senator Majors. It says: "Mr. Majors' course is repudiated by every National in the city, and in the State, and, we may say, in the Union. The Na-tionals are properly and intensely indignant and disgusted at his course, and will take occasion to give such expression of that feeling as will convince Mr. Majors of the depth of his infamy."

The conduct of Gov. Gray in organizing the Senate is the principal theme of talk at the ho-tels to-night. He receives the warm congratulations of the Democrats, and appears to be very happy. His vote is generally understood to be a bid for the Democratic nomination for Governor next year, but his ambition in that direct tion will be nipped in the bud. The Democrats do not confer such places on renegade Republic ans in Indiana. The Republicans are generally well pleased with the situation. They stand that the Democrats will oast Smith, and then force all party schemes, including an ap portionment, through, but if they do the Repoblicans feel that vaulting ambition will overleap itself.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—Both houses had see sions this morning, but did nothing but pass pre liminary resolutions in regard to a joint ses of the Legislature to hear the reading of the Governor's message, which was done in person by the Governor at 12 o'clock. The Assembly chamber was crowded with members. State offi cers, Supreme Court Judges, and citizens, many ladies lending their presence. The Govern read his message in a clear, pleasant voice. He was listened to with respectful attention, and loudly cheered by his remarks on resumption. The Senate passed one bill amending the Revised Statutes, authorizing the Chief Clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms to draw stationery for the use of their several departments.

The developments to-day in the Senatoris contest are confirmatory of previous dispatches -that Keyes is largely ahead. Neither Howe nor Carpenter seem to have gained any vote during the week, and the friends of each have privately admitted to-day that they have but little hope. It was rumored to-day that Carpenter and Howe would be withdrawn, and an effort made to concentrate on Judge James H. Howe. Nothing seems surer, however, that the impossibility of a successful combina tion of the opposition to Keyes upor anybody to beat Keyes. Many member support Carpenter and Howe because of lo ality or for other reasons than simply hostility to him. Those well posted know that he is the second choice of one-half of both the Carpenter and Howe supporters. The Legislature, it is expected, will adjourn to-morrow morning till fonday evening next, and all sides appear willing to adjourn the contest till that time. Con-sequently, little work is being put in to-night, and a quieter feeling is observed at all head

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9.—Gov. Pillsbury, a noon to-day, read his fourth annual message to the Legislature in the presence of several hundred ladies and gentlemen of this and adjoining cities. His comments upon the defeat the last proposition for the settlement of the railroad bond debt and upon national politics were warmly applauded. The House voted to will be referred all propositions relating to the inspection and grading of grain. It also ap-pointed a Drive-Well Committee, and a Committee to reduce the number of judicial districts pection, grading, and sale of wheat. This af ernoon, the Legislature canvassed the return votes for District Judges. Judge F. M. Crosby, of Hastings, re-elected, has but two votes against him in five counties.

St. Paul., Minn., Jan. 9.—The part of Gov. Pilisbury's message relating to State finances shows receipts for the year \$1,610,909; disbursements, \$1,562,409; balance in the Treasury, \$48,499; subject to credits of \$73,007, making an actual deficit of \$24,508. The floating debt amounts to \$122,001.

The message recommends caution in appropriations for the ensuing year.

Statistics show that the number of farmers has nearly doubled since 1869, and sales at the land-offices have more than doubled those of 1877. Three hundred and seventy-five miles of railroad were built in 1878, and the traffic and earnings of the roads-show large gains. The new office of Public Examiner has worked well. Speaking of national affairs, the message congruiulates the condition of the South as exhibited in the late election outrages. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The part

the late election outrages.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.-Gov. Robinson, in his mes sage, calls attention to the new Capitol which he says, was to cost no more than \$4,000,000, but which has already cost over \$9,000,000, and i yet far from completion. To finish it on the present plan would cost \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 mortal remains to their resting place in Crown Rill Cemetery, near where he made his last public address to the people. Having filled a prominent place in the affairs of our State and country, his public life is familiar to the present generation, and his acts have become a part of our history for the study of those who will come after us. ore. He urges that all appropriations for the building be stopped for the present, until it is ascertained whether the completion cannot be ecured in some less extravagant and ostenta tious style. A large part of the message is devoted to our history for the study of those who will come after us.

I appointed Hon, Daniel W. Voorhees to fill the office made vacant by his death. It will be your duty to elect a successor.

My views upon the question of a reapportionment of the State for Congressional and legislative purposes have been frequently expressed and were communicated at length to the last General Assembly. The districts for the election of members of Congress are manifestly irregular in form and their population is out of due proportion to each other. The

nance. The general fund debt, bounty debt, and floating debt have all been extinguished The State tax has been reduced from \$15,727,482 in 1874, to \$7,941,297 in 1878. The total funded debt on the 30th of September, 1878. was \$9,754,054. The actual reduction of the debt for the past fiscal year was \$1,803,060.

The Governor recommends the co-operation of New York with Canada in establishing an international park around Nisgara Falls, thus preventing the well-known annoyances to visitors An carnest protest is made against the or-anized attempt of the Federal authorities to nterfere with the suffrage of citizens, and the uestion is earnestly pressed on the attention o

The Governor considers resumption an event over which the country will be wise to rejoice, and feels confident of steadily increasing pros-

LOUISIANA.

While many of the older States were established upon "the town system," our own has grown upon the basis of "the county system," more suitable to the habits of our Western people. The Enabling act of April 19, 1816, recognized the thriteen existing counties, and they were represented in the Convention forming our Constitution. Ninety-two such subdivisions of our Territory now exist, each for itself administering important local affairs at great expense to the people. Our Board of County Commissioners is in legal contemplation the county, and as such is declared to be a body corporate and politic, and intrusted with large powers of a local administrative character. Prohibited from passing local or special laws regulating county and township officers and their compensation, the General Assembly has for many years tried in vain to reduce the county business to a sumple, economical, and uniform the contents of the county such supple, economical, and uniform the county business to a sumple, economical, and uniform the county such supplementation of the county of the co Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 9.—But little atter tion is paid to the meetings of the Congressional Committees' investigation of outrages, whether Potter's or Teller's. There is no more nap on the cloth, and its shoddy appearance attracts no intelligent passers-by. About four-teen hopeful aspirants for the United States Senstorship are all. Prominent among them, hown the Senate for six years from March 4 next, are the present Senator, Eustis, and the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, Sam McEnery, and B. F. lones. One or two dark horses may be led out when the race begins, and one of them may

The following joint resolution was adopted in the Senate this morning: " WHEREAS, During many months of the past year an epidemic pestilence of the most violent character prevailed at the Capital and throughout a large portion of the State of Louisana, carrying sorrow, distress, and death into thousands of houses; and
"Whereas, in those days of our mourning and sore truthle affects with a state of the past.

form system. I wish you better success. Recently a commission of experienced gentlemen
appointed by Marion County has given the subject careful study and reduced the results to a
form suitable for your consideration.

Our laws fixing the compensation of officers
were enacted when times were flush, when the
necessuries of life were high, and when labor
received better compensation and was in greater
demand than now. Therefore, I recommend a
reduction of fees and salaries in accordance
with the times.

Our cities and towns should be reduced to a
proper subordination to the counties of which and sore trouble, strangers in an sections of the United States and in many foreign lands voluntarily caffe to the relief of our stricken people with contributions aggregating several nundred thousand dollars; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representaves of the State of Louislana, in General Assembly, convend, that the server word. Our cities and towns should be reduced to a proper subordination to the counties of which they severally constitute parts. They are now almost independent of State supervision, and involve their citizens in needless expenses. The assessment and collection of their revenues alone by one set of officers in a county would result in a great saving, and is recommended. The statutes say that witnesses subpensed to testify in the county where they reside, shall not be entitled to demand and receive their fees in advance. I see that some gentlemen

Assembly convened, that the carnest and heartfelt thanks of the people of this Commonwealth be and are hereby tendered to all those large-hearted philanturopists who contributed so spontaneously and munificently to the relief of Louisiana sufferers by the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. Be it further

fees in advance. I see that some gentlemen who had been subpeneed to testify as expert witnesses in an important criminal trial in progress in this county recently refused to demic of 1848. Be it further "leashed, That we, the representatives of the people of Louisiana, deem it right and proper thus to acknowledge and commend this unsurpassed philanthropy, and to place upon our statute-books this testimonial of gratitude, so that in all time to come those who follow us,

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—In the House of epresentatives this afternoon, the Hon. J. D. Andrews, of Trousdale County, introduced a Special Committee of Representatives and Senators to investigate charges that have been openly made in connection tiary Ring, and to the effect that corrupt in fluences were brought to bear upon members of the Legislature by notorious lobbyists in favor of certain measures, among them the Fund-ing bill, Railroad-Tax bill, and measures affect-

ing the Corbet issue. The resolution empowers the Committee to send for persons and papers, make a full, thorough, searching investigation into the matter, and report as early as possible. The resolution will very likely be transmitted to the Senate o-morrow, and adopted by that body. When the Committee meets there will appear before them certain witnesses who will make important disclosures, and produce documents to cor roborate their statements, which your corre-spondent is in a position to know will be very lamaging to men whose connection with the Ring has been a subject of frequent remark for years. This afternoon the Senate adopted a resolution making a consideration of Senator Tolley's resolution to make no settlement of the State debt without a ratification by the peo le a special order of bus

оню. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9 .- In the Sepate, bills vere introduced to repeal that section of the Penitentiary law which requires that guards hall be appointed pro rata from each county, and to provide that all executions shall take place inside the Penitentiary walls, under charge f the Warden.

In the House, a resolution was offered and referred calling on the Committee on Fees and Salaries to prepare bills reducing the State ex-penses. A bill was introduced to pay to the families of convicts in the Peniteutiary the moneys accruing to them from the labor of In the House this afternoon a communication

was presented signed by A. G. Collins, of Cin-cinnati, charging Judge Joseph Cox with ma-feasance, misleasance, and nonfeasance in office, and asking his removal by the General Assembly and asking his removal by the General Assembly from said office. The communication was placed on the journal, and a committee appointed to report what action is necessary in the case. A bill was introduced to exempt from tax ation property that is mortgaged above its ap-

raised value.
In the House the bill repealing that section of the Banking law which forbids the director of national or private banks from acting a Trustees of a savings-bank was passed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Jan. 9.—The letter of Gov. Talbot to Adjt.-Gen. Cunningham to-day, requesting his resignation, caused a great deal of surprise and some speculation. Cunningnam has been in office since the close of the War, where he worked his way up to the command of a brigade, and, up to a year or two ago, was always considered an efficient officer. Lately he has been more of an ornamental officer than other wise, and this is supposed to have been ground of the Governor's action. Workingmen's party of Boston sided with the ward politicians. to-day presented a remonstrance against the reduction of the legislative salaries. on the ground that the present salary, \$650, is one too large for the faithful performance legislative duties. The Retrenchment Committee is divided as to the amount to be paid, some favoring \$300 and others \$500.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 9.—This afternoon Gov. the oath of office. The Governor's inaugural s short. He lays great stress on the necessity of legislation furthering immigration schem for protecting frontiers from Indian incursions encouraging horticulture and agriculture, and cattle-raising in the western part of the State, legal interest on money loaned. The punishment of crime in unorganized counties dwelt upon to some extent. He intimates that he will exercise the pardoning power very little.

Committees were appointed in both Houses, and are ready for work now. The city is full of politicians and lobbyists.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTPORD, Jan. 9.-The Connecticut Legislature met in joint convention to-day, and elected the Republican State ticket. At 1:30 Gov. Andrews was escorted to the Capitol and installed as Governor. His message opens with congratulations upon specie resumption and the hope of the return of prosperity. The Governor favors allowing women who are property owners to vote upon questions affecting p

MISSOURI. St. Louis, Jan. 9.-The Missouri Legislature ompleted its organization to-day by the election of the Democratic caucus nominees made last night as follows: Speaker of the House, J. E. Belch; Speaker pro tem. R. A. Campbell; Chief Clerk, W. S. Seymour; Assistant Clerk, Thomas J. Lingle; President of the Senate, W. H. Phelan; Secretary, W. T. Pemberton.

COLORADO. DENVER, Col., Jan. 9 .- At a caucus of the Reublican members of the legislature this evening, Prof. N. H. Hill was nominated on the fourth ballot for the United States Senate. The Legislature will elect on the 14th inst.

CANADA.

Arbitration-Raliway Items\_Bank Investigation-Small-Pox-An Unfurnished Road -Various Items. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. QUEBEC, Jan. 9.- A public meeting was called

t noon to-day to take into consideration the death-sentence of Farrell. There were about 200 persons present. The meeting was opened by Dr. Bradley, who appealed to the authorities for a commutation of the death-sentence. He proposed Mr. W. Convey as Chairman of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to.
On taking the chair, he thanked the meeting for the confidence reposed in him, and showed how he had worked in favor of the commutation of Farrell's sentence. It was not so much for the prisoner as for his large family, would, if he were hanged, carry who the disgrace to the day of their death. Rinefret, M. P., spoke in the same strain. He said that he had signed the petition, and worked from the beginning in favor of a commutation for Farrell. A. H. Murphy, M. P. for the West Division, followed in favor of commutation, and added that he was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment. Mr. Bradley then read a resolution in favor of commutation, and asked how the Marquis of Lorne could visit Quebec, and how the Irish could receive and welcome him, if Farrell was executed. The resolution was carried. It was then moved by Mr. Dubig, and seconded by

Mr. Ryan, that the resolution just read be tele-graphed to the Governor-General at Ottawa Mr. P. Kelly was called to the platform, and declared, in a lengthy speech, that if Farrell was not of the old Irish stock he would have been leniently dealt with. He spoke of the cruelties in Ireland, and the sufferings of Irish people under England's tyrrapical rule. It is not con sidered that the speeches made at the meeting were of a nature to assist Farrell's cause.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—John W. Hall, who ently stole thirty United States 41/4 per cent coupon bonds of \$1,000 each from Field & ames, brokers, of New York, was to-day ar rested at Moncton, N. B., and is now on his way to Montreal, in charge of detectives. Two ousand dollars was offered for his arrest. HAMILTON, Jan. 9.—Ten-dollar bilis on the Consolidated Bank of Canada are in circula This bank has no bills of that den TORONTO, Jan. 9.-The Ontario Legisla

opened to-day with the usual formalities.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—According to an evening paper Mr. L. Chandler, arbitrator between Col. Farigana and the Hon. Mr. McGreery, awarded to the former \$26,000. Col. Fangana's claim was for \$28,000 balance due for building the sections of the North Shore Railway.

It is understood the Quebec Government have been advised to erect the new station hi of the Quebec, Montreal & Ottawa Railway at Longueuil Ferry. By so doing it is held the Government will be fulfilling their obligation with the city, namely to build within the latter's limits, and will save at the same time a

in the neighborhood of \$400,000. The Directors of Molson's Bank, profiting by the experience or the Glasgow Bank Directors, are engaged in investigating the affairs of the pank for their own satisfacti

A. J. Kearney, a well-known auctioneer of this city, has been sent to jail to stand his trial

for receiving stolen goods.

A family named Piche came here from Vermont a month ago. Within the last week three of hem have died of small-pox, and a fourth a not expected to recover. Seventy-two deaths occurred in this city last

week, which is a great decrease from the usual The Gazette charges Alex Barber, of Lambion, Ont., with having ruined Agnes Childs, 13 years of age, whom he adopted from among Min Rye's emigrant children.

The Fifth Fusilier Regiment of militia pur pose visiting Boston next summer. No formal steps have as yet been taken in the matter.

The Corn Exchange Association has held in annual general meeting. The statement of the Treasurer, which is embodied in the annual report, shows that the total revenue for 183 amounted to \$4,527, which is \$552 less than in amounted to \$4,527, which is \$532 less than in 1877. The decline is entirely attributable to the failing off of members by resignations, and removal of names for non-payment of subscriptions, with hardly any compensation for new memberships, the roll now showing but 185 aub scriptions, and to an unusual amount of arrear being received in the year 1877. The amount collected on membership account for the year just closed is \$2,665, against \$1.19 for the year just close is \$2,000, against \$2,000 for the previous year. In the current year 1879 another large income from this source me be expected, in consequence of the half-ramembership being aborished, and all memoe being charged a uniform fee of \$15 per annual Theorems of the state being charged a uniform fee of \$15 per annum. The completion of the ship-canal between Montreal and Quebec to twenty-two feet at low water, at a cost of nearly \$1,200,000, is referred to as a noteworthy circumstance in the history of this city and port.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Notman & Sandham, photographers, have been honored with sitting and have obtained excellent negatives of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. R. the Princess Louise.

The contract for the Senate Hansard has been awarded to Messrs. Andrew & George Holland, who have for several years conducted the work. No arrangement has yet been made

work. No arrangement has yet been made respecting the House of Commons Hansard. A gentleman from Sweden is expected to arrive here at an early date for the purpose of negotiating with the Government for a tract of land in the Northwest. Should the negotitions be favorable, he will bring several thousand Swedes to Canada during the coming sum-

mer.
The Dominion Board of Trade meets in Otto
wa ou Jan. 21. An interesting session is ex-

wa on sain. An interesting peeted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Pembina says the arrangements for carrying passengers and freight on the Pembina Branca of the Canada Pacific Railway are very unsatisfactory. While passenger and freight trains run with regularity south of the boundary term is nothing but delay and confusion in Manitoba. Over twenty cars of freight, valued at \$17,000, have accumulated at the boundary, some of a household furniture and Christmas have accumulated at the boundary, some of it household furniture and Christmas goods. The sidings are all full at Pembina, and there is no prospect of the dead-lock being broken. There are no platforms, sheds, or sidings on the Canada side, and great dissatisfaction is felt at the want of forthought evinced in the absence of preparation. Unless some special arrangement be made it is feared next season's immigrants will be carried no further than the boundary line by rail. The matter causes great anxiety in Manitoos. matter causes great anxiety in Manito the present state of affairs be not re-Canadian immigration will be directed

THE AFRICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—The formerly well-known ship Saratoga, which at this time last year was carrying passengers and cargo re-ularly to and from the ports of New York and Havana, bade farewell to American nation and American associations vesterday. She steamed away from the Willow street what a 10 o'clock in the morning, under the nominal command of Capt. Shankland, of the Board of Underwriters, and the actual command of Capt Alexioff, of the Russian Government, bound for Copenhagen, where she joins the Europe and Asia, which started three weeks are and where the whole of them will be furnished with their armaments. Along with her when she sailed out of port were Whartonbooker, the nominal American owner, and Capt Temetschkin, Russia's highest naval representa-tive in this country. As in the case of the other vessels, these gentlemen go with the Africa cut to sea, to comply with the legal requirements to sea, to comply with the legal requirements in reward to the change of her nationality. So sailed from Philadelphia under her old name, Saratoga, that name being conspicuous m painted letters on her sides. She cleared ostensibly for Sitka, Alaska. This was following the example of the other two vessels, and was merely an expedient resorted to that the laws of the country might be complied with in their requirements as to the resorted to that the laws of the country mine be complied with in their requirements as to the duties of American-built vessels saifing from American ports with a cargo. As soon as the Saratoga has her nationality changed she will take her name given her by the Russians when they purchased her, the Africa, and will hoist the Russian flag.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

POROUS PLASTERS BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

IS THE BEST KIND.

This remarkable article contains all the valuable qualities of the slow acting common porous plater, and in addition an entirely new combination of active vegetable ingredients from waich it derives its wonderful pain-relieving, strengthening and curative properties. It relieves pain almost immediately, and cures where other plasters will not even relieve: The manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster were awarded the highest and only medal of merit given for plasters at the Centennial, 1876. Your family physician will confirm our statement regarding its great merit.

For Lame and Weak Back, Kidney Discussion For Lame and Weak Back, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Stubborn and Neglected Cold

Lung and Chest Difficulties, the Lameness an Weakness Peculiar to Women, Nervous Affer tions of the Heart, Chills and Fever, Sci and Lumbago, Diseases of Children, such Whooping Cough, Colds and Croup (when applied in its early stages), and all Local Ache and Pains of Young or Old.

IT IS SIMPLY THE BEST REMEDY EVER DEVISED OR KNOWN. BENSON'S

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER There is no other remedy so well adapted for the above class of silments. No other remedy contains the same combination of medical ingrediculations of medical ingrediculations of medical ingrediculations of the contained of the

CAUTION.

There are Fraudulent and Worthless initations of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaseer in temperate. One in particular, having a smiller sounding name, contains lead poisons. Each genuing Benson's Capcine Plaster has the word Capcing spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Take no other. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 CENTS

Series of Interes

SPORTIN

Bogardus Finish Feat of

Madame And Up ous

The Horse-and-Mar Expositi COCK-The season for chique and the first event of took place at Hammo just over the Indiana aged and participated sports. It had been emong chicken-fanc prospect, but, ol were completed, it w notice of the exact I Wednesday, when th around among the se

be begun at Hammo

Accordingly, at an men might have been ferent sections of the possession, from whi vals the sounds of the observant mind hand. The men in lound themselves at 8 o'clock, and when the Michigan Central out of the etation mirers of the game-orderly crowd it imagine. When the second street Jerry Chicago on board, accompanie When Hammond's crowd disembarked ing pear the depot. folk, Just in from stood a venerable built, and around seats for the conven regular main to be f make such matches them a opportunity ager of the affair body, and it is due to orderly and quiet a been gotten togethe was entirely narsore until night there was or even dispute. In the birds were hand Mike Myers, althous in several. From 11 time Tus Tribung

weighing five pound the birds were broug The cocks went fly bringing them force, the fall re advantage for eithe the gray put steel close of the round a ing in the second fly, the neck. The third red's chances, and & the better bird, althoughting steel into bi could not stand, a taken from the pit utes. POR THE

teen battles, the last

THE I

Myers produced a t pounds and three active and gamey was the result. To to the ground toge rounds gave the be fidence, he hitting t dence, he fitting to each time. Even a that he would win, I put steel in his ratthing of the three for. He made au a rounds, but was so handler acknowled away. Time, 9 min

Next came a mi Monroe and Bill black-red muff an weighing 4 pounds I to be totally defici although he manag for five rounds. w blow in seven minus Then Monroe an

Then Monroe and the former bringing 8 pyle, and Myers a They did not get to others had, but the come together. The hird, and apparents the end of the thir blind in the right e fight in this state come to time, and we have the come to time, and we have the third that the end to the third that the come to time, and we have to time, and we have the time to time. come to time, and of the morning was tween Monroe as cocks, Monroe's bei red. It was rattlis birds being almost pyle seemed to be a a brain-blow sent in a bruin-blow sent in in an almost life reteree called "tim other bird made she first of your pyles ti long time, Jerry," plied Monroe, "and with a dead bird."

with a dead bird.

The
was between a dark
ger-red furnished b
ing 5-6 and the li
were unproductive
the ginger put a
left wing, and in a
body. Two more
the last Monroe's
head which destrothe battle. Time, i

After a short into brought a couple of mer's being a wai They were about size and style of fix drously; but at the began to less group body and neck his went down for gooing 9 minutes.

Was between a gray

was between a gray Monroe's own bree the scales at 5—4, weigh but 4—14. the gray, knocking minutes. Monroe against any cock in fight at 4—14.

Charley Allen a matches, the first black-red cook of one of Allen's, a hyers. The betti the start, but in proved to be a but blows, and one in blows and one in blows, and one in instant death, the two minutes.
The second be dark reds weight From the start. Me but an unexpected cock c. 1sed him to Then came a bat

Canada are in circulation, The Ontario Legislature usual formalities.

h to The Trioune.

-According to an eveni

SPORTING EVENTS.

putes "Near the Indiana

Line."

Feat of Glass-Ball

Shooting.

Madame Anderson Still Keep-

ing Up Her Marvel-

ous Tramp.

The Horse-and-Man Match Begun at the

Exposition Building.

COCK-FIGHTING.

The season for chicken-fighting has arrived, and the first event of the kind in this vicinity

took place at Hammond Station, a little hamlet just over the Indiana line, yesterday, being man-aged and participated in exclusively by Chicago

sports. It had been known for several days

among chicken-fanciers that there was some fun

were completed, it was not deemed best to give notice of the exact location of the affair until

Wednesday, when the word was quietly passed

sround among the select few that business would

be begun at Hammond Station yesterday morn-

Accordingly, at an early hour quiet-looking

men might have been seen coming from dif-ferent sections of the city, with bags in their

possession, from which issued at frequent inter

vals the sounds of lusty crowing, denoting to the observant mind that a cock-fight was on hand. The men in charge of these bags all

found themselves at the Lake street depot about 8 o'clock, and when the train which leaves over

out of the station there were about fitty ad-

mirers of the game-cock on board; and a more

street Jerry Mouroe, the patron saint

orderly crowd it would be difficult to imagine. When the train reached Twenty-

of Chicago chicken fanciers, came

on board, accompanied by several coops of fowis,

and joined his friends in the smoking-car. When Hammond's Station was reached the crowd disembersed and made its way to a build-

ing near the depot, the upper floor of which is

used as a dancing-academy, etc., by the towns-

tolk. Just in front of the platform, on which

stood a venerable piano, a cock-pit had been built, and around it were comfortable raised

seats for the convenience of spectators. It was appounded in an informal way that there was no

regular main to be fought, but that the proprietor of every chicken on the ground could

make such matches as he chose, and fight them a opportunity offered. The general man-ager of the affair was John Farrell, who

conducted things to the satisfaction of every-body, and it is due the crowd to say that a more

orderly and quiet assemblage could not have been gotten together. The hoodlum element

was entirely unrepresented, and from morning

or even dispute. In the majority of the fights

the birds were handled by Jerry Mouroe and

Mike Myers, although John Farrell had a hand

time The TRIBUNE man left, there were thir-

teen battles, the last being declared a draw.

THE PIRST FIGHT

weighing five pounds fourteen ounces. When the birds were brought into the pit "the boys"

erowded around and prepared for sport. The cocks went at it viciously, the first

fly bringing them together with terrible

force, the fall resulting in no decided advantage for either. On the second attempt

the best condition. There was some lively fight-

ing in the second fly, the red gaffing the gray in

the peck. The third and fourth improved the

red's chances, and seemed to show that he was the better bird, although the gray succeeded in

putting steel into his opponent's back. When

"time" was called for the sixth fly, the red

could not stand, and in the next round he was

taken from the pit by Farrell. Time, 71/2 min-

FOR THE SECOND BATTLE

Myers preduced a blue-red, while Farrell put a black-red into the pit, each bird weighing five

pounds and three ounces. They were both active and gamey fighters, and rousing work

was the result. The first fly was a long one,

the birds fighting all over the pit, finally going

to the ground together. The second and third

to the ground together. The second and third rounds gave the backers of the blue great condence, he hitting the black severely in the neek each time. Even money was now freely laid that he would win, but in the next fly the black put steel in his windpipe, and the hoarse rattling of the throat showed that he was done for. He made an effort to fight in two more rounds, but was so convoletely done my that his

for He made an effort to fight in two more rounds, but was so completely done up that his handler acknowledged defeat and took him away. Time, 9 minutes.

THIRD FIGHT.

Next came a match for \$35 a side between Monroe and Bill Groves, Jerry furnishing a black-red muff and Groves a brassback, each weighing 4 pounds 12. The brassback seemed to be totally delicient in fighting tactics, and, although he managed to wrestle around the pit for five rounds. was finally killed by a brainblow in seven minutes.

for five rounds. was finally killed by a brainblow in seven minutes.

FOURTH FIGHT.

Then Monroe and Myers had another match, the former bringing out to do battle a 3-1 ound 8 pyle, and Myers a black red an ounce lighter. They did not get to work as soon as some of the others had, but there was music when they did come together. The pyle was a flue-stationed nird, and apparently the most active fighter. At the end of the third fly Myers' bird showed up blind in the right eye, and, after making a good fight in this state for ten minutes, refused to come to time, and was declared vanquished.

THE SENSATIONAL FIGHT

of the morning was the fifth, being a match between Monroe and Myers, four-pound-eight cocks, Monroe's being a pyle and Myers' a blackred. It was rattling work from the start, the birds being almost continuously in the air. The pyle seemed to be getting the best of it, when a brain-blow sent him squealing to the ground, in an almost lifeless condition. When the referee called "time" he lay in the pit, and the other bird made short work of him. "It's the first of your pyles that I have seen whipped in a long time, Jerry," said Brownlow. "Yes," replied Monroe. "and I hate to give it up, even with a dead bird."

THE SIXTH FIGHT.

was between a dark red of Monroeis and a single.

with a dead bird."

THE SIXTH FIGHT.

was between a dark-red of Monroe's and a ginger-red furnished by Myers, the former weighing 5-6 and the latter 5-8. The first two flies were unproductive of results, but in the third the ginger put a gaff through the dark-red's left wing, and in the fourth broke it near the body. Two more rounds were fought, but in the last Monroe's bird received a blow in the head which destroyed his eyesight and ended the battle. Time, 8 minutes.

the battle. Time, 8 minutes.

SEVENTH FIGHT.

After a short intermission, Farrell and Myers brought a couple of birds into the pit, the former's being a white and Farrell's a dark-red. They were about equally matched in point of size and style of fighting, both going at it vigorously; but at the end of four files the white began to lose ground, having received several body and neck blows. In the sixth round he went down for good, the time of the battle bang 9 minutes.

was between a gray of Myers', and a black-red of Monroe's own breeding. The latter bird tipped the scales at 5-4, but in fighting trim should weigh but 4-14. He had an easy victory over the gray, knocking him out of time in tour minutes. Monroe then offered to match him

ing 9 minutes.

THE BIGHTH BATTLE

for five rounds. "blow in seven minutes.

gray put steel in the red's neck, but the close of the round showed the latter to be in

until night there was not the slightest trouble.

prospect, but, elthough the arrangements

According to an evening r. arbitrator between Col. on. Mr. McGreery, has \$23,000. Col. Farigana's balance due for building th Shore Railway. Quebec Government have the new station buildings eal & Ottawa Railway at the bold the so Going it is held the

o build within the latter's the same time something ison's Bank, profiting by Glasgow Bank Directors, gating the affairs of the isfaction.

ell-known auctioneer to jair to stand his trial

the last week three of all-pox, and a fourth is

occurred in this city last decrease from the usual

Alex Barber, of Lambton ed Agnes Childs, 13 years pted from among M

Regiment of militia pur ext summer. No for ext summer. No formal taken in the matter.

Association has held its g. The statement of the bodied in the annual restorated in the annual restorated revenue for 1878 which is \$532 less than in attrely attributable to the by resignations, and resource annual resource of the subscripcon payment of subscripcon payment of subscripcon payment of arrears the year 1877. The membership account its \$2,605, against \$3,150 In the current year of membership account its \$2,605, against \$3,150 In the current year of membership, and all members in fee of \$15 per annum, the ship-canal between the ship-canai between o twenty-two feet at low rly \$1,200,000, is referred umstance in the history

to The Tribune.

Minan & Sandham, phohonored with sittings
cellent negatives of his
of Lorne and H. R. H.

Senate Hansard has been ndrew & George Hor-ral years conducted the it has yet been made Commous Hansard.
Commous Hansard.
Weden is expected to arto for the purpose of
Should the negotiafill bring several houduring the coming sumof Trade meets in Otta-

to The Tribune.

A special dispatch from agements for carrying on the Pembina Branch allway are very unsatister and freight trains to fithe boundary there confusion in Manitoba. Biglit, valued at \$17,000, to boundary, some of it and Christmas are all full at its no prospect of the m. There are no platton the Canada side, and telt at the want of foreabsence of preparation. Augement be made it is migrants will be carried indary line by vail. The extery in Manitoba, If thairs be not remedied will be directed to the

RICA.

of the Philadelphis

ussian War-Vessel.

To The Tribune.

Jan. 9.—The formerly ga, which at this time sengers and cargo reg-corts of New York and American nationality ons vesterday. She Willow street wharf at g, under the nomina kland, of the Board of ual command of Capt Government, bound she joins the Europe d three weeks ago of them will h aments. Along with i port were Wha rican owner, and Capt. hest naval representan the case of the other go with the Atrica out e legal requirements her nationality. She eing conspicuous in sides. She cleared Aiaska. This was e of the other herely an expedient of the country might courrements as to the

equirements as to the vessels sailing from argo. As soon as the lity changed she will y the Russians when Africa, and will hoist

PERS.

CAPCINE PLASTER T KIND.

tains all the valuable common porous plasrely new combination is from waich it deving, strengthening, relieves pain aimost
e other plasters will actures of Benson's awarded the highest n for plasters at the yphysician will contis great merit.
ck, Kidney Disease, d Neglected Colds , the Lameness and nen, Nervous Affec and Fever, Sciatics Children, such as

Croup (when apnd all Local Aches REMEDY EVER N'S PLASTER.

against any cork in the world for \$500 a side, to fight at 4-14. well adapted for the other remedy commedical ingredients, sternis positively far ding liniments, and mices. Its powerful first moment of aparters, strength, and and convenient, also merely a sensation th. fight at 4-14. Two MATCHES.

Charley Allen and Monroe then made two matches, the first being between a 4-14-pound black-red cock of Monroe's, and a 5-5-pound one of Allen's, the latter heing handled by Myers. The betting was in favor of the red at the start, but in the second fly the gray, who proved to be a butterior, gave him several body blows, and one in the head that caused almost instant death, the time of the battle being but two minutes.

The second battle was between a couple of The second battle was between a couple of dark reds weighing about six pounds apiece. From the start, Mouroe's bird had the best of it, but an unexpected blow in the head from Alleu's cock c. ased him to give up the gnost.

SILVER AND BLUZ-GRAY.

Then came a battle between a silver-gray and

a blue-gray, for \$40. Neither of the birds was particularly well known to those present, and their handlers. Monroe and Myers, professed entire ignorance of their capabilities. At the first fly the blue-gray seemed anxious to boit, but at the next call both went to work in first-class style, and gave the best exhibition of the day, fighting for eighteen minutes in a most determined manner, the blue-gray finally succumbing to the vigorous attacks of his antagonist, both his eyes being closed some time before he laid down. This fight excited genuine enthusiasm, and the birds were continually encouraged by shouts from their admirers.

DARK RED AND GINGER RED.

The fight following this was also a wellfought one, the contestants being a dark red of Monroe's, and a ginger red, hangled by Myers. After several sharp encounters, the latter hit his opponent in the back, "coupling" him, and winning the fight in nine minutes. series of Interesting Chicken Dis-Bogardus Finishes His Wonderful

winning the fight in nine minutes.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

It was now about 5 o'dock, but the crowd wanted one more battle before leaving, and accordingly Myers and Farrell brought on a couple of dark reds into the pit, and they furnished the sensation of the day by fighting half an hour without result. The match was finally called a draw, but in staying to see the match the majority of the crowd missed the 5:45 train, and were obliged to take late trains.

During the afternoon Jerry Monroe announced that he had issued a challenge to the world to fights main. In the course of a week or so he would know whether or not it was to be accepted. In case it was not, there would be another series of battles at Hammond two weeks from next Thursday.

MAN VS. HORSE. A decidedly novel contest was begun last evening at the Exposition Building in the walk-ing-match between George W. Guyon, the wellknown long-distance pedestrian, and the horse Hesing, Jr., driven to sulky by Con Sullivan, the owner. It is rather of a new scheme for a man to walk against a horse, but if he wants to, and the horse—or his owner, rather—is agreed, there would seem to be no good and sufficient reason why he shouldn't be allowed to do so. At any rate, the match was begun at 7 o'cloc last evening in the presence of perhaps 100 people, the attendance increasing as the evening wore on, and many staying until a late hour. The referee, Col. Connelly, having been taken ill in the afternoon, Mr. W. B. Lyon was reluctantly noon, Mr. W. B. Lyon was reluctantly prevailed upon to stant as sponser for the occasion—to start the match, in other words, and act as referee. The judges for Guyon were Simon Quinlin and F. B. Ingersoll, and those for Hesing, Jr., were J. E. O'Brien and William E. Boyle. In the absence of the latter during the early part of the evening, Mr. William Collier acted with Mr. O'Brien. Both man and horse were in apparently good condition, and the strange contest was witnessed by the crowd, which shivered and chattered in the bid barn, with a considerable degree of interest. erowd, which shivered and chattered in the big barn, with a considerable degree of interest. The tramp is to last lifty-two hours, and the victor in this novel test of speed and endurance will be entitled to received the prize, \$500. The pedestrian has the inside track, which was covered with sawdust, and measured seven laps to the mile. The horse had the outer edge, which was sprinkled with tan-bark, and measured six laps to the mile. The horse, or course, got the lead at the start, trotting his first three miles in 16 minutes and 55 seconds, while Guyon tramped the same distrotting his first three miles in 16 minutes and 55 seconds, while duyon tramped the same distance in 29 minutes and 55 seconds. At the expiration of one hour the horse had made a little over nine miles, and the man a little over five, Guyon made his tenth mile at 8:41:45, and the horse his fifteenth mile at 8:30:33. At 9:40 Guyon had made fifteen miles and Hesing, Jr., twenty-live, and neither showed any signs of fagging. There were all shades of opinion as to what the result would be, but for some reason or other the betting was not unprece-

reason or other the betting was not unprecedently lively. By to-day there will be better opportunities for judging which will ultimately hold out best and make the most miles in fixyin several. From 11 o'clock until 6, at which At about half-past 2 this morning the score was as follows: Horse, 45 miles in 4:38:30; man, 40 miles in 7:15:37. was between a black-red, owned by Farrell, and

BOGARDUS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Capt. Boyardus is pret ty well used up to-pight. His right arm i badly cut, his left helpless with cramp, and the thumb and two fingers of the right hand are cut and swollen. Nevertheless, he performed an upparalleled feat, and wonttwo out of the three wagers. He shot without a miss to-day, until his total of successive hits was 5,600 Then he made his first miss, and in the last 400 missed thirteen balls. Popping thirteen straight he made a record of breaking 6,000 balls in 6,01: shots. Abe Kleinman had a wager that he would miss less bails in 800 than Bogardus would in his last thousand. This resulted in a tie. Kleinmann missing seven balls in the first

half and six in the second, shooting alongside of Bogardus.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 9.—Capt. Bogardus concluded his attempt to break 6,000 glass balls out of 6,200 this evening at Gilmore's Garden. He was also matched against Abe Kleinmann, of Chicago, and had given him 200 broken balls out of 1,000. Up to Wednesday night Bogardus broke 3,000 balls without a miss, and Kleinmann fired at 400 and missed six. Tonight Bogardus broke 2,680 balls without a miss, but his shoulder got sore and his hand swollen and tired from great exertion. He commenced to shoot badly, and at the end of 3,000 shots he had missed 18 balls. He broke 6,000 bails in 6,013 shots. Mr. Kleinmann then commenced shooting, and missed seven balls out of 400 shots. This, with the six balls missed on Wednesday, just made the match a tie between himself and Bogardus. The feat of breaking 5,680 balls without a miss was never accomplished before.

MME. ANDERSON.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mme. Anderson, at poon, was completing her 2.274th quarter-mile. NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- At 12 e'clock to-night Mme. Anderson had completed 2,920 quarter-miles in the same number of consecutive quar-

miles in the same number of consecutive quarter-hours.

Washingmarch D. C., Jan. 9.—The 27-hour walking match between Wm. Crawford, of this city, and Miss May Marshall, of Chicago, was concluded to night, after the contestants had walked 26 hours. Crawford walked 100 miles, Miss Marshall 94.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Late last night it was currently reported on the streets that the police had succeeded in arresting Walter Fanning, who is suspected of having had a hand in the Goldsmid diamond robbery, but a careful investigation failed to confirm the rumor. The police shrewdly shake their heads and say they have clews that will surely lead to the recovery of a portion of

the plunder, but they cannot give it away to the press. They still think there were only three men in the robbery, but they have not fully traced the way in which the thieves made their escape. Some three or four wall-known thieves are being held upon suspicion, but there is really little or no evidence against them. Shortly before 12 o'clock last night Datective Richard Healey in passing along Randolph street heard a great racket in a house of ill-repute at No. 308, kept by the notorious Mother Walsh. Upon forcing his way into the house he found three women and four men in the most disgusting revels, with a 12-year-old daughter of the proprietress looking on. Under threats of "vazging" one of the women, he succeeded in compelling her to go to the police station for men, and then arrested the entire party. Among the men was a rather

the entire party. Among the men was a rather tough-looking fellow who had several pocket-books about him, one of which closely resembles one stolen from a lady at the corner of State and Randolph streets yesterday. A GREAT YEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 9.—The annual report issued to-day by Supervising Inspector Cook, in charge of the Eighth District, including all lakes north of Lake Erie, with their tributaries, gives interesting steamship statistics. It shows that 1878 was remarkable for a smaller number of disasters than any year since the record has been kept. During the year, 557 steamships were inspected, 1,627 officers licensed, and 609 boilers inspected, of which twenty-seven were found defective. There twenty-seven were found defective. There were nine accidents by fire, entailing a loss on life and damage to property to the extent of 475,800. There were four accidents by collision, causing no loss of hie, and damaging property amounting to \$160 only; no explosions; number of massengers carried, 1,934,830, and only one life lost, that of a man who fell overboard on Lake Michigan. Nine steamers have gone out of service and forty-one added. Sailing vessels are not included in this report.

THE HON. COLUMBUS DELANO. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9.—The flon. Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is dange:- CONSOLIDATION.

The Proposition to Unite the Three Chicago Towns.

Questions as to the Constitutionality of the Law Itself.

Curious Effects which It Might Have on

Gained by It.

the Park Systems. The Little which Would Apparently Be

A few months ago public attention was called to the advisability of abolishing township organ-ization in this county. This proposition has created much excitement and considerable alarm in what are known as the county towns of Cook. This found expression at a recent meet ing of the Board of County Commissioners, where Commissioner Senne offered a resolution to the effect that people outside of the city were satisfied with township organization, but that the city might, if it saw fit, take advantage of the law passed two years ago, authorizing the

County Board to consolidate into one the three towns of North, South, and West Chicago, There is no question that THE PROPLE OUTSIDE OF THE CITY are attached to township organization.—a sys-tem of local self-government with which they have grown up,—a system, too, which is presumably superior to the southern one of government by County Commissioners, since it has supplanted it in nearly all the counties of the State. It is doubtful, in view of this outside opposition, whether a majority of the people would vote for the abolition of township or-ganization. There would be a solid vote against t outside of the city, and a very light one either

There remains, then, THE LAW OF 1877, referred to by Mr. Senne in his resolution That provides that the County Board may, at the request of the Conneil, consolidate into one the three towns of Chicago. When that consolidation has taken place, the powers vested in those towns are to be exercised by the City Council, which may from time to time regulate the number of Police Magistrates and Constables, which may provide that the offices of the City and Town of Chicago shall be united in the same person, and which may fill vacancies in any of the town offices. The advantages to be gained by this consolidation, say its friends, are the abolition of a num-ber of superfluons officers, and the bringing into one hand of the assessment of property and the collection of taxes. Instead of three Assessors, with conflicting views, there would be but one and, instead of three Collectors, but one, which, it is claimed, would fresult in the implification of machinery and the saving of time. As to the saving of time, it is doubtful. The Revenue law allows the Assessor but sixty days which to do his work. How untrained Assessor could do

it any better or any quicker than three untrained Assessors remains to be seen. Apparently this point could be covered by getting the Legislature to extend the time of making the assessment in cities from sixty days to ninety or 120. There is no reason why the books could not be handed over to the Assessor much earher than they now are. As far as having one Town Collector instead of three is concerned, it makes very little difference, except that the bond which that Town Collector would have to give would be something enormous in propor-tion the small amount which he would collect. The serious difficulties connected with con-solidation appear to be in the possible confusion

which it might work in

THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTING PARK TAXES. There are at present three park districts in whose or in part within the city limits: The South Park, which covers South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake; the West Park, which takes in West Chicago; and Lincoln Park, which covers North Chicago and Lake View. There is a separate and distinct park-tax, varying in amounts, upon each of the the towns of Chicago,-taxes levied for the purpose of paying bonds which have been sold, taxes which are a contract, and which must be levied by somebody until those bonds are paid. The moment that the three towns are consolidated into one, with one Assessor, the question arises how the corporate authorities of each park are, without further legislation, to find the property on which they are to levy taxes. If there were no other difficulties, it could be done to a certain extent by making up the assessment books as they now are,—by retaining in those books at least the old town boundaries, -so that the County Clerk could ex-tend against certain property in what was once South Chicago a South Park tax, and against certain other property which was once in North Chicago a Lincoln Park tax. This would involve additional labor and some

was once in North Chicago a Lincoin Fark tax. This would involve additional labor and some perplexity, but the change would involve SOMETHING BEYOND THAT.

Under the present system of assessing railroad property, each county, city, or town is credited with an amount of the total property of the railroad proportioned to the number of miles of track within its corporate limits. At present the Town of West Chicago levies a tax upon so finuch of the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the South Town upon another certain proportion. The moment that these towns are consolidated, and there is but one Town of Chicago, the question arises, whether the South and West Park taxes are to be extended each upon all the property of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad in the Town of Chicago, or, if not, how the prorate is to be made. There are some other classes of property assessed by the State Board where the same complication might arise.

These, however, are matters of detail, which may be gotten around, at considerable expense, however, for stationery and bookkeeping. But there are more serious difficulties than these.

there are more serious difficulties than these.

BY PHB LINCOLN PARK ACT
of 1869 the Commissioners are required to
make an estimate of the amount of money they
need for each year to the Supervisors of North
Chicago and Lake View. These two individuals
are required to meet at the County Cierk's
office, examine the returns of the Assessors of those towns, ascertain the amount
of taxable property therein, determine
the amount of taxes necessary, so
that there shall be uniformity in respect to persons and property in those towns, and then certify to the County Clerk the amount to be
raised by taxation in their respective towns.
There would cease, under the consolidation, to
be any Supervisor of North Chicago. There
would be a Supervisor of the Town of Chicago,
whose anomalous duty it would be to find out, whose anomalous duty it would be to find out, somehow or other, the amount of taxable prop-

somehow or other, the amount of taxable property in a certain portion of his town, and attempt to extend the tax thereon.

BY THE WEST PARK ACT
of 1878 it is provided that in any town included within the limits of the city in which there is a Board of Park Commissioners the corporate authorities of the town may levy and collect annually a tax not exceeding three mills on the dollar for park purposes. The Board of Park Commissioners are required to transmit the corporate authorities of the town by a certain time the race of tax necessary to raise enough Commissioners are required to transmit the corporate authorities of the town by a certain time the rate of tax necessary to raise enough money to run the parks for the year, and the corporate authorities of the town must certify to the County Clerk the rate or percentage of tax levied by them for that purpose. The Constitution provides that "taxes must be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same." Under the new system of things, the West Par' Commissioners would certify to the corporate authorities of the Town of Chicago, coextensive with the entire city, the percentage of tax necessary to raise money enough to run the parks, and then the corporate authorities of the Town of Chicago are required to certify to the County Clerk a certain rate to be extended by him. If that rate is uniform within the jurisdiction of the body imposing it, then the entire city is taxed for the maintenance of the West Side parks. It the tax is levied simply upon the property situated west of the North and South Branches of the river, then it would cease to be a tax uniform in respect to person and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing it.

WITH THE SOUTH PARK for that purpose. The Constitution proyides that "taxes must be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same." Under the new system of things, the West Par'. Commissioners would certify to the corporaz authorities of the Town of Chicago, coextensive with the entire city, the percentage of tax necessary to raise moncy enough to run the parks, and then the corporate authorities of the Town of Chicago are required to certify to the County Clerk a certain rate to be extended by him. If that rate is uniform within the jurisdiction of the body imposing it, then the guirediction of the body imposing it, then the guirediction of the body imposing it, then the guirediction of the town corporations—than the union of the trax is levided simply upon the property situated west of the North and South Branches of the river, then it would cease to be a tax uniform in respect to person and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing it.

With the entire city, the percentage of the consolidation in the supervisor and Assessor of each of the three towns of south Park as would exist that have heretofore existed, and which the supervisor and Assessor of the consolidation in the supervisor and Assessor of south Park as would exist that have heretofore existed, and which the supervisor and Assessor of the consolidation in the supervisor and Assessor of the three towns within the board in the town and party without its limits; while in the town and party without its limits; while in the town of West Chicago for a park which was partiy in the town and party without its limits; while in the town of west Chicago for a park which was consolidation.

the issue of bonds? And, if so, what property becomes liable for the payment of those bonds, and on what property shall the tax be imposed for their payment?

The constitutionality of the act.

for their payment?
The constitutionality of the act baving been questioned, a reporter called on MR. EDWARD ROBY yesterday to get his views in relation to the

yesterday to get his views in relation to the matter.

"The first difficulty," said he, "arises upon the constitutionality of the first section of the act. The Township Organization law, in Art. 3, Sec. 12, makes a provision for the union of the towns by the County Board, provided the voters of the towns, at an election to be called for the purpose, should vote so to unite. The provission of the Constitution of 1848,—that the General Assembly shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any county may organize, etc. The general law being that towns may be united by a vote of their people, or upon the consent of the people of the towns so to be united, is to remain in force, but it is not to be applicable to certain localities in this State. It would seem, therefore, that this provision for a different rule to those localities was a provision for a local law regulating such township affairs, and void.

"The next difficulty is upon Sec. 8—that all town officers within any town organized under this special law shall be elected at the charter election of the city. This is a special law regulating township affairs in all townships which are in cities, and taking them out of the regulation of the general law for township organization. In all other towns, even in the same county the election of township officers is fixed by the general law, while is these particular towns it is fixed by a law relating only to them, and leaving no power in any other part of the State.

of the State.

SEC. 4 OF THE SPECIAL LAW
provides that the powers vested in such town, that is the town created by the union of all towns within a city, shall be exercised by the City Council. This act is of course not applicable to all of the cities in the State, for there are some cities in counties not under township organization, and cities can be formed under the conseal law for the incorporation of cities which ganization, and cities can be larmed under the general law for the incorporation of cities which are not in counties under township organization. So that the powers vested by this statute in cities are not to be vested in all of the cities of the State, but only such as by their locality within the counties under township organization can exercise them. It is, therefore, a local law as to such cities, and bas no effect to vest any powers in cities in the forty counties which are not under township or-ganization. In the People vs. Wright, 70th III., Ses, considering the Mayor's bill, the Supreme

ganization. In the People vs. Wright, 70th Ill., 388, considering the Mayor's bill, the Supreme Court says:

Although that act does not in terms profess to be an amendment of the charter of the City of Chicago, it is manifest that such was its necessary effect. From the time it became a law it was a source of certain municipal powers exercised by those who exerted functions in the City Government.—It became fundamental and part of the organic law of the municipality. In other words, an amendment of its charter, and the mere fact that the act in its title does not profess to amend the city charter, is unimpertant. It professes to, and does, enact that which makes new organic law for the City Government, and thus sufficient.

Sects, 5, 6, and 7 of this special law for unite town offices, to discontinue one, to separate the office of Supervisor into two, and to appoint one of those; to regulate the number of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables within the town, and to appoint one of these in town offices. This, under the decision etted, is clearly an amendment to the charter of any city so located as to receive the power, and being a local law, amending the charter of some cities while it does not amend that of others, or a law providing for the organization of peculiar city corporations to rectain localities, it would seem to be doubtful if it was not prohibited by the clauses of the Constitution requiring corporations to be created by general laws, and prohibiting the passage of any local or special law incorporations to be created by general laws, and prohibiting the passage of any local or special law incorporations to be created by general laws, and prohibiting the passage of the Constitution requiring comporations to be created by general laws, and prohibiting the passage of the Constitution requiring comporations to be created by general laws regulating county and township affairs, and it is apparent that if the Legislature should pass such a law as those sections authorize in any of th ated for the general management of similar affairs within their jurisdiction, and therefore might be authorized to provide for all the local offices within their perticular precincts. But it is by no means certain that the courts could be brought to make such a determination. Great difficulty presents itself to say one who will apply the Constitution to

difficulty presents itself to any one who will apply the Constitution to

ANY PARTICULAR QUESTION OF ORGANIZATION IN COOK COUNTY.

The Constitution provides that the General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes. In a large number of cases the Judicial Department have determined that this was a limitation in the power of the General Assembly, and that the General Assembly, and that the General Assembly cannot grant the right of corporate or local taxation to any other persons than the corporate or local authorities described in this section of the Constitution (Sec. 5, 1848). Nevertheless, in the South Park cases, the Supreme Court held that the power to levy South Park taxes might be vested in persons who were not the corporate authorities of any city, town, or village, and were not exceed by the people of any such municipality, and who had no existence in any such corporation, as such erporations had been understand to exist when the Constitution (IS48) was framed. This decision, that special districts might be formed for special purposes, which were either the purposes of counties. Itowns, cities, school districts, or villages, and that the corporate authorities of these distinct corporations might be vested with powers which the Constitution, as construed by the same court, prohibited to all other corporations than those named, has made it impossible for any one to do more than to geess at the application of this limitation. Again, when the Constitution of the Constitution and Isro was framed. I am informed that every member of the Constitutional Convention who considered the subject understood that by its terms township organization in Cook County, at an election called for that burpose, had voted against township organization law applicable to Cook County, and to organize the county with a Board of Commissioners, differing only in number from those counties not under to seem to the court convenient to apply them And it seems that if the provision of the Con stitution, that no special or local law shall be bassed providing for the management of com-mon schools, does not prohibit provision for the mon schools, does not prohibit provision for the management of common schools by Boards of Education in particular localities in the State, but leaves their management, support, and maintenance to he made part of the nower of each city in the State, a part of the management of the affairs of townships within cities might be vested in their City Council. On the whole, the question whether this statute of 1877 is constitutional or not is one that no man can answer by reading the Constitution and attempting to apply what appears clearly to be the law.

assessment. Nobody has ever supposed that the intention of ministerial officers to offer an assessment to a different purpose from that for which it was levied, and for which the statute required it to be levied, could make a levy for an illegal purpose lawful, yet the West Park has gotten over that difficulty and it certainly can meet with no greater in the conspiliation of the towns. In North Chicago the taxes for Lincoln Park are levied by the Supervisor and Assessor, and it has been held that though they are levied for precisely the same improvement for which it was held in the case of Hundley against the Lincoln Park Commissioners that they could not be, they are valid because the Commissioners are supposed to expend them only within the corporate limits of the town. Now, all of the cases which have determined that the only corporate authorities to expend them only within the corporate limits of the town. Now, all of the cases which have determined that the only corporate authorities of these municipal corporations could levy taxes for corporate purposes, have been quite explicit in treating the words of the Constitution as a limitation upon the power of the General Assembly. To those who voted for the Constitution at the town of the Constitution and the complex of the constitution the words "corporate authorities," conveyed a definite meaning, and expressed their interest in framing the law. They understood perfectly that Commissioners appointed by the Governor or by a court were not and could not be corporate authorities of the executive officers, as the Supervisors and Assessors of towns, were not in the towns, as organized in Illinois, the corporate authorities of those towns, intended in reference to the power to levy taxes. They understood that the power to levy taxes was legislative, and that the only corporate authorities that could have the same corporative authorities that could make the laws and ordinances for each of these municipalities. But the difficulty has been evaded in all of the towns except these towns the name corporate authorities, and then saying that they had the power. It will be no more difficult after the consolidation of these several towns to say that for park purposes these officers shall continue in office, and the towns shall exist precisely as before for those purposes, than it was to maintain the office of Supervisor and other county offices in Cook County after the county itself ceased to be organized so as to be governed by those persons."

It will be seen that there are questions as to THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW ITSELF

It will be seen that there are questions as to THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW ITSELF which are serious enough, in view of the trouble which Chicago has had with special acts, to deter the citizens from rushing bilindfold into the reorganization of the town system. It would be better, perhaps, in view of the amazing complications which may arise, to take a little legal advice on the matter before applying to the County Board to blend the three towns into one.

FIRES.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9.—Between 10 and o'clock this morning the elegant residence Mrs. Gen. Bowen, situated in the suburbs of the Carondelet road, between Bates and Dor streets, was discovered to be on fire by farmer who was passing by with a load of produce en route for the city. Smoke was pouring up from the interstices of the roof in a beavy volume, and the flames had apparently been raging under the roof for quite a period He at once secured his team, and bastened into the building and apprised the inmate of the fact that the building was servants ran up into the ur per story, which wa found filled with smoke so dense that they could not locate the flames, and almost at the same time a portion of the attic tell communicating the fire to the ceiling of the entire roof was discovered ablaze, and op of the servants was at once ordered to turn or

an alarm from the nearest box. He ran to the corner of Market and Main streets and turned on an alarm, and ther returned to the building, where a number of citizens were working like heroes removing the rich furniture. After an interval of several miputes the steamers of the district, that minutes the steamers of the district, that had been delayed from some unknown cause, arrived on the scene and began their preparations for battling with the fismes that had by this time gained a strong beadway. There was the usual bother about getting a supply of water, and while a ping was being thawed out the firemen turned in with a will to carry out the numerous articles of value that yet remained in the doomed building, which the citizens were then afraid to enter. Eventually a stream of water was secured and two lines of citizens were then arrant to the stream of water was secured and two lines of hose manned. But about all that could be done was to flood the out-buildings and keep them from being destroyed in the conflagration. At 11:30 o'clock the second floor of flagration. At 11:30 o'clock the second floor of the building tell in, and it was then soon a mass of burning ruins. The fire is supposed to have originated through a defective flue, and, from what could be accertained, must have burned for a quarter of an hour before breaking out through the roof and being discovered. The greater part of the furniture was saved, but the loss will not fall seart of \$15,000, as the building was a magnificent structure. Mrs. Bowen is the widow of the late Gen. Bowen of Confederate War fame.

AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Q., Jan. 9.—The building occupied by the Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamp Company, and as a storehouse of the Onio Woodenware Manufacturing Company, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The total oss on building and contents is \$2,500 to \$3,000

AT BMLENTON, PA. OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 9.—A fire at Emlenton, Verango County, Pa., this morning destroyed property, including the Post-Office and the entire contents, to the amount of \$10,000, nearly all covered by insurance.

IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 9 .- J. E. Stone's lardoil factory on Front street burned at midnight. Loss, \$3,000; fully insured.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 9.—W. F. Corv, af Newark, N. J., and Miss Helen Ogden, of this city, were married at the Unitarian Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bride was one of Kenkuk' most fascinating young ladies, and has been at cknowledged favorite in social circles. A large and fashionable gathering assembled to witness the nuptials. There were no attendants, and the wedding was an informal one, the couple leaving immediately for the East.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 9.—The wedding of Mr. A. B. Carluck, of Oak Grove, McLean Counto, and Miss Ida, daughter of ex-Ald. Edwards of Bloomington, was colemnized to-night at the residence of the bride. Mr. Carlock is a wealthy and leading young farmer, and his bride is one of the prettiest and most worthy young ladies of the city.

This evening was celebrated the fiftcenth as

niversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Beard, of this city. Mr. Beard has for many veros served the Mail Department as a most efficient Special Agent, and has resided here since boyhood. A large number of guests were present. The presents were many, beautiful, and seproprists. and appropriate.

Columbus, O., Jan. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture to-day elected B, W. Carlisle Pres-ident, and L. B. Wing, Treasurer. It was decided to advertise for proposals for holding the State Fair during 1879 and 1880, as also to post-pone the election of Secretary for the present. The Board will meet again Feb. 29, at which time it will deede upon the location for the next State Fair.

Special Disputch to the Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 9.—Mamie, daughter of our Assemblyman, J. G. Holden, while sitting in her Chair last evening, suddenly expired, as is supposed, of heart-disease. She had been an invalid for four years. Her father was immediately telegraphed, and arrived home this morning from Springfield.

HEART-DISEASE.

Shakspeare Verified. The late Mr. William Snakspeare, of Strat-ford-op-Ayon, remarked to the effect that what in the Captain's but a choleric word is in the soldler rank blasphemy. A Prince in the Rus-sian army and four company officers were tried last week for frauds in minuary inances during the late war. All five were found guilty, one Captain was eashiered, another Captain and a couple of Lieutenance sent to prison, and the Prince—who was the institutor of the frauds—was sentenced to pay \$25.50.

THE LAWYERS.

Second Annual Meeting of the Illinois Bar Association.

An Evening Session in Representatives' Hall at Springfield.

Presentation of a Panegyric upon Sidney Breese by Melville W. Fuller.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna SPRINGFIBLD. Ill., Jan. 9.- The second ansual meeting of the State Bar Association gan to-day, with about 100 members present. A number of new members were admitted. Gov. Palmer moved that his sister-in-law Mrs. Myra Bradwell, whom he, when Governor had declined to appoint as a Notary Public, b elected an honorary member. Agreed to

unanimously.

The Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, delivered the annual address before a large audience, comprising most of the members of the Legislature and other prominent visitors. He highly eulogized the dignity and power of the legal profession. He believed that the members of the Bar cannot shrink from taking cognizance of social as well as political and legal problems. Among the questi which prominently demand the consideration of the legal fraternity he instanced the relations between capital and labor, the corruptions and power of our municipal governments, and the dangers with which we are threatened by Communism, Socialism, and atheism. The afternoon session was devoted mainly to

routine business. A resolution offered by C. C. Bouney was adopted condemning all efforts to introduce par-tizanship into judicial elections, and pledging the members to exert their influence at the com ing June election of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts in tavor of the election to the

Bench of men solely on the ground of their qualification for the judicial office.

The following Chicago lawyers were admitted to membership to-day: Richard S. Tuthill, Henry I. Sheldon, L. H. Bisbee, H. H. Thomas, E. A. Storrs, L. C. Collins, Jr., J. F. Bonfield. Representatives' Hall was well filled this evening with an audience which listened with very close attention to the eulogy upon the late Judge Breese, delivered by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, before the Association. The address occupied an hour and a half in delivery. Mr. Fuller was introduced by Judge Thornton:

After briefly glancing at the early history of Illinois from 1818, the date of its admission into the Union, Mr. Fuller came to the subject of his address. On the 24th of December, 1818, Sidney Breese, then a youth of 18, came from Central New York to settle at Kaskaskia upon the invitation of his school companion, Elias Kent Kana, the then Secretary of State. He lived to see the infant Commonwealth then struggling into existence become a mighty em-pire pressing to the leadership in the glorious sisterhood of States. He lived to see an unknown village, described as late as 1823 as "a village of Pike County, at the mouth of Chicago Creek, containing twelve or fifteen houses, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants," become the metropolis of the West, with nearly half a million population. When he entered Kaskaskia Marshall, and Story, and Brokholst Livingstone were members of the Supreme Court of the United States, Kent was Chancellor, Gibson was entering upon his judicial career, Shaw and Taney were at the Bar, Eldon was on the woolsack, Ellenborough had but just been succeeded by Abbott. He lived to lay deep the foundations of the jurisprudence of his adopted State, and to see his name written high on the roll of fame. In 1820 young Breese was admitted to the Bar and commenced practice in Jackson County, where he regarded his first appearance before a jury as such a failure that he almost resolved to abandon the profession. In 1822 he was appointed Circuit Attorney for the Third Judicial Digitiet, and in the Collegia are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard are sugar-coated. following year he was married to Eliza. daughter of William Morrison, a wealthy pioneer merchant of Kaskaskia. The lecturer read extracts from the newspaper of that time, which showed that Breese had already become a prominent man in the State, and pursued his history down to 1835, when he was elected one of the five Circuit Judges of the Sixth Circuit, holding the term for the first time at Ottawa in the spring of that year. His advocacy in 1840 of an independent Treasury, and against a National bank, was dwelt upon at considerable length by the speaker, as showing an insight into his modes of thought, the thou ness of his political knowledge, and his laborious industry in the collection and collocation of facts. Elected to the United States Sepate in 1842. Judge Breese demonstrated there his uncommon aptitude for public affairs. The Senate during that term was, for the distinguished ability of its members, surpassed by no smillar body in the world. There were giants in those days—Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Wright, Evans, Woodbury, Walker, and McDuffie—and Breese was "not least, but honored of them all," During his six years in the Senate the Mexican war was prosecuted, the annexation of Texas accomplished, the Oregon boundary settled, Florida and Iows admitted into the Union, the Pacific Railroad brought forward as a tangible project, and the Illinois Central grant substantially agreed up-on. It was then, too, that John Wentworth, who yet occasionally lifts his voice, was the

youngest member of Congress, and was deliver ing his maiden speech. The lecturer here entered upon an exhaustiv review of the political events in which Judge Breese took an active share. In 1855 he again became a Circuit Judge; his political substantially ended with his term in the Sen-ate. H was not a politician, but a statesman in the large sense. Two years after his return to the Circuit Bench he was elected to that of the Supreme Court, and took his seat at the Novem ber term, 1857, and continued to discharge the duties of his high office with undiminished vigor until his death,-a period of nearly twenty-one years, during which be was twice Chief Justice. critical examination of Judge Breese's character as a lawyer and a Judge and was profusely illustrated by interesting anecdotes and reminiscences, with liberal quotations from his opinions upon important cases, showing his judicial treatment of matters in controversy before him. The speaker

added that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of these decisions. Having en-deavored to delineate the life and character of Judge Breese as portrayed in the public records of his State and Union, the address closed with an earnest tribute to his private virtues. In him the man, the husband, the father of a family, the citizen,—all became consecrated to the glory of the magistrate, to which his life was devoted. Fortunate in the distinction which accompanied his life, he was equally so in the fitness of his death. He bad had no previous aickness, and no apparent premonition of the end, but it is told us by one of his associates that as his life drew near its close whatever asperity may have theretofore been occasionally discernible had entirely give place to "those beautiful graces which make old age so lovely." It was as if to this venerable man a realization of the prediction had been vouchsafed that "It shall come to pass at even-tide it shall be light," He did not outlive his usefulness—he did not survive the wreck of his powers. He died in the full vigor of all his faculties, and in the faithful and full discharge of his official duties. Death was not an evil, but a consum mation. He might well have realized that "the sweetest cantiele is nune d'mitt's when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations."

When the grave closes over such a one, and
over all that partiality and affection may have

added to, or sovy or uncharitableness may have nublic judgment, too late for justice to him living, but not too late for justice to his memory, that judgment which is the heritage a great man leaves his country. As we look back upon this long life of unosten-tatious devotion to duty we begin to compre-hend the loss suffered in his departure, and to appreciate the gain which the garnered fruits of his skillful toil and the lesson of that life of

faithfulness afford.

As sometimes in a dead man's face,
To those that watch it more and more,
A likeness hardly seep before
Comes out to some one of his race,—

So, now these aged brows are cold, We see him as he is, and know His likeness to the wise below. His kindred with the great of old, At the conclusion of the address, the Association, by vote, requested a copy for publication in their proceedings.

To-morrow's session will be devoted to bus ness, closing with a grand banquet in the even-ing, at which addresses will be delivered by prominent officials and members of the Bar, concluding with a ball, for which elaborate preparations have been made.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Capt. Howgate on the Benefits to the Whaling Interests from the Efforts to Find the Open Polar Sea. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The following self-explanatory letter was to-day addressed to

the Secretary of War by Capt. Howgate, the Chief Signai Officer:
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Sir: Referring to the bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas, I have the honor to submit that, aside from any benefits that may accrue to science from a thorough exploration of the vast

Arctic Seas, I have the honor to submit that, aside from any benefits that may accrue to science from a thorough exploration of the vast area within the Arctic Circle yet unknown to civilized man, the present reduced condition of the whaling interests of our country would alone justify the expenditure of ten times the cost of the proposed colony on the shore of Lady Frankin's Bay, as a reasonable effort to discover and develon new whaling grounds.

It may be that there is no large body of water—"no open Polar sea"—within this unknown area, but it is the opinion of some of the most distinguished geographers and experienced explorers that one does exist, and that it abounds in such forms of life as are found in more couthern waters. Professor Maury, the distinguished scientist, says: "Within this Polar area the whales have their nursery." Professor Agassiz, another distinguished scientist, of whom New England is justly proud, writing to the President of the American Geographical Society in favor of a Polar expedition then before the public, says: "I consider it as highly important, not only in a scientific point of view, but particularly so for the interests of the whale fisheries. The discovery of a passage into the open water around the Pole, which would render whale-fishing possible, would be one of the most important results for the improvement of whale-fishing."

The following figures, taken from Mr. Starbuck's exhaustive history of the whale fisheries of the United States, show the startling decadence of this important branch of national incustry, and the necessity of prompt action to prevent its total extinction:

"In 1846 there belonged to the various portions of the United States, show the startling decadence of this important branch of national incustry, and the necessity of prompt action to prevent its total extinction:

"In 1846 there belonged to the various portions of the United States for ships and shooners, having a total capacity of 28,38,483.31. While I believe that the interests of geographical

OBITUARY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—M. J. Kelley, senior member of the Catholic book and publishing house of Kelley, Piet & Co., died to-day, aged

are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their gentle, yet positive action upon the stomach and liver, speedily correct all indigestion and torpidity of the liver, thus per-manently curing constipation.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL SOON RETURN THE CRAND TRIO. KELLOGG. CARY

LITTA, AND THE Strakosch Italian Opera Company,

Who are now meeting with a BRILLIANT NEW YORK SUCCESS Giving the works of the great masters with powerful casts, and at

Popular and Sufficient Prices.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EMMA ABBOTT,
AND THE HESS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
EMMA ABBOTTS BENEFIT TO NIGHT.

When she will appear in her universally admired characterization of MARGUERITE. In Mrs. SEGUIN, Mesars, CASTLE, BRAGAU, and HENRY PEAKES also in the cast.

Saturday Matinee, Abbott Matinee, Saturday Youling-CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

Prices-Relevied Scata 31.50 and 31. Admission. Stand 75c. Gallery, 50c. Matinees, 50c, 75c. and 31. Monday, Jan, 13—America's Javorice Comedian, JOHN DILLON.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. SEASON OF

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO. Commencing Monday, Jan. 13, 1879.

Inaugural performance. Monday, Jan. 12-Bizet's romanile opera, CARMEN—Debut of Mademoiselie Minnie Hauk. Tuesday—La SONNAMBULA—Debut of Madame Elocka Genier, Wednesday—NUZZE DI FIGSARO—Madame Roze and Mile. Hauk. Tauraday—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Madame Gerster. Friday—LI-TROVATORE—Madame Roze. Saturday Matine—LA SONNAMBULA—Madame Gerster. Saturday Nighi—CARMEN—Mile. Hauk.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. HER MAJESTY'S OPERA Although the advance sale yester-day stands unprecedented in the annals of Chicago, there yet remain a great many choice seats for each night of the season. The regular sale will continue, commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

HAVERLY'S TURATRE.

NEW BILL AND LAST NIGHTS OF The New York Park Theatre Compa

CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS.

Wenday-HER MAJESTY'S OPERA. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

eat Success of the New Drams by Will F, Sage DESTINY. Next Week-Grand Revival of ROSEDALE.

N.

PRICE 25 CENTE

#### THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS

The Hon. Willard S. Pope, Detroit, is regis tered at the Tremont. H. R. Perringer, editor of the Bloomington

A. E. Bliss, Esq., a well-known business man

House, Detroit, is a guest of the Sherman. William J. Walker, General Eastern Agent of Atlantic Coast Line, is a guest of the

Arthur Van Norman, proprietor of the Biddle

The Hon. T. J. Henderson, member of Congress from the Sixth District, is registered at

The second annual dinner of the Chicago Stenographers will be given at the Grand Pacific to-morrow evening. Charles B. Peck, Receiver, and S. E. Sniveley,

General Freight Agent, of the Port Huron oad, are at the Tremont. The Grand Pacific will give the first special

dinner of the year to guests and their friends to-morrow evening. Dancing will commence

Mr. R. L. Davis, of the firm of Fulton & Da-ris, was not in Wolford's saloon on the night following the Board-of-Trade election, as stated in The Tribune. The Rev. Dr. H. N. Powers, once of Chicago

ow of Bridgeport, Ct., was a guest by special avitation of the New York Historical Society t the Bryant Commemoration at the New York Academy of Music. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, opticion, 85 Madison street (Thibung Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 1 degree; 10 a.m., 6: 12 m., 10; 3 p. m., 10; 8 p. m., 4. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.44: 8 p. m., 29.68.

The list of Directors of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank elected to serve during the ensuing year, as published in The Tribune yes-

contained the name of "George S.

It should have been George Strour. At noon yesterday a man named Cornelius riscoli, who has recently been stopping at the Driscoll, who has recently been stopping at the Bethel clome, was found drunk at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, with his right leg badly broken at the ankle. He was sent for ent to the County Hospital.

A number of the Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward met at No. 506 Milwaukee avenue last evening for the purpose of perfecting their club organization, but concluded to wait until next Inursday evening, when they will elect officers, and complete the business of organizing.

There is serious talk among the Democra using for the purpose of electing a good man a-lderman, and tous defeating the Socialists he have a sure thing on electing their man if out the old parties put candidates in the field

At the semi-annual meeting of the "Dama Society, the following were elected officers to the coming half-year: President, George I Hoffmann; Vice-President, H. Rasmussen Treasurer, Chr. Hansen; Recording Secretary, N. F. Hansen; Corresponding Secretary, Joh

into a coal office at the northwest corner of Har rison street bridge vesterday afternoon, and lef his team standing in the coal yard. During his sence they started up and walked off the dock to the river. The ice broke beneath them and th were drowned. The loss is estimated at

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the At a meeting of the Board of Infectors of the self Telephone Company of Illinois, held yeserday morning, the following officers were lected to serve for the ensuing year: Gardiner & Hubbard, President; Collins S. Squiers, Vice President; H. H. Eldred, General Manager; Peorge E. Stockbridge, Secretary; George G.

The annual dinner of the Chicago Jeweler Association was held at the Grand Pacific last evening. The dinner was a grand success, and evening. The dinner was a grand success, and the tables were beautifully decorated with flowers, as well as many triumphs of the cuisine. The guests did full justice to the monuments of Mr. Gaskeil's skill, and washed down the viands with the liquid refreshments most in vogue on these occasions. Mr. W. T. Tompkins presided over the speech-making, which was of the usual after-dinner character. A string band had been secured, and a "stag" dance in the orderary followed the sleight-of-hand feats at the table.

A report of the year's benevolence of the Second Presbyterian Caurch was made at the Wednesday evening meeting. These footed up \$9,341. This does not include the \$17,000 raised to meet general expenses, \$7,500 given to the former pastor, or \$2,500 on the debt. The principal sources of the charitable contribution cipal sources of the charitable contributions were: \$430 from communion gifts; \$1,120 from usual Sabbath offeriogs; \$1,331 from toreign missions: \$921 from home missions; \$672 from the Woman's Missionary Society; \$895 from the Ladies' Missionary Society; and \$1,550 contributed by individuals for special purposes. Since the organization of the church in 1842 the of \$191,777 has been given for strictly be

At about 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon woman clad very lightly was seen to pass along Chicago avenue to the lake, and then walk Chicago arenue to the lake, and then walk along the lee towards a point where a large space had been cut out. John Costello, an employ of the Water-Works, thinking that she intended to commit suicide, followed her, and just as she was about to throw herself into the water he arrested her, and turned her over to Officer John Scanlon. At the station she was identified as Dora Wickmann, 34 years of age, living with her parents at No. 165 Townsend street. She has been insane for some years, and has served at the Jefferson Insane Asylum until her parents concluded to try more moderate her parents concluded to try more moderate

The officers at headquarters of the army vesterday were principally busied in sending on requisitions for stationery and other articles destroyed or damaged. Army business is conducted with an immense amount of red tape, as an evidence of which a bundle of papers on Gen. Whippile's deak might be taken as on example. They constituted the report of a commission of survey appointed to fix the loss of one Springfield rifle on the proper party, in which they detail their findings on several pages of closely-written paper. It is owing to this red tape that the difficulty arises in making good the losses from the fire. There is some little talk tape that the difficulty arises in making good the losses from the fire. There is some little talk about headquarters in regard to the Reno court of inquiry, which will commence its sittings Monday, but military etiquette prevents any opinions being offered.

Albert J. Steele, a gentleman once well known in this city, fell dead last week at the corner of White and Centre streets, Brooklyn. Deceased was born in Connecticut in 1811, but at an early age emigrated to Chicago. While in this city he was instrumental in founding the Washingtonian Home for the cure of inebrates, which still exists, and was successful in the application of electricity as a curative agent for which still exists, and was successful in the application of electricity as a curative agent for various diseases. From Chicago he removed to Brooklyn, where he founded the Franklin Electrical Institute, of which he diserved as President for fifteen years. In 1875 he chartered the Electro Colleve in Brooklyn, and became its President. Last Friday, while in the vicinity of the Bible House on Eighth street, he slipped on the ice and, falling, received a severe shock to his system. The following morning he left his residence on St. Mark's place to attend to some business in New York. While on the way he suddenly fell to the sidewalk in a fit. When assistance reached him he was dead. Deceased was 67 years of age, and leaves three daughters, residents of New York City.

and leaves three daughters, residents of New York City.

THE WOMAN'S CREISTIAN ASSOCIATION held its regular quarterly meeting yesterday morning at the Association boarding-house, No. 751 Wabash avenue.

The Secretary submitted her report for the past three months. The Dispensary had treated 215 patients, and made 555 visits, and the work was increasing; the Employment Bureau had been very helpful to a large number of persons in assisting them to occupations; the Reading Club, composed of boarders, was a source of much pleasure and profit. The supply of reading matter was select and plentiful. Dr. J. G. Holland gratuitously gave his magazine, and the library contained nearly 400 bound volumes. The Secretary also referred to the Thanksgiving-Day contribution of \$76, collected at the Fourth Congregational Church. Mrs. Mary E. Haven, Chairman of the Devotions Committee, reported that thirty-eight meetings had been held at the Home, and the attendance had been 250 in the argregate. Much good had been done.

Miss Miller's report showed that during the

men done.

Miss Miller's report showed that during the month of December 122 persons had been given employment, ten persons sent to the Home for the Friendless, and one person "passed" out

Miss Fitz, the Superintendent of the boarding-ouse, reported a most satisfactory state of af-airs. There were at present twenty-three oc-upants dwelling in the greatest comfort and heerfulness, and the machinery of the Home

checritiness, and the machinery of the moved without a tremor.

Mrs. C. H. Blakeley, the Treasurer, reported receipts amounting to \$1,406.33, and expenditures amounting to \$1,399.17; balance on hand, \$6.36. A donation of \$75 from a friend in New

York was thankfully noticed, as was also \$10 from juveniles of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church—the proceeds of a drematic en-

tertainment.

Adjourned.

Not in time.

Owing to railroad irregularities, the Honschuyler Colfax; who was expected from Laporte, Ind., at 7:30 o'clock last might, did not reach this city till about 10 o'clock, and was therefore unable to fulfill his engagement to deliver his lecture upon Abraham Lincoln before the Calumet Club. A large number of prominent gentlemen were at the club-house, which was conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the lecturer and the guests, and in the absence of Mr. Colfax bestowed much time and admiration upon Healey's celebrated life-size portrait of Mr. Lincoln (the property of Robert T. Lincoln, Esq.), which was hung in the parlor, and draped with the flag of the Union. Gen. Stager, in making the announcement of the unavoidable disappointment, invited those present to accept the freedom of the house for the evening, and said that the time of Mr. Colfax's lecture would be made known and invitations issued as before.

Among those present to accept the greedom, W. G. Hibbard, William Bross, Dr. De Laskie Miller, Peter Van Schaack, Thomas Wright, A. N. Eddy, C. J. Barnes, Uri Balcom, Amos T. Hall, W. T. Baker, L. Hodges, M. C. Stearns, Frederick Fisher, Dr. Henry Byford, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, I. N. Aroold, B. W. Thomas, G. M. Pullman, Byron L. Smith, Dr. Hamill, Page Ballard, William Watson, Jr., C. W. Drew, Col. F. C. Eastman, Robert Law, J. G. Coreman, Alfred Cowles, Samuel Bardin, J. B. Goodman, J. H. S. Quek, F. Tuttle, R. W. Cox, F. W. Peck, Judge L. B. Otis, Judge S. M. Moore, W. F. Cobb, Judge Farwell, George Merton, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Eugene Carev, G. W. Coob, L. G. Tuttle, W. M. Derby, J. E. Bartell, W. M. Goodman, E. T. Sawyer, J. P. Cleaveland, H. M. Bacon, R. L. Perry, W. J. Johnston, Clifford Williams, and others.

Bottle Arrentage and the service of the content of the property of the content of the property of the pro

Cleaveland, H. M. Bacon, R. L. Perry, W. J.
Johnston, Clifford Williams, and others.

Sherman House—D. C. Pease, New York; J. R.
Bowler, Marshalltown; A. L. Page, Brooklyn; T.
E. Cassidy, St. Lonis; Charles English, Boston;
George B. Hedges, New York; A. H. Wheeler,
Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Page, Des Moines; S.
Rich, Washington; Col. R. P. Dart, Rock Island,
Tremont House—W. D. Farwell, New York; J. J.
Booge, Sleux City.; C. M. Spencer, Buffalo; L. D.
Morse, New York; Julius Aberie, Omaha;
E. E. Ainsworth, Des Moines; J. T.
Bronson, Boston; J. H. Fisher, Mi'waukee,
Pattmer House—S. C. Cook, St. Paul; Charles
Cushman, Bismarck; F. C. Baird, Detroit; Charles
Cushman, Bismarck; F. C. Baird, Detroit; Charles
F. Swiff, New York; E. D. Porter, Boston; L. C.
Childis, San Francisco; J. P. Adams, Sandwich,
III.; H. E. Way, Kansas... Grand Pacific HotelS. E. Temple, Boston; R. N. Rirshfield, Leavenworth, Kan; Harold Byers, London; N. J.
Bliss, Kenosha; M. A. Hanna, Cleveland; R. J.
Hasletts, London; W. E. Mack, Springdeld, Ill.;
R. T. Coverdale, Cincinnati.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

Only one case of scarlet fever was reported at the Health Office yesterday. Nothing had up to yesterday afternoon been eard from Corporation-Counsel Bonfield about

the future treatment of the Gage case. The Committee on Gas-Lights is called to neet at the City Clerk's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to consider the propositions made by the two gas companies.

The Treasurer's receipts vesterday were \$13. 209, of which amount \$10,614 was in scrip from Enos Ayres, South-Town Collector. The disbursements of the day did not exceed \$1,000.

The Superintendent of Sewers is preparing olans for iron covers for sewer manholes Hereafter iron covers will be generally used in place of wooden ones. Some of these will be nade so as to give the much-needed ventilation

There are at present only 250 prisoners in the House of Correction, and forty-six of them are emales. The number is smaller than is usual at this season of the year. Supt. Felton at-tributes the falling-off to the efficacy of the many moral agencies at work. The annual re-port of the institution will be ready Saturday. Yesterday men were at work at the mouth of

the river trying to open a passage to allow the city tag O. B. Green to make its way to the end of the long pier. Dynamite was used in the blasting of the ice, and the consequence is that the people occupying buildings along the wharf are complaining of broken windows. It is said, too, that some of the lights in the light-house

The Mayor was asked yesterday what he chought about the estimates of the Police Department, and he said they were too great. How much too great?" asked the reporter. "How much do they exceed last year's appro-priations?" asked his Honor. "About \$200,-000," responded the reporter. "Then they are about \$200,000 too large. The Department has been run well enough in the past year, and it don't need any more money.'

The following figures show the number and kinds of licenses issued during 1878, and the amount of money received therefory: Nineteen suctioneers, \$3,050; 31 bowling-alleys, \$279; 293 billiard-taoles, \$2,701; 785 butchers, \$7,101; 196 carts and drays, \$488; 34 gunpowder, \$160; 197 hacks, \$842; 27 intelligence offices, \$589; 76 junk, \$1,944; 107 omnibuses, \$528; 1,306 pedders, \$10,216; 48 pawnbrokers, \$4,006; 127 hotel-runners, \$1,280; 2,947 saloons, \$153,-244; 98 second-hand dealers, \$2,511; 25 scavengers, \$125; 20 shooting-galleries, \$125; 1,222 wagons (double), \$5,756; 1,900 wagons (single), \$4,423; 407 milk wagons, \$2,213; 1,528 pool tables, \$6,102; 52 rendering, slaughtering, fertilizing, etc., houses, \$4,933; grand total, \$213,202. The revenue of 1877. The increase was caused by the taxing of fertilizing and slaughtering establishments, etc., and by the special care bestowed in stirring up those others who required licenses.

others who required licenses.

On Wednesday Comptroller Farwell addressed to the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company a letter, of which the following is a copy: letter, of which the following is a copy:

At a meeting of the City Council held Dec. 30, 1878; an order or resolution of the Council was passed in reference to the price to be paid for gas to May, 1879. At the same meeting an order was passed directing the Mayor to notify the gas companies of the action of the Council in fixing the price to be paid for gas as stated in said resolution. On the 2d day of January, 1879, the Mayor notified the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company of the action of the Council, by serving, as directed, a copy of the resolution of the Council fixing the price of gas. I am informed by the Mayor that he has received no reply from the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company to his communication. The said resolution of the Council, passed Dec. 30, 1878, also contains the following provision: "Should said gas companies cil, passed Dec. 30, 1878, also contains the following provision: "Should said gas companies refuse, within one week after the passage of this resolution, to farmish gas at the above rate, the Comptroller is hereby directed to notify said gas companies te discontinue the lighting of the gas-lamps of the cit." Though no reply has been received from the Gas-Light & Coke Company by the Mayor or myself, either accepting or refusing to accept the rate fixed in the said resolution (although unofficially informed that your refusal to accept the price fixed by said resolution has been sent to the City Council), I deem it my duty to notify you of the above quoted provisions of the resolution.

of the above quoted provisions of the resolution, so that you may take such action as may seem to you advisable. you advisable.

A similar letter was sent to the West Side Company. No answer has been received by the Comptroller from either corporation, nor has the gas been shut off. The action of the Council, taken since the passage of the resolutions and orders referred to above, might minitate against the proposed shut-off. Mr. Watkins sent to the Council a proposition which he doubtless considers all the present proposed. doubtless considers all the answer necessary in the premises. This proposition demands \$21.50 per post per annum, or \$1.65 per 1,0:30 cubic feet, the cost of cleaning, repairing, light-ing, etc., of the lamps to be borne by the Coming, etc., of the lamps to be borne by the Company without extra compensation. The proposition was referred by the Council to the Gas Committee, which body, at its meeting this atternoon, will consider the matter. Mr. Billings, too, has submitted figures which might be taken as the ultimatum of the West Side Company. They are \$26.50 per post per annum, or \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet, the expenses of lighting, cleaning, repairing, etc., to be borne by the city. This proposition has not yet come before the Council, and therefore not before the Gas Committee.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING. The Collectors of Lake, Thornton, and Maine got their books yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Fish was adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday. Eleven other cases were called, but the parties were not present. The Hospital Committee examined yesterday propositions to furnish the Hospital with some drugs that are needed, and ordered the pur-

audited a number of bills. The carpenter shop in the basement of the Post-Office is said to have led to the burning of

that building. The County Building has a car-penter shop in the basement, and in close proximity to the boiler and engine rooms. The trial of John F. Callahan, the South Bend the trial of John F. Calishan, the South Bend boot and shoe man, was continued in the County Court yesterday. His object was to schedule out of jail, and the object of those he is owing was to prevent it by establishing that his representations of his financial condition, upon which he purchased goods, were fraudulent, etc. The trial lasted all day, and a great deal of evidence was heard on both sides. The case was given to the jury at a late hour, and a sealed verdict is to be returned this morning.

Among the suits entered in the County Court yesterday was one against Homer B. Galpin and ex-Sheriff Kern for tresbass, by Mary Bernard, for \$500. She sets up in her declaration that the defendants torcibly took from her a horse and buggy and other property without warrant of law.

The Finance Committee met yesterday, and agreed to report to the Board Monday, recommending the immediate issuing of \$300,000 of the \$750,000 bonds authorized to be issued at the late election. The recommendation will, no doubt, be concurred in, and the \$300,000 will be wiped out inside of ten days after it is in the

H. A. Ward was placed in jail yesterday on a ca. sa., and immediately thereafter petitioned for discharge under the Insolvent act. He was arrested at the instance of Henry Collins, who claims that he owes him \$162.35. Louis Simons was another unfortunate, and he, too, is in jail. He was arrested at the suit of Spencer H. Pickett, who claims that he is in arrears to him in the sum of \$500.

The oldest inhabitant may remember the late yellow-fever panic, but no one remembers to have ever heard that it was entirely over. The fact is, the financial part of it has never been settled, and it has been found impossible to do settled, and it has been found impossible to do much more than has been done, and a new departure is about to be taken. The Committee having the odds and ends in charge now propose to donate the lot given to the cause to the Foundlings' Home, and also the \$129 realized from the sale of tickets when it was proposed to raffle it off. The Hon Carter H. Harrison, the donor of the lot, has been written to on the subject, and if he consents such will be the disposition of it. The lot is worth about \$500, and the Foundlings' Home would find no trouble in converting it into money. nverting it into money.

Mr. McDaneld, of the firm of Oberne, M Mr. McDaneld, of the Brim of Oberne, McDaneld & Co., came to the cashier's window in the County Clerk's office yesterday to get a certificate to a document. Mr. Galloway, the cashier, scanned the instrument presented, and, noticing the peculiar way in which the name Mc-Daneld was spelled, remarked that he had never known but one family who spelled their name that way, and they had lived in Clark County, Indians, fifty years ago. Mr. McDaneld replied that his ancestors had lived in Scotland, and went on to say that he was born at Jeffer-countil and went on to say that he was born at Jeffer-countil and was a son of one of four sonville, Ind., and was a son of one of four brothers of his name. Mr. Galloway then in-formed him that he was a schoolmate of his father from 1823 to 1828, and in a few moments the two had become old friends.

The third marriage license issued after the terday, and it is quite a curiosity. All of the license forms or blanks had been burned, and the license forms or blanks had been burned, and the license is written out in full on legal cap. It is signed "John G. Gindele, County Clerk," bears date of Oct. 12, 1871, and is minus the usual teal. The contracting parties were Albert D. Shaw and Miss Mary S. Ketth, and the Rev. Dr. Sallward Miss Mary S. Ketth, and the Rev. Dr. Sullivan married them. In returning the license, Dr. Sullivan writes as follows:

TRINITY CHURCH, CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1879—My Dear Sr. I beg to forward you a document which

Dear Sr. I beg to forward you a document which have just met with in a hurried search among my papers. It is a marriage license extemporized by the proper authority a few days after the great fire, and by virtue of which I married the barties named in it. Owing to the general confusion incident to the fire, i neglected to return it after the ceremony, and it passed out of sight and memory alike antil this morning. Please have it duly recepted. Yours truly, The first persons married after the fire were to G. Blain and Miss Alice R. Miller, the

license being secured Oct. 10, and the second were Morris P. Carroll and Miss Sarah J. Clark, the license issuing the 11th, and the third were the parties above mentioned. On the 13th the otlice had been provided with the necessary blanks, and the work of issuing licenses went on at the usual rate, and with the same facility as at present. The total number of licenses is-sued since then is 38,950. The Committee ou Public Service had an ex-

tended session vesterday afternoon to consider the bids for furnishing the county with bread, milk, and meat, which opened Monday. The bidders were around in great num bers, but they had very little opportunit to advance their interests, since they were ex-cluded from the room where the Committee met. The first bids considered were for milk and it was like drawing a tooth to some of th old-timers, who saw that the contractor of years nad made his figures a little too high. They argued for him, pressed his claims, etc., but all to no avail. Then they tried to divide the con-tract and give him a part of it, but this would tract and give him a part of it, but this would not do, because there were lower and responsible bidders. Finally the award was made to A. H. Wright at his bid of 9 cents a gallon for the Hospital and 10 cents for the Insane Asylum. The bread and meat bids were then talked over, and the old-timers, true to their instincts, appeared to have their favorites without regard to price. No action was taken many of the hids. price. No action was taken on any of the bids and about 5 o'clock the Committee adjourned and took sleighs to call on the several oidders posed to furnish, etc. The Committee will meet again to-morrow, and, with the light gained from a visit to the bidders, ought to have no difficulty in making the awards.

#### GOVERNMENT BUILDING. Yesterday's disbursements at the Sub-Treas

ary amounted to \$40,000 in currency. The subscriptions to the 4-per-cent bonds st the Sub-Treasury yesterday fell from \$16,000 to \$9,000. The internal-revenue receipts vesterday footed

up \$24,169. Of this amount, \$21,809 was for ax-paid spirits, \$2,376 for tobacco and cigars, and \$55 for peer. Marshal Hildrup felicitates himself on having finished paying the Special Deputy-Marshals and Supervisors for two wards out of the eighteen, and only wishes the other sixteen

It is now thought that there will be no formal appointment of anybody to till the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Assistant-District-Attorney Thomson, but that "the entire office will absorb the place, sit on it, brood over it, and fill it, as it were.

#### CRIMINAL.

Arrests: Frank Meyer, charged with stealing an overcoat lent him yesterday by W. H. Turner of the Barnes House: John Coilins and Herman Young, wanted upon suspicion for several burglaries by Detectives Ryan and Londergan George Thompson wanted in a similar manner by Detectives Stewart and Steele; William Henry, charged with stealing whitewash brushes and paints from his employer, J. S. Henry, of No. 167 Madison street.

E. N. Bowes, a deaf-and-dumb man from Michigan City, reported yesterday to the police that at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday night he was assaulted on Wood street, near Indiana, and was relieved of a large double-cased silver watch, an heirloom from his grandfather, no stem, and plated chain with seal of red stone, incased in old English gold, attached, and a pocketbook containing \$8. He was slightly intoxicated at the time, but would be able to identify his assailants.

sailants.

Maj. Groves, the gentleman from Ohio who alleges that Mrs. A. H. Robinson (Pike-Jones), Harry Robinson, and T. J. Welis entered into a conspiracy to defraud him out of \$2,000, was on hand before Justice D'Wolf yesterday afternoon, in company with his counsel, Mr. Page, and Mr. A. S. Trude, who is attorney for the accused persons, requested the Court to grant another continuance until the 14th inst., and his Honor did so. After the postponement, one Baker, of Champaign, Ill., a witness for the prosecution, was examined, by consent, and testified that on the 13th of December last Wells told him that the differences between the parties had all-been settled.

George Monday and William Russell, two no-

George Monday and William Russell, two notorious colored thieves, were brought in yesterday morning at the Armory, from a negro dive at No. 142' Fourth avenue. Upon the former was found an almost new overcoat, with velvet collar and black velveteen pockets, and made by Molian. Monday claims that Russell stole the coat and gave it to him, but, as he refused to tell where it was stoleu from, he, too, was locked unlast evening the coat was identified by O. E. Sieberman, a clerk in Field & Leiter's. He resides at No. 111 Dearborn avenue, and while dining at No. 241 Ohio street, a sneak thief entered the hall and stole the coat and a seal cap, which latter the detectives found at a dive on Fourth avenue kept by "Doe" Holden.

Justice Morrison: John Wall, John Burns. George Monday and William Russell, two no-

on Fourth avenue kept by "Doc" Holden.

Justice Morrison: John Wall, John Burns, and Charles Beliman, stealing a copper worm valued at \$100 from L. Wolft, of No. 105 West Lake street, \$1,000 each to the 10th; William, alias "Back" McDonald, larceny of a horse and cutter from M. Vogt, of No. 6 Astor place, \$500 to the Criminal Court; John Blair, alias Peters, caught coming out of a residence at No. 438 Madison street win a lot of clothing, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Josie Keliev, larceny of a watch, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Bridget O'Malley, alias Delia Rvan, larceny of clothing from Annie Robinson, \$500, to the 10th; Hugh McConneil, John Thornton, and Con and Patrick O'Brien, discharged at the request of the complainant, Fritz Benzli; Michael Maugan, the notorious "Whistling Mickey," \$100 fine; Frank Johnson, keeping a

ise of ill-fame, \$100 fine; four finates house of ill-fame, \$100 fine; four inmates, \$50 fine each. Justice Summerfield: Henry Newman, burglary of W. J. Taylor's laundry at No. 74 Third avenue, \$500 to the 14th; Lillie McKay, larceny of \$10 from Frank B. Hazleton, of No. 1054 Fulton street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Charles Russell, theft' of a barrel of fiour. \$300 ditto; James Tracy, bastardy, on complaint of Mary Sullivan, \$800 to the 15th; Edward Lally, theft of clothing from C. Seibert, \$500 to the 14th; Neil McMullen and Walter Scott, vagrants. \$50 line, but the latter's wife and child cried him off; Thomas Godfrey, destitute, sent to the Brothers' Asylum: J. Ettlinger, larceny as bailee of a fur collar from Mrs. Freeman, \$300 to the 10th; Mary Dunn and Kate White, drunkards, \$100 fine each; Wailace Derrick and Henry Howell, 14-vear-old boys found drunk in the Twenty-second street district, \$200 cach to the 10th.

the 10th.

At 9:15 last evening Detective La Bounty arrested at the Galena Depot two voung men named August and William Heldt, who were just about to purchase railway tickets for Clinaton, ia. When they were taken to the Central Station and searched, there were found in their possession two revolvers, a bottle of chloroform, a gold watch and gold ring, and a lot of false keys. They are wanted for burglary in Kankakee, and will be taken back upon a morning train by a man named Etzinger, who was one of their victims. They entered his restaurant a few days ago, and at the muzzle of a revolver roobed his daughter of a valuable a revolver robbed his daughter of a valuable riog, which was the one found upon them last night. They are also charged with a burglary, wherein they stole the watch and a quantity of

Detectives Ryan and Londergan vesterday at rested, at No. 1534 Michigan avenue, a man named Charles W. Card, who was living in se-clusion there, and who is wanted by obtaining money by false pretenses at Warsaw, Ind. Card was a hardware merchant there, and, along in 1870, went into bankruptey for a large amount. Shortly after the store and a large smoont. Shortly after the store and a large stock was burned under suspicious circumstances. Card and a brother afterwards did business under various names, even adopting those of his mother and mother-in-law. A short time since he succeeded in raising a sum of money all the mother and mother-in-law. A short time since he succeeded in raising a sum of money, all the way from \$20,000 to \$30,000, by representing himself a wealthy man, and then obtaining the indorsing signatures of a dozen or more prominent merchants. Having no capital, but on the contrary, head over heels in deet, he is said to have collected all the funds he could, and then skipped out. He was taken back to Warsaw on skipped out. He was taken back to Warsaw on the 9:15 train last evening by Sheriff Havelin. MIKE LAWLER.

MIKE LAWLEE.

The headquarters of the great political party of the Eighth Ward is in trouble again, and the Lawlers are once more in battle array. A few days ago an old and efficient officer, charged with carelessly allowing a fellow waom he had arrested from the "headquarters" to escape, was lowered in rank and salary, and the official member of the Lawler family has been heard to brag about it. The officer got even in this way: He arrested a walk traver, this paper leaves the range leaves and well-known thief named James Dempsey, and coerced him into "squealing" after he had been identified by Nelson Cavanaugh and two been identified by Nelson Cavanaugh and two other persons as one of the men who assaulted and robbed Cavanaugh, on the night of Dec. 31, in front of No. 137 West Adams street. The robbery was a peculiarly bold and daring one, as there were several other persons on the street at the time. Dempsey followed Cavanaugh, and, upon coming up to his "pal," seized him about the neck, while the pal relieved him of a pocket-book containing \$15 cash and a gold watch and chain valued at \$175. Cavanaugh drew his revolver, but the robbers coolly relieved him of that also. The "pal," a young man who also holds forth at Lawler's, named John Earle, was arrested yesterday afternoon. The stolen rewas arrested yesterday afternoon. The stolen re volver and a silver watch, also supposed to have volver and a silver watch, also supposed to have been stolen, were found, as Dempsey asserted, in Tarrant's pawn-shop on Halsted street. The gold watch he claimed to have sold to Michael Lawler for \$6 in his saloon at the corner of Halsted and Polk streets. Late Wednesday might Lieut. Simmons and Detectives Shea and Keating called at the saloon, and requested Mike to deliver up. He denied having seen the watch, but the officers soon convinced him that Demosev had told the truth. Then he grew abusive and refused point-blank to give up the watch, but fifter a long-parket the officers. up the watch, and after a longtoarley the officers oretended to place him under arrest. He went with them to the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, and then weakened, and said if they would let him go for fifteen minutes he would restore the watch. This the officers consented to the twenty minutes Mike returned.

restore the watch. This the officers consented to do. In twenty minutes Mike returned with his brother Frank, the Alderman, and, according to agreement, handed over the stolen watch to Lieut. Simmons. Ald. Lawler is reported to have prostituted his official position in blackguarding and threatening the officers, and is understood to have prought to his assistance several brother Alderrought to his assistance several brother Alder aen, and threats are freely being made to send Demosey, the squealer," to the Penitentiar men, and threats are freely being made to send "Dempsey, the squealer," to the Penitentary for life, and to see that the officers who dared assault—the Lawler—castle—shall—not escape punishment. Nevertheless, it is the intention of the officers to day to arrest Mike upon a charge of receiving stolen property, and to prosecute him to the bitter end, provided the tate them, as was done in the last instance. Cer-tainly this palpable evidence of crime, taken into consideration with other affairs that have been traced down to Mike Lawler, ought to convinc Mayor Heath that he is not the proper person

UNLICENSED WAREHOUSES.

SEEKING TO RECOVER CHARGES PAID. A month or so ago W. N. Sturges began suit by summons against Munger, Wheeler & Co. and Armour, Dole & Co., to recover, as was then stated, the excess of charges for storage or grain over the amounts allowed by law between 1871 and July, 1877. The declaration in the case

business in the City of Chicago as warehousemen of public warehouses, and were owners and managers of certain elevators and storehouses in which grain was stored for a compensation. The grain was stored in bulk, that of different owners being mixed in such a manner that the identity of different lots or parcels could not be accurately preserved. The detendants neglected and refused to procure from the Circuit Court a license permitting them, or any persons, as proprietors, lessees, or managers, to transact business as public warehousemen under the laws of the State, but contrary to and in violation of law wrongfully and illegally continued laws of the State, but contrary to and in violation of law wrongfully and illegally continued and transacted business as public warehousemen. The elevators and storehouses were connected by tracks with public raifroads, and all grain delivered in buik by said raifroads was delivered to and stored by the defendants in their elevators and warehouses without regard to the assent or dissent of the consignees thereof. On divers days during 1873, 1875, 1875, 1876, and 1877 the defendants had in store large quantities of grain belonging to the plaintiff, for the storing of which they demanded of him large sums of money as compensation, and refused sums of money as compensation, and refused to deliver the grain to him until said demands to deliver the grain to him until said demands should have been paid. In order to get posses-sion of the grain, the plaintiff was compelled to pay, and did pay, a large amount of money. All and every of said payments were exacted and taken from him ip violation of law, and without

lect anything whatever for storage. By the Constitution of 1870, and the law of 1871, any one carrying on the business of warehouseman must take out a license. Those in this city, however, ignored the constitutional and statutory provision and conducted their business without a license, making site, charges as they saw fit. But cense, making such charges as they saw fit. But

cense, making such charges as they saw fit. But they came down several pegs in 1876, when the Suoreme Court of the United States held in the Muon case that the law was constitutional, though they did not take out the required licenses until July 1, 1877. In the former reference to the Sturges case, it was stated that the excess over legal charges was about \$3,800,000. If the present position of Messrs. Shufeldt & Westover is true,—that the elevator men are liable for the whole storage,—the amount of money recoverable from them is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

It is said that Munger, Wheeler & Co. and

\$10,000,000.

It is said that Munger, Wheeler & Co. and Jesse Hoyt & Co., of New York, the latter owning two or three elevators, have united under the name of the former, and, though the combination controls fourteen elevators, they are all under one license and one bond of \$10,000. The intent of the law is alleged to be that there shall be a license and bond for every elevator, and a question for the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to answer is, Are these men liable to the penalty for doing business at thirteen elevators without a license?

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

1871 and July, 1877. The declaration in the case was filed yesterday by Messrs. Shufeldt & Westover, of counsel for the plaintiff, and from this it appears that the claim has broadened considerably.

The declaration sets out that the defendants during the period mentioned were engaged in business in the City of Chicago as warehousement public warehouses. and were counses and

taken from him ip violation of law, and without any authority or right on the part of the defendants to receive the same. By this means they occame indebted to the plaintiff and liable to pay to him the sums so received: and, being so liable, afterwards, in 1877, undertook and faithfully promised to pay him the sum due. And afterwards they were indebted to him for money lent and advanced, and for interest, promising to pay this also. Although requested to pay, they had not done so, wherefore plaintiff brings suit, etc.

From this it will be seen that the claim is that the elevator men were doing business in violation of law, and, therefore, had no right to collect anything whatever for storage. By the Conlect anything whatever for storage.

BESIGNATION OF THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE.

at the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, the The report of the Finance Committee showed the finances of the institution to be in better

ondition than at the last meeting. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne presented the lowing as his letter of resignation: Iowing as his letter of resignation:
Chicago, Jan. 9.—To the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, —Gentlenen: The undersigned avails himself of this first occasion since his election as President when he could in person tender you his grateful acknowledgments for the mark of confidence which the selection manifests, as well as for the honor he is aware it confers upon him.

manifests, as well as for the honor he is aware it confers upon him.

To be made a successor of the late Stephen A. Douglas and hardly the less distinguished late William B. Ogden in any official position would in itself be a very gratifying distinction. It is so expecially considered by the undersigned, when taken in connection with the history of this institution, which since its foundation has elected only two such persons to so distinguished an honor.

But I have been too long connected with the University, I know too well its actual and immediate needs, I feel too closely identified with all its interests, present and future, not to promptly reject all personal considerations having a tendency to prevent or postpone the adoption of measures which the Board may consider at this "crisis" of vital importance, to relieve the financial embarrassment of the corporation, and to save the University itself, in behalf of all the higher interests of our education.

In the "flush times" of the past, and under the anspices of its great founder, while he lived, the University might have indulged in a confident belief that this enterprise, recommended by so many considerations to the support of this city, could not fall among a people who seemed to comprehend, as well as accomplish, everything necessary to crown the procress of the great city which they engaged in building, and the more than royal grandeur to which as a great commercial metropolisit has so grandly risen.

But the truth is, the commercial spirit

grandeur to which as a great commercial metropolis it has so grandly risen.

But the truth is, the commercial spirit and patronage of commercial men was to some extent overlooked. In some cases, indeed, when found united with literary culture or taste, tine public service or learned professions,—many honorable additions have been made, and exceptional cases like toat of the late William Jones, who, apart from any culture in early life, became one of the earliest founders as well as most generous of batrons of the Institution.

Now, at will be remembered that in all the ear-

Now, at will be remembered that in all the ear-Now, at will be remembered that in all the earlier foundations of this kind throughout the country—such as liarvard and Yale—it is the "merchant prince." the commercial class, and the so-called "business-men" of the community, who have always, when properly apprized of the necessity in cases like tais, generously come forward as patrons, to uphold the higher interests of education and learning by the subscription of indispensable money means. The names of some such patron or patrons, and the memories connected with their benefactions and lives, are preserved in nearly every institution of the land, established, as was the University of Chicago, without State or other endowment; and the University of Chicago itself stands at this day a monument in respect to its great founders, which will more imperishably preserve their names for posterity than the tail and elegant marble shaft and statue recently erected in view of its towers, after its very dust shall have perished from sight.

the tail and elegant marble shart and statue recently recreted in view of its towers, after its very dust shall have perished from sight.

The recently new departure taken by the Institution is full of hope. The new President is a man to succeed in the mission he has undertaken. In Taking counsel with him I have also found that men in our Board are leading men in the business circles of the city. It is fortunate, under all the circumstances, that the College does not specially appeal to any strictly sectarian influence, but that Judge Dougias, waile confiding its guardianship to a Board of Trustees, a majorrty of whom should be of a specific denomination, also prohiotted all tests of a religious or political character. And the responsibility of the success, or failure, of the University of Chicago is, after all langs are considered, piaced upon the people of Chicago. I have taken the liberty to solicit a gentleman in behalf of this office who has over a quarter of a century. While he is a tieman in behalf of this once who has been known to me over a quarter of a century. While he is a man of wealth, accumulated by honest enterprise, he is also a generous patron of learning and art. He is proud of the city with which his own success is identified, and he has even become a founder of Is identified, and he has even become a founder of some of its charities.

I submit it to the consideration of the Board whether the position I hold does not of right belong to that great business class to which that gentleman belongs, wan, in maling this city the exchange of the nations of the world, should be consulted and appealed to in all matters affecting its future progress, in civilization as well as commerce?

merce?
Therefore, in order to the immediate adoption of the step I recommend, I resign now the office of President of this Board, and conjointly with this tender request it may be accepted.

I have omitted personal reasons of business, convenience, etc., which would have compelled me to this course in any event, but I think the reasons already stated will render such an imperative or personal demand unnecessary. With every consideration of kind regards, and also thanks, I sub-

After some kind remarks by members of the After some kind remarks by members of the Board, the resignation was accepted, and N. K. Fairbank, Esq., unanimously elected President of the Board of Trustees.

C. D. Hamill and A. McLeish were elected members of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. McLeish was elected member of the Finance

The meeting was barmonious, and much ho expressed of success in paying the debt and en-dowing the Institution.

#### THE POST-OFFICE. RUNNING SMOOTHLY.

A visit to the Post-Office yesterday made patent the fact that the Chicago office is fully ompetent to deal with all the confusion and disturbance incident to a fire. The office is working smoothly, and the heads of the various departments report a satisfactory state of affairs. The railway-mail service vesterday disfairs. The railway-mail service yesterday disposed of about eighty tons of mail matter, and it is believed that all the delayed mails have now been received and disposed of. Capt. White, Superintendent of this branch of the service, will to-day establish his headquarters at No. 25 Washington street, just east of the Singer Building. The lower floor of the building has been secured at a monthly rental of \$100 from Myron L. Pierce. No complaints of any letters lost in the fire have been received any to date. Myron L. Pierce. No complaints of any letters lost in the fire have been received up to date.

Mr. Palmer yesterday stated that nothing could be done in relation to securing quarters in the Government Building until Sunt. MeDowell returns. He is in favor of this move if it can be effected, as he believes that the facilities will be greater there than any other building can offer. The cost of making the necessary alterations would be about the same as the rent which the office would have to pay in case some other building could be obtained. The idea is to concentrate the appropriation unexpended for the rest of the fiscal year upon the rooms to be used by the Post-Office. If this can be done it is believed that the necessary accommodations could be provided within a this can be done it is believed that the necessary accommodations could be provided within a short time, and the Post-Office could be provided with an almost permanent home. The project will be still further discussed as soon as Gen. McDowell returns to the city. The inspection of other buildings offered is still being kept up, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

CITY FINANCES. ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT. A reporter of the Journal had a talk yesterday with Mayor Heath concerning the finances of the city. His Honor said that he was of the opinion that the appropriations for 1879 might be made less than those of the past year, although that was the smallest appropriation made in several years. The money approprimade in several years. The money appropriated for the payment of interest on the bonded debt had been all used, but outside of that there would be an average surplus of about 25 per cent. In the Police and Fire Departments, where salaries were the chief expenses, the surplus would not be more than 15 per cent. Owing to the strict observance of the policy adopted at the beginning of 1878,—the policy of expending only 85 per cent of the appropriation,—the city's credit was greatly improved. There had been some grumbling last year when the reductions of salaries bling last year when the reductions of salaries and forces had been effected, but the results. and forces had been effected, but the results, which would soon appear in the annual reports of the various departments, would be satisfactory to the public. Notwithstanding the great reductions made in the Department of Public Works, more improvements had been made in 1878 than in prior years. Twenty-five miles of streets had been improved, and the work of cleaning had been better perfected. of cleaning had been better performed. Sewers and sewer-extensions had been put in and made in the best manner—better than ever before, in the appropriation for streets there would be a surplus of \$30,000. Since the beginning of Mayor Heath's administration the old certificated indebtedness had been reduced from \$2.501(e). Mayor Heath's administration the old certificated indebtedness had been reduced from \$3,500,000 to \$400,000, and the indebtedness of \$7,000,000 caused by anticipating the taxes of 1876 and 1877 had been entirely wiped out. Besides that, there had been a reduction of \$400,000 in the bonded debt—a reduction greater than made by any other administration—and a consequent appreciable reduction in the interest account. He thought that the city could soon get along without borrowing and anticipating if the past policy of economy be continued. The saving in the past year had been about one-fourth. By making a proportionate saving for a few years the city would be out of debt if the money saved could be applied year after year to the reduction of the debt. Altogether the Mayor thought that the present administration had cause to rejoice at the favorable financial change and hoped that the public would give its approval. that the public would give its approve CALDWELL'S ASSAILANTS.

ANOTHER ARREST MADE.

Pat Caldwell, whom, it will be remembered was assaulted and shot early New Year's morning in his saloon at the corner of West Lake The semi-annual meeting of the Board of street and Western avenue, is daily regaining Trustees of the University of Chicago was held in in usual good health. The three or four dis-

guised rufflans who committed the outrage ssault are thus far unknown, but the p think that when Mr. Caldwell fully recovers it will be possible to identify and convict the ruffians. Bob Young, suspected as the leader of the gangs still man ges to keep out of the clutches of the pol and no trace of him has yet been found. This fact strengthens the theory that he was im-plicated. Peter O'Brien, a brother of the Billy O'Brien shot dead by Officer W. H. Jones some nonths ago, is known to have hired a horse and sleigh that evening in company with Young, and, upon suspicion of also having had a hand in the affair having had a hand in the affair, he was yesterday before Justice Morrison, and was held in \$1,000 bonds to the 15th. He denies knowing Young's whereabouts. Crow is being held to the same date, having been identified, for the robbery of the Roach family and for the Tolksdorf shooting, both of which occurred the same morning. Caldwell will hardly identify him, as he knew him well, and does not say that he was one of the gang. In fact, Caldwell claims that he will scancely be able to identify any one of them, as they were all disguised, as he did not hear them speak, and as he was shot almost as soon as he showed up at the door. The Ryan brothers and others under arrest are not known to have

nd others under arrest are not known and others under arrest are but known to have had anything to do with it.

Yesterday a man named William Pollard, who formerly trained with Crow and Young, and who returned to this city after a two years' absence some time last December, was arrested by Detectives Ryan and Londergan. He was visited at the West Lake Street Station by Mrs. Caldwell's servant-rrl, and at first sight she claimed to identify him as the short, chunky man with the short mustache who did the shooting. She hesitated somewhat about the size, but was reminded that an overcoat which the assassin wore would make considerable difference in the size. Lieut. Wiley contrived by a ruse to get the prisoner to talk in natural tones within her hearing, and she claimed to be positively as the property of the contribution of the contri within her hearing, and sale channel to the tive that the voice was the same. Pollard is a plasterer, 30 years of age, and is as sinister in his ways of life as he is in looks. He will be taken before Justice Morrison to-day or the next, and will be held to the 15th with the others. May be a continued to the continue was given by the continued with the others. ers. Mrs. Caldwell and her mother, Mrs. Go man, will take a peep at his " phiz" to-day.

#### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

New York World.

The last number of the London Week contains an article upon our "Vanishing Trade," which is as interesting to Americans as to Englishmen. The subject is one with which our London correspondent, Mr. Jennings, has made the readers of the World familiar. The text of the article is a letter from a subscriber to the Week, which will bear be ing quoted entire:
"I have to thank you, as a man of busing

your lucid articles upon the present state of outrade and finance.

"The evil effects of strikes and of inferior manual control of the contro trade and finance.

"The evil effects of strikes and of inferior manufacture are ruining our trade, and it is marvelous to see how few newspapers have the pluck to say so. I have wors American cotton for my shirts more than a year. I told my shirtmaker where to get it. He absolutely knew norhing about it. It wents better than English, and is more honestly made—better cotton, I believed.

"Up to last spring! believed that English pianofortes were the best in existence. But having to buy a new one, I chanced to hear of Steinway's. I was so pleased with them that I bought two—a grand and a cottage. They are far finer and more brilliant in tone than the English maker's, of whom I had bought my former grand. The mechanism is perfect, and they snow that English manufacturers have made comparatively no progress during the last twenty-new years. I can't make out why these instruments don't get more known, for that they must entirely supersede English ones I feel confident.

"American cutlery is, I hear, being sold in Staffield Infact we are being cut-out everywhere.

glish ones I feel consident.

"American cutlery is, I hear, being sold in Sheffield. In fact we are being cut-out everywhere, and one of the first duties of the press in such circumstances should be to instruct our workmen in what they have to do to meet this changed condition of things, whereas the Times has almost entirely ignored it."

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.

Cincinnati Price Current, Jan. 9. In accordance with our custom for years, we herewith submit to the public a state ment showing the total number of bogs packed in the West for the first half of the winter sea on, compared with corresponding time last year, and estimates for the present season to the close, compared with the final returns for

Sumber of Hogs Packed to Date, and Est

last winter's packing.

Our returns from interior points are not s full in number as we could desire,—owing, probably, to the lateness at which our inquiries were mailed last week. Some half-dozen of the reports were deficient in the estimate for the season, which we have filled out according to our judgment, so as to make the tables complete. The accompanying tables entrance we plete. The accompanying tables embrace re-turns from 137 laterior points, which last year outside of the six large cities. A considerable number of reports of minor importance are

The general tenor of our advices is that the The general tenor of our advices is that the hogs have been marketed early this season on account of the low prices, and the prospect that they would not increase in value enough to pay for the corn which they would consume. Many points where hogs were plenty a year ago are now destitute of stock which can be prepared for market during the winter nacking-season. points where hogs were pienty a year ago are now destitute of stock which can be prepared for market during the winter packing-season. The reports are numerous that there is a large increase in packing by farmers, who, being dissatisfied with the prices which they could obtain for hogs, have slaughtered and cured them at home. That such is the natural result of low prices is attested by past experience; low prices aiways stimulate home packing, and high prices bring nearly all the hogs to market.

Regarding the supply of hogs for summer nacking, our reports very decidedly indicate it will be far short of last summer. A very few points in Onio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas report a small increase; a few more points say about the same; but the majority none at all, or 25 to 75 per cent less. In lows, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Minnesota, the reports are a little more favorable for a moderate summer supply, but even in these States the indications are that it will be much less than last year. Most of the expressions are that corn is relatively higher than pork, and that it does not never to get

winter, or an increase of 500,000. The general average weight at the six cities seems to be ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

about 6 lbs lighter than last winter. It is no The packing to date at the six large cities s, are shown as To January 8, January 8, 1878-'9, 490,000 1,795,000

Total, eix cities ........3,545,000 2,490,00 from maintain an average relation to last witer's packing the same as the places reported, the total packing at this date at all places approximately 1,400,000, against \$25,000 ladyear, an increase of 475,000. Adding to this the increase of 1,055,000 to date at the six large cities makes the present packing show 1,500,000 more than at the same date last year. Taking the estimates for the season in the same manner, the interior points will reach approximately 2,000,000 head, and the six large cities 5,055,000, or a total of 7,055,000 head, axing last winter's total of 5,505,000, an increase of 500,000 head. These figures, of course, may be modified, as it is impossible to estimate reliably at this period in the season, while the hog crop is one of such magnitude. If the decrease is weight should be ten pounds per head, it would be equivalent to 250,000 head, making the accrease over last year equal to about 300,000 head of equal weight. of equal weight.

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture adjourned to-night. Officers we elected as follows: Robert Mitchell, of these County, President; Alex. Heron, of Fayett, Secretary; Carlos Dickson, of Marion, Traurer; R. M. Lockhart, of Elkhart, Superintendent. The Board unanimously passed a resolution indorsing and complimenting the management of the affairs of the Board during the past year.

The Wool-Growers elected Fielding Beeler, of Marion, President; H. C. Meredith, of Ways, Vice President; T. W. Sunmar, of Ripley, Tresurer, and W. S. Duncan, of Franklin, Ser

The Swine Breeders' Association sion received a letter from D. W. Vogles, one of the Commission appointed by the President is investigate the hog cholera. He says there i investigate the hog cholera. He says there is no immediate prospect of the discovery of a cure for this disease, and recommends to the hog-raisers of Indiana greater care in the selection and food of stock.

Receiver Wright, of the Bloomington & Western Railway, denies the report that H. C. Dielli, General Freight Agent, will reture. General Freight Agent, will reture. General wright says that when the new purchasers une hold of the road, there will be few, if any changes of importance.

DIPSOMANIA OR DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchons Cure is trunkenness), at the Palmer House, cure all case of alcoholism. The effort now making to best

lown that great truth will fail. Policies of \$1,000 to \$30,000 are issued by a Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New You whose payments for death claims, endowness and dividends to policy-holders amounted to near \$10,000,000 last year.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debuitty relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its catire nutrition properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, foregenerating, and life-sustaining properties; is available in all enfeebled conditions, whether he result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints.

Co., Proprietors, New York.

BETROTHAL. EHRLICH-FERNBERG-Mr. Samuel Ehrlich Chicago, Ill., and Miss Sarah Fernberg, of Mental

DEATHS.

HOLMES—Jan. 4. in Militon Township, at the medence of her son. Alanson Holmes, Esq., Mrs. for Holmes, in the \*3d year of her age.

[3] Buffalo napers please copy.

MECHIEL—Jan. 7, at 5 p. m., of congestion of mobrain, charles H. Mechiel, aged 5t years.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow. MOORE—At No. 52 Calumet-av., James Moore a old family servant of A. C. Badger, of consumption Funeral Friday at half-past 1 o'olock from olive

ANNOUNCEMENTS. M ASON LONG, ESQ., OF FORT WAYNE, SPEAS to-night at 381 West Madison st.

THE SPECIAL TOPIC SELECTED FOR THE PRAT-are course. The pastor of the Third Pressure church will lead the noon meeting at Farwell Hall. MAPLE SUGAR.

MAPLE 50 TONS In Tube, Pulls as as received from the "Bus" No. adultifration. The fast and purest sugar in marks For sale by For sale by Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicas FLOWER PERFUMES.

PERFUMES A. C. VANDERBURGE & HAIR GOODS. WIGS POR GENTS AT \$10. Willranted to fit and wear well. Laba.
Sensor of "Saratoga waves" with
out the Patent Trade-Mark, tof
will not wear one-half as longTHOMPSON, 210 Wabach av.

WILSON & EVENDEN, OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CAM,
47 & 40 West Lake Street.
OFFICAGO.

CANDY OUT the Union-expresses to all parts, 1 to and unward. 25, 40, 600 per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Coafes tioner, Chicago.

OPIUM CUREI
Victim. It never fails. Painless and reliable. Charastie drug. Any case cured in from 10 to 30 days.
C. HAMMOND, 41 Lasalts a. AUCTION SALES.

BY FLISON, POMEROY & CO. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday, Jan. 10, at 9:30 o'clock,

Parlor and Chamber Suits Easy Chairs, Lounges, Carpets, Stoves, General Household Furniture. Clocks, Blankets, Chromos, General Household Goods, & de. de. de. de. de.

RLISON. POMEROY & CO., Andre BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents
173 and 175 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE, Etc.,
SATURDAY, Jan. II. at 10 o'clock a. m., at our say
rooms, 173 & 175 kandolph-st., Parior and ChamSeta, Showcases, Chairs, Lourges, Stoves, &c.
W. A. BUFFRIS & CM., Auctioness.

# ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; In Hayes, Boston: Professor Genth. Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

EF Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manuf acturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because the can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money. Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum protiping, constitution, indication, headache, and dyspensia: affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, can

VOLUME CLOTI

Feb. 1, induceme who wis chase Cl any kind, discount cent until

Cor. State & WATCHES A The La

The excitement o ing of the Post ceeded by the sale Jewelers. Watches, Jew Ware positivel the usual pri Goods at that. ranted. John G.

157 S ARTISTIC DISC

Standard EDWARD ELY 163 and 165 Wabas

STORE ANI No. 254 Eas

(Possession Jan. 1). & Co.'s Wholesale S Inquire at SILVE GENERA NO OFFICE OF THE COMPTSO WASHINGTO Notice is hereby given claires, against the Germ that the same must be preceiver, at Chicago, I thereof, within three m will he disallowed.

BUSINE THE EAGL Wholesal 159 Clark-st

Wines and Liquors in a Good Whisky at \$2, \$2. T. S. KNAPP. Bankers and Brokers, 2 buy and sell Stocks, Bond at the New York Stoc Orders solicited. Refer Peabody, of Chicago; Ad PROPOSALS FO

OFFICE OF PURCHASIN

Scaled proposals, in da Vertisement attached, want if 20 clock p.m. Saturation of the control of

Major and C EX Grand Educationa IN THE SI
Extended Tours throu
pictures que and interSjecial advantages of a Cheapest and best excur-lars, giving full particu

hast winter. It is not that the remainder of ease this falling-of at the six large cities,

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OLIS. The Tribune.

The State Board of o-night. Officers wee t Mitchell, of Gibson K. Heron, of Fayette, on, of Marion, Treas Elkhart, Superintendously passed a resolumenting the man Board during the past ed Fielding Beeler, of

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ENTS. BT WATNE, SPEAKS PED FOR THE PRAY-Press and the Temper-the Third Presbyterian ag at Farwell Hall. GAR. NS in Tubs, Pails, &c., AL PACKAGES, just red from the "Bush."

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URE! Great Discovery by a and reliable: Cheap rom 10 to 100 days, or ND, 41 Lasalle-st... LES. ROY & CO.,

KLY SALE 30 o'clock, s, Stoves, ture.

romos old Goods. Y & CO., Auct'rs. h-st.

AY SALE. k a. in., at our sales Parlor and Champer Stoves, &c. Co., Auctioneers.

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them, because they

Another Interesting Chapter of the Quarrel Between Army

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

and Interior. Schurz Gets His Dutch Up, and

Gives Sheridan as Good

as Was Sent.

Sad Mishap to Some of Sheridan's Evidence on which He "Based" His Report.

pemonstration that It Bore Date of a Later Day than the Report Itself.

Allegation that an Officer of the Army Secured the Tom-Pool Removals.

Suggestion that Sheridan Should State that Agents Are in Jail When Picturing Their Corruption.

Obvious Inference and Categorical Intimation that Imbeciles Are No Longer Running the Interior Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Jan. 6, 1879.—
To the Honorable the Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter or the 2d inst., inclosing a "supplemental report to the annual report of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for 1878, "which purports to be au answer to certain inquiries made by me in a letter addressed to vou, dated on Nov. 16, 1878.

In his annual report Gen. Sheridan made the following statement:

"The Indian situation at the present time is,

I am sorry to sav, unsatisfactory. The Indian Department, owing to want of sufficient appro priations, or from wretched mismanagement, has given to the settlements in the country constant anxiety during the last year, and in some places loss of life and loss of property, attended with dreadful crimes and cruelties. There has been as insuf-nciency of food at the Agencies, and, as the game is gone, hunger has made the Indians i some cases desperate, and almost any race of men will fight rather than starve. It seems to me, with wise management, that the amount appropriated by Congress ought to be sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes spec-ified, and if the supplies are regularly delivered: but the reports of the Department Commanders forwarded herewith would indicate a different result, except in the case of the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail bands of Sionx, who, although threatening in their conduct, have been the best supplied, and have been humored until their increasing insolence constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace."

This statement contained THE FOLLOWING DISTINCT PROPOSITIONS: That the amounts appropriated by Congress for supplying the Indians seemed to Lieut.-Gen. Speridan "sufficient, if practically applied to the exact purposes specified, and regularly delivered." (2.) That "the reports of the Department Commanders indicated a different result, except in the case of the Spotted-Tell and Redexcept in the case of the Spotted-Tsil and Red-Cloud bands of Sioux." (3.) That the failure of the Indian Department practically to apply the appropriations deemed by Gen. Sheridan suffi-cient, and to deliver the supplies regularly, ex-cept in the case of the Spotted Land Red-Cloud Sioux, "gave to the settlements in the Western country constant anxiety, and led, in some places, to loss of life and property, at-tended with dreadful crimes and crueities, dur-ing the last year.

ing the last year.

I so understand Gen. Sheridan's official statement, and I believe it can scarcely be construed otherwise. I then addressed through you to tien. Sheridan a respectful request to furnish me with the specifications required to substantiate so grave and sweeping a charge, so stantiate so grave and sweeping a charge, so that, if really at all the Indian Agencies in Gen. Sheridan's Military Division except two, the appropriations made by Congress, which to Gen. Sheridan "seemed sufficient," had not been practically applied to the ourposes specified, or partly diverted and not "regularly delivered," thereby causing such dreadful consequences, this Department might obtain the information necessary to enable it to hold the guilty parties to account and to remedy the evil:

the guilty parties to account and to remedy the evil:

I have carefully read Gen. Sheridan's "supplemental report," made in response to that request. There are, I think, forty-five Indian Agencies in Gen. Sheridan's Military Division. His charge would seem to apply to all except two, that is to say, to forty-three. But I feel warranted in saying that Gen. Sheridan, after an evidently most diligent search of the records of correspondence, has

NOT BE ABLE TO SUSTAIN HIS GENERAL CHARGE with regard to a single one of those forty-three

of correspondence, has

NOT BE ABLE TO SUSTAIN HIS GENERAL CHARGE
with regard to a single one of those forty-three
Agencies during the period named in his annual
report, and I am confident every fair-minded
man carefully reading his "supplemental report" will agree with me in this conclusion.
Gen. Sheridan now says that he did not mean
his statement as I, from a literal interpretation
of his language, had construed it. This disclaimer must of course be accepted.

But Gen. Sheridan seems to have in other instances used language similarly liable to an interpretation now unacceptable to him. In his
annual report he said with regard to the removal of the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail bands
of Sloux from the Missouri River:

"I had hoped that the Agencies of these Indians would have been retained on the Missouri
River, where they could have been fed and
looked after at comparatively small expense;
but this would not have suited the traders and
contractors, who, I fear, labored systematically
last summer and fall to work up the result
which has been obtained."

This statement, as it reads, means, if anything, that Gen. Sheridan had reason to think
that "the traders and contractors labored systematically last summer and fall, to work up
the result obtained;" and that "the result obtained," namely, the removal of the SpottedTail and Red-Cloud Sloux from the Missouri
River to a location of their own choice, was owing
to such "working up." I replied that this
measure had been ordered by the President in
accordance with a promise made to the Indiaus
at their request,

UPON THE URGENT ADVICE OF GEN. CROOK.
Gen. Sheridan now says that he did not mean in
this instance what his language obviously imbiled, and the disclaimer must be accepted
again.

In another official document relating to consolidation of their own choice, was owing

polied, and the disclaimer must be accepted again.

In another official document relating to consolidation of the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita Agencies, ordered by the President upon the advice of this Department, Gen. Sheridan expresses himself with regard to this measure as follows: "I am well satisfied, after an experience of more than twenty years, that the principal objection to troops at Indian Agencies, and the removal of Indian Agencies away from military posts, has for its main motive a desire to cheat and defrand the Indians by avoiding the presence of officers who would naturally see and report it," thus obviously indicating his opinion that this consolidation involving the removal of the Agency from Fort Sin was prompted by such motives. Upon a remonstrance by this Department against so insulting an imputation, Gen. Sheridan replied that he did not, mean in this instance what his language obviously indicated. The disclaimer must be accepted again. But I may be pardoned for saying that, if it is so difficult to draw correct conclusions from what Gen. Sheridan says as to what he means, it was certainly unkind on his part to accuse me in an official report of "disingengusness" for astatuly unkind on his part to accuse me in an official report of "disingengousness". for assuming that he meant what he said. The word "disingengous" would ordinarily be taken as an offensive term, but the cases above mentioned justify the supposition that in this instance also Gen. Sheridan did not mean it,

Instance also Gen. Sheridan did not mean it, and there let it rest.

These cases being thus disposed of, I may now turn to what Gen. Sheridan further says in his "supplemental report." The sweeping atsertion made in his "annual report" led me to expect some new information which might be turned to advantage in improving the service.

But

But
THAT EXPECTATION HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTED.
Gen. Sheridan has collected from his files a
number of extracts from letters and briefs of
reports of subordinate officers. Considering the
long time devoted to the maxing of this collection, and the circumstance that Gen. Sheridan
deemed it necessary to draw, not only upon
military officers, but also upon old reports of

the Board of Indian Commissioners and of Indian Inspectors, it is certain that the work was not lacking in diligence and zeal, and it may justly be assumed that we now have the whole case before us as strong as Gen. Sheridan can make it. A large majority of the statements contained in the "supplemental report" refer to a period of several years antecedent to the present Administration. The task of answering the allegations contained therein I might fairly leave to my predecessors. In the statement referring to the period commencing with the present Administration, only fifteen of the forty-five Indian Agencies in his military division are alluded to, aside from some Indian tribes that have no agents,—of two-thirds of them it seems Gen. Sheridan's records contain, nothing that can be turned to account in the way of censure,—and in what is said of these fifteen agencies

records contain, nothing that can be turned to account in the way of censure,—and in what is said of these biteen agencies

I DISCOVER NOTHING THAT IS NEW TO ME.
In fact, the "supplemental report" warrants the conclusion that this Department is far better and more completely informed than Gen. Sheridan. The statements made by him and the military officers under his orders, as far as they are at all substantiated, only contain complaints about Agents who have already been dismissed, and about defects in the business method which have already been remedied by this Department. The "supplemental report" comes, therefore, too late for practical ourposes, and is, in this respect, as much out of date as last year's almanac. I append to this letter a statement made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the records of this Department. It takes up, one after the other, all the charges contained in the "supplemental report," inclusive of the letters of Lieut. Lee and Col. Mizner, and it fully substantiates what I say. The Commissioner's comments on the letter of Lieut. Lee, which was written about six weeks after the appearance of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's angual report, and thus gives some color to the apprehension I expressed that the General had MADE THE CHARGES PIRST, AND MIGHT HAVE TO LOOK FOR THE EVIDENCE AFTERWARDS, is particularly interesting. It is also worthy of LOOK FOR THE EVIDENCE AFTERWARDS, is particularly interesting. It is also worthy of remark that Lieut. Lee's letter refers to an In-

dan's annual report, very well, perhaps even too
well, supplied under the present Administration, and which was, since I came into office,
under Lieut. Lee's management until recently.
It may have escaped Gen. Sheridan's notice that
in June, 1877, I appointed a Commission to inquire into the condition of the Indian Service.
That inquiry was very thorough and comprehensive; it laid open many abuses and defects,
and led to important changes in the personne of
the office, as well as improvements in the business methods and the system of supervision and
accountability. These changes and improvements could, of course, not be effected in a day,
but they have rone on as rapidly as possible,
and have already taken a much wider range
than the complaints of military officers, contained in Gen. Sheridan's "supplemental report," seemed to call for.

It is perhaps just to Gen. Sheridan to assume
that during the six weeks devoted to the search
for old evidence against the Indian Bureau, and
to the preparation of met testimony, he could
not find time to inquire into the improvements
introduced by the present Administration of this
Department, although he might have easily had
the information and he asked for it. Had he
been able to do so his sense of justice would
have suggrested to him the propriety of appending to each complaint in his "supplemental report." a statement of the action meanwhile
taken thereou by this Department is punishing
offenders and in correcting defects in business
methods. In that case his "supplemental report." would have presented

A VERY DIFFERENT ASPECT.

He would have to mention not only that Contractor McCann, of whom his report is passed, was criminally prosecuted by this Department, and has
been tried and convicted; that Agent Livingston
and others with him have been indicted and are being criminally prosecuted,
but that similar prosecutions of Agents and contractors have been seen of most of the test of the
methods of business and accountability have
been improved f

at last on their way to the Penitentiary; when dishonest or incompetent Arents are held to account and dismissed without mercy; when the ring-men and fraudulent cialmants unite in a chorus of curses against the Interior Department, and struggle to get out of its clutches; when the leaks and opportunities for fraud and peculation are stopped, one after another, by effective business reforms, and when every possible effort is fearlessly made to raise the service to a proper level of honesty and efficiency, now the General does not hesitate to assail in his official report this Department of the Government with unmeasured allegations, the literal

now the General does not hesitate to assail in his official report this Department of the Government with unmeasured allegations, the literal meaning of which he finds himself compelled to disclaim as soon as he is confronted with it, and which he strives to support with an enumeration of delinquent officers who have already been punished and dismissed, and of abuses which have already been corrected. Had Gen. Sheridan better informed himself he would certainly have preferred not to stand in such an attitude.

The question is not what the management of Indian affairs has been under former Administrations or at the beginning of this; the question is what it is now, and what, under the present method of direction, it is likely to become. I do not pretend that it is now what I desire or hope it will be made. Further changes in the personnel as well as in the business regulations may be suggested by experience. Neither do I pretend that we can accomplish wonders with the means allowed this Department for the Indian Service. Gen. Sheridan, who speaks about the sufficiency of appropriations, is, perhaps, not aware that last year all the Indian Service had to spend for goods and clothing, for subsistence, for agricultural implements, etc., inclusive of all its transportation, was \$2,890.097, while the army was allowed \$4,200.000 for transportation alone, so that the one item of transportation alone, so that the food, the clothing, and the agricultural tools and implements we furnished to a number of lodians many times larger than the army, inclusive of transportation. This year the proportion will be about the same. This proves that the Indian Service is by no means favored with abundant appropriations, and a thorough inquiry into the subject would undoubtedly show that in the indian service would undoubtedly show that in the indian service is by no means favored with abundant appropriations, and a thorough inquiry into the subject would undoubtedly show the Indian Service is by no means favored with abundant appropriations, and a thorough in quiry into the subject would undoubtedly show that in point of economical management it will compare favorably with any branch of the public service, and especially with the army. About some instances of that economical management, Gen. Meigs, the Quartermaster-General of the Army,

FOUND OCCASION TO EXPRESS SURPRISE when testifying before the Committee of Congress on the transfer of the Indian Service. But that we cannot furnish food to Indian tribes for which we are allowed no money it needs no ar-

which we are allowed no money it needs no ar

that we cannot furnish food to Indian tribes for which we are allowed no money it needs no argument to prove.

There are many expressions in Gen. Sheridan's "supplemental report" calculated to leave the impression that most of the Indian wars originated in some mismanagement of Indian affairs by civil officers of the Government. Every student of the subject will agree with me in saying that this is historically unfounded. While such mismanagement has undoubtedly taken place, it is an historical fact that a very large majority of the Indian, and that where one conflict can by any possibility be traced to the mismanagement of Indian affairs by the Government or its civil employes, at least three were owing to the indiscreet rashness of military officers in the use of force. I state this merely to correct an erroneous impression which is widely indulged in.

I desire to say, injconclusion, that this correspondence has not been of my seeking. It is especially distasteful to me to have been forced into a controversy with a military officer whose services in the field are so conspicuously recorded in the history of this country. It is due to you, sir, as well as to the public, that I should state the reasons which compelled me

to take it up. Gen. Sheridan's unnual report was made not only "for the information of the General of the Army," as he represents it, but it was an official document to be placed on the records of the Government, and it was spread broadcast before the public. In fact, I saw it first in the public. In fact, I saw it first in the public prints. That an officer under one Executive Department should in such an official document publicly arraign another Department in unmeasured terms may be regarded as a performance unprecedented in the history of this Government. Still, I should not have objected to it had the grave charges thus made been confined to the guilty parties, without casting unjust imputations upon bonorable men, and without omitting circumstances essential to a fair representation of the truth. But, such not being the case, I considered it my duty to call for proof.

lair representation of the trath. But, such not being the case, I considered it my duty to call for proof.

I did not do so for the purpose of "LECTURING ARMY OPPICERS INTO SILENCE," as Geu. Sheridan intimates with somewhat questionable propriety. For I very pointedly and repeatedly asked him not to be silent, but to speak, and the reply came only six weeks after my first request. In this case, as in others, I wanted the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It has never been my desire to conceal anything with regard to the Indian Service. I may justly say that I have done all I could, by instituting inquiries and calling for reports, to bring its defects to light. I have not only not repelled, but I have invited, information from army officers, and I shall always be grateful to them for co-operating with me in this respect. But when in official documents vague and sweeping charges of so grave a character, involving a whole branch of the service, are put forth, such as appear in Gen. Sheridan's annual report, it is my duty to protect wortny officers under this Department so that they may not suffer in public estimation with the guilty. I have to protect the honor of the Department itself.

Earnestly endeavoring to elevate the moral

with the guilty. I have to protect the honor of the Department fiseli.

Earnestly endeavoring to elevate the moral tone and the efficiency of the Indian Service, I consider it of the first importance that every of-ficer in it be inspired with proper self-respect.

He must feel that he can maintain in public es-timation the name of an honest man if he deserves it. There are many men in the Indian Service

Service AS PURE, HIGH-MINDED, AND PAITHFUL TO as any officers of the army. I cannot permit them to be indiscriminately classed with thieses or imbeciles without detriment to the honor as well as the efficiency of the service. Nothing can be farther from my intention than to defend abuses or to shield guilty or incompetent persons in the employ of the Government. Every officer under this Department knows that if he commits a dishonest act or is faithless to duty, or show himself incompetent to perform it, he will be rigorously dealt with, according to the merits of the case. But those that are and remain honest, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of their duties have a right to look to the head of the Department for the protection of their honor against any unjust assaults, from whatever official quarter they may come. And that protection they shall have.

have.

These are the reasons which compelled me to challenge the charges to Gen. Sheridan's annual report involving the whole Indian Service with the charge of the charge out just discrimination. Upon such principles of the latest and the bead of this Depart ment. Very respectfully,

C. Schurz,
Secretary.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Washing ton Star is of opinion that Secretary Schurz's reply to Gen. Sheridan closes the controversy and leaves Schurz master of the situation.

The Evening Star says: "When Gen. Sheridan's recent report giving specifications in support of his charges against the Indian Bureau was published, an enthusiastic friend remarked in print that the General's pen was mightier than the General's sword. Secretary Schurz now confirms the public suspicion that this epigram fastened an undeserved discredit upon a gallant officer's sword. The reply of the Interior Department to the charges, so far as they affect the present Administration, leaves nothing to be desired. The manner in which the facts are represented is inimitable. In this word-battle the Secretary varies his defensive policy with offensive returns in such masterly style that one is left in doubt whether masterly style that one is left in doubt whether it is the Indian Bureau or the Army which really need vindication. Even the condensed form is which we are compelled to give the Secretary's letter, its merits as a controversial document are evident beyond dispute; but, for a full appreciation of its writer's mastery of English and of the conveletness of his defense, the Secretary's letter must be read entire.

"A description of the recent fire at the Chicago
Post-Office represents Gen, Sheridan as rushing
neroically into the flames to rescue his papers
and records. After a careful perusal
of Secretary Schurz's letter, the hero of Winchester will, perhaps, reflect regretfully that if he had only postponed this statement of specifications a week or so longer that the flames might have consumed his records, excused his silence, and thus have spared him a Waterloo in the Indian controversy."

Waterloo in the Indian controversy."

How the Alps Were Formed.

Mr. J. W. Judd, F. R. S., Professor of Geology at the Royal School of Mines, gave the Monday lecture at the London Institution, his subject being the formation of the Swiss Alps. The results of geological observations are, as the lecturer pointed out, that four stages can be recognized in the history of these Alps. First, the existence of a line of weakness in the earth's crust nearly coincident with the line of, the present mountains. This is evidenced by the fact that along this line of weakness there were volcanic outburts, the results of which can still be traced. Secondly, there followed along this line of weakness a depression, and in this huge "trough." of miles in extent there were accumulated sands, limestones, and clays by various forms of water agencies, and by animals living in the waters. Thirdly, there followed the consolidation of those soft and loose materials. There is evidence that the accumulation was of from six to seven miles in thickness, and the mere weight of the superincumbent material on the lower strata would have a snare in effecting consolidation. But this was not all. Under this vast covering heat had led to crystallization from fusion. There was, too, the crushing in from the sides of the trough. This was illustrated by a model of the late Sir H. de la Beche, where lateral pressure was emploved on layers of different colored cloth, showing how crumpling resulted, with unlifting of parts of the accumulated mass. Fourthly, there had been the sculpturing of all this into its present form, which was the work of rains and frosts. Some of the existing peaks, even 3,000 feet high, were composed entirely of the disintegrated material resulting from the action of water, either as ice in glaciers or as rain and streams. The amount of material removed in this way was so stupendous it was almost staggering to try to grasp the lacts. The sculpturing of the contours is still going on. This fourth siage was of quite recent date, sp thought on such matters.

Memphis and the Yellow Fever.

Senator Stanley Matthews, having returned to Cincinnati from his visit to Memphis as a member of the Yellow-Fever Commission, said to a reporter last week:

"Memphis beople dread very much the recurrence of an epidemic of yellow fever. They are encouraged to believe that the severity of the winter will destroy the germs of the disease in this country, and prevent its reappearing next season. But in the event that it should break out again next summer in New Orleans, the feeling is such that the people of Memphis and along the river would certainly isolate New Orleans completely,—if not with law, then without law. They would not allow a boat to ascend the river, and if necessary would plant cannons on the bank to prevent it. They would not allow a railroad train to carry a passenger from that point. That is their present feeling and expressed determination, not confined to any one class." Memphis and the Yellow Fever.

She Wasu't to Be Caught Again,

Prom the Plattsmouth (Neb.) Watchman,

Innocent iemaies astonish Plattsmouth occasionally. The other afternoon one went to Merges' and bought a pair of shoes. Peter was in
the act of sprinkling some chalk-powder inside,
so they might slip on easily. She glanced furtively at him and remarked: "I know what you're
doing." The genial Peter smiled acquiesence.
She slid toward the door, and said in tones
that startled the nerves of Peter, Huebner, Marshall, etc.: "You can't chloroform me, mister;
I was fooled once before, and I'm blamed if I
do it again." And she left without the shoes.

Mrs. Gaines.

Mrs. Myra Clark (Saines has very simple habits and tastes, and dresses plainly but in excellent taste. "This coat," she told an interviewer, "referring to her outside out-door garment, "I have worn three winters, and my wardrobe doesn't coat me \$30 a year." She is about 71, but expects to live to 150. She comes of a long-lived race, one of har aunta living to 115.

COL. GREENE.

A Talk with the President of the Connecticut Mutual.

His Company's Intentions Regarding the Honore Block,

The New York Mutual's New Departure-Furber's Case.

Col. Jacob L. Greene, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life-insurance Company, who arrived in this city Wednesday evening, but who was too tired to see anybody at that time, and sensibly endeavored to obtain the repose which he so much needed after his journey and late illness, was at home vesterday to a representative of The Tribune, who called to pay his respects and gather up anything in the shape of news which the Colonel might have to impart. He found the head of the great corporation feeling much better, as he informed the reporter, than he had felt for several days, although, as he expressed himself, his attack of scarlet fever had left him with a new skip. which was not exactly proof against the Chicago climate, and made it necessary for him to take

considerable consi liminary talk.
"Yes," replied the Colonel, "our recent ex-

perience hasn't been the most pleasant. The loss is not, of course, in a money-point of view, for we were well insured in a good line of companies, but in the interruption and incom

venience to our tenants."

"It is of course the Company's
INTENTION TO REBUILD,
is it not?"

is it not?"

"By all means. The property is too valuable to allow it to lie idle any time."

"Can you give us anything as to your plans for rebuilding?"

"No, not as yet. I went over the building this morning with Judge Skinner, our legal adviser here, and Mr. Isham, our agent in realestate matters, but it was only a first look, and there are several matters of detail yet to be taken into consideration, so that I am not prepared at this time to speak definitely as to our plans."

"How long will you remain in the city, Col

"How long will joint joint?"

"Oh, for several days yet. I shall look over the ground carefully with Judge Skinner and Mr. Isham, and will then be better prepared to speak on the subject."

"There seems to be no question about your former tenants returning to the building, with the possible exception of the Post-Office people?" "I gather that much from the papers, but really I have not bad time to inform myself on

really I have not had time to inform myself on that point."

"What would be your opinion as to your power to hold them on the lease?"

"I shouldn't like to give any opinion on that subject, for the reason that I haven't thought anything about it, much less had any talk with Judge Skinner in regard to the matter. During my stay here, I shall inform myself as to all the matters of detail in connection with the rebuilding, and will be able to tell you more some other time."

"Anything new or strange, Colonel, in the life-insurance world?"

"No, I can't say that there is."
"No, I can't say that there is."
"Now does the MUTUAL LIPE'S NEW DEPARTURE WORK—
its reduction of rates to new policy-holders?"

its reduction of rates to see policy-holders?"

"Some of the old policy-holders are anything but pleased with it. I understand. They held a meeting in New York the other dav'and appointed a committee, I believe, to inquire into the matter."

"For the purpose of obtaining an injunction, as was the programme in 1875?"

"I don't know just what the ultimate object is, but it is evident that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction there on the subject. Has anything been done here in this respect?"

"Nothing," replied the reporter, "ootside of a pretty vigorous fasilade in the newspapers."

"Wall, the New Yorkers thought the outside policy-holders would look to them to take the initiative, and rather naturally, too, since they are at headquarters."

"Do you think the reduction will prove a success! The Company, I believe, admits that it is an experiment."

in experiment."
"Yes, they admit that, and are now engaged "Yes, they admit that, and are now engaged in seeing how it will work out in actual practice. I cannot see how it can possibly be a success. If the Company can do what it is now doing, what can't it do? Where is the limit in reductions?"

"It is claimed that the old policy-holders, with whose money, it is said, the experiment is being tried, had some cause for complaint."

"It would, and so it does, seem to many of them."

"What was the real reason for this reduction, Colonel, as far as you insurance men have been

"It would, and so it does, seem to many or them."

"What was the real reason for this reduction, Colonel, as far as you insurance men have been able to fathom it?"

"It was just here: the Mutual Life saw the difficulty of keeping up the volume of new business, owing to the hard times and other causes, unless it made concessions. It feared to look the facts in the face, and to continue in the line of the old pulicy, for it saw the breakers ahead in the form of a decrease in new business. Hence the reduction of rates to make insurance cheaper, and, as it was thought, to keep up the volume of new business, and perhaps increase it. It was like an attempt to force water up hill, and, as such, I can't possibly see how it is going to succeed?"

"What is the outlook for the future of THE BUSINESS GENERALLY?"

"It was fair until this reduction set in. The companies had about come to the conclusion that the worst was over, that they had touched bottom, that the tide had turned, and that prosperous times were about to dawn after the reverses of the past few years. This reduction of rates has had its influence in retarding progress. It has made the public suspicious and dissatisfied, and has done much to unsettle its ideas about life-insurance companies by raising a question which, at least is of very doubtful propriety. The dissatisfied look to the Mutual Life, and, comparing, are apt to say, 'Well, what about the others?' Without stopping to think that the effect on the business generally is unfortunate just at a time when everything was unusually promising.'

Leaving this topic, the reporter remarked that THE FURBER PARTY at Hartford had gotten off "sect free," and sheal the Coloned what truth there was in the

Leaving this topic, the reporter remarked that THE FURBUR PARTY at Hartford had gotten off "scot free," and asked the Colonel what truth there whs in the statement that the case had been mismanaged by the prosecution. His reply was that he did not know as to that, but he understood that it had been subjected to innumerable obstacles in one way or another which had made it very difficult to prosecute the case with any degree of satisfaction and suc-

innumerable obstacles in one way or another which had made it very difficult to prosecute the case with any degree of satisfaction and success. Witnesses had moved away, and, added Col. Greene, had conveniently kept away, so that the prosecution couldn't get them. He also referred to the superior skill and shrewdness of Furber himself, in 'that individual's curious career, and credited him with the possession of sufficient sagacity to cover any possible tracks and come out victorious, or as much so as a Scotch verdict of "not proven" would make him.

After some further talk, not of any public interest, however, the reporter bade the genial Colonel good-day and came away.

THAWING IT OUT.

The work which must necessarily precede the rebuilding was begun yesterday. A force of workmen took possession of the top story of the ruins, cleared away as much of the debris as they could in one day, throwing it into the vacant lot on Adams street, while another set were sawing lumber, and getting things ready to prop up the wails and erect the temporary roof. Steam is kept up now as a part of the means to be used in the laudable endeavor to "thaw her out." In the two lower stories preparations are making to get that portion of the building ready for occupancy, as Mr. Isham hopes, within the next week or ten days. Whether the Post-Office people will go back or not, however, still remains an open question.

New York Correspondence Indianopolis Journal.
How solenaidly Beecher's people stand by him! He received 1,300 calls yesterday,—300 more than last year, whose New Year fell on a much pleasanter day. It speaks volumes for the affectionate fidelity of the human heart that so many good men and wonen have followed him up and down the ragged eage of remorse and despair, lived with him in the cave of gloom, seen him on his knees before Theodore Tilton, and read his passionate self-accusation without losing confidence in him. But Frank Moulton is popular with his friends, too. I saw him a moment yesterday, making calls, red-headed, breezy, agreeable as ever, and he is getting rich; and Mrs. Moulton, that "slice of the Day of Judgment," is the centre of a large and admiring social circle; and Tilton lectures to big audiences; and Bowen's Independent stands at the head of religious newspapers; and Leonard Bacon, the Mephistopheles of the whole affair, fiourishes is New

Haven. So, hurrah for everybody!—ah, everybody, if you please, except the poor woman who, whatever the facts, was the victim of the tragedy; who lives in the depths of woe, deserted by Mr. Beecher and repudiated by the Primouth Church, which at first supported her, fed by the contemptuous hand of charity extended by him who was once her husband. It is nitiful.

fed by the contemptuous hand of charity extended by him who was once her husband. It is nitiful!

White I was writing the above paragraph, Frank Carpenter came in. Your readers will remember him as the artist of great merit and considerable distinction who painted the picture of "Signing the Emsnetpation Proclamation" which Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson a year ago presented to Congress. He has published one or two most entertaining books about life in the White-House and his intercourse with Mr. Lincoln, and was an important witness in the Beecher trial. He has a busy study up town, and is doing as good work in the line of portrait-painting as any artist in this country.

I asked him who it was that Beecher alluded to last week before a Sunday-school, when he said that he had recently rode in the cars near a man who had once been his friend, and they did not see each other all day.

"Why," said Carpenter, "that was Moulton. I dined with Frank the other day and he told me about it. They meet repeatedly, but never speak, of course. The worst of it was, that during the ride Frank's overcoat got into Beecher's seat somehow, and the old fellow was going to carry it off by mistake, when Frank sent the conductor and recovered it. Then, when they got to Ultica, where Beecher was to lecture in the evening, and the Mutual Friend was to address the Dairy Convention the next day, they were seated, by the ingenious diningroom Mogul, face to face at the table. Frank told friends seated with him a story of a Frenchman who sold, for \$2 apiece, macaw eggs that hatched ducks, and when the purchaser of the eggs wanted his money back, the Frenchman said: 'Non! non!! By no meence, I can that hatched ducks, and when the purchaser of the eggs wanted his money back, the Frenchman said: 'Non! non!! By no meence! I can gif no moneys back. I cannot be responsible for de morals of my macaw!' Beecher smothered a five-gallon laugh in his napkin, and the apoplectic effort sent the blood clear up to the top of his head."

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Didn't Sign the Petition,

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Jan. 9 .- I have seen with great surprise in this morning's papers that the signa-ture of our firm is attached to the petition against Judge Blodgett. I take this earliest opportunity to say that the name of Wahl Brothers was used without their knowledge and against their wish. I have the highest opinion of Undge Blodgett, and have telegraphed to Refresentative Harrison to have our name crased from said petition. Christian Wahl.

Nobody's Business but Mr. Ayres'.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Jan. 9.—It is understood, generally, hat the office of Town Collector belongs to the people residing in said town; also, that the voter elected to fill said position is the servant of that particular people, and that he owes his position solely to his immediate constituency. nosition solely to his immediate constituency. In view of these facts, will you have the kindness, through the medium of your valued paper, to give to your readers of the South Division of our city the name, residence, and politics of each of the force now at work in the office, as well as the appointees for street service of Enos Ayres, the present incumbent of the office of South-Town Collector?

Of Course They Are Lying.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Gen. Garfield, in his speech on resumption at Farwell Hall, without speaking of the free coinage of silver, made a very strong argument in favor of it when he said: "But for Congress to assume the power to "But for Congress to assume the power to raise or depress all prices, to change the value of every purchase, and of every private contract, would be a usurpation of power the most despotic and dangerons ever proposed to Americans." Yet this is just what Congress did when it deprived the people of the privilege they had to pay their debts in gold or silver coin, and forced them to resume on a guid basis. If that is not changing the obligation of contracts, I don't know what is. The free coinage of silver and gold will give us houset money, but our prescut system of coinage gives dishonest money. When these goldites assert that a single standard gives us houset money they know that we know that they know they are lying.

Dividing Walls.
To the Eddor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Permit me to ask if there is any law or city ordinance to compel builders and architects, when constructing a block of houses to run the dividing walls of each house up clear to the roof? The house I live in is one of a dozen or more, covered with one roof for affording, in case of fire, a certain means of communication from one house to another, to-wit: a fire occurred last Wednesday night in one of the houses, and, by means of the barnlike roof, most of the other houses were filled with smoke immediately, while one or more were unnecessarily damaged by water. The said houses as now constructed are little less than tinder-boxes, and so fragile in the division between each house that one is never sate from fire, even if several so-called houses intervene: for, should the fire burst through the ceilings of top rooms, it has an open sweep of the inside top rooms, it has an open sweep of the inside of the roof from end to end of the block, placing the house farthest from the fire in as much danger as the one next to the fire. An answer through the medium of your paper will oblige. Respectfully, your reader,

The Senatorial Controversy.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAMERON. Ill., Jan. 8.—We have heard considerable said about a bargain and sale of the three Democratic votes that would have made Logan United States Senator; but where the money came from or who furnished it has not been made public, as far as we know of. An honorable gentleman from this County of Warren, at the time a member of the Legislature from this county, who voted for and supported Logan clean through the contest, gave your correspondent and others positive information where the money actually came from, and by whom disbursed. He stated that Logan's expenses at the Leiand amounted to \$750, and that Tom Scott furnished the money to purchase votes enough to make him United States Senator, and that the money was placed in the hands of John B. Caton, of Galesburg; and when he could not succeed in the election of Logan, that he swore a blue streak of oaths all the way from Springfield to Galesburg. When asked why Tom Scott furnished the money, he said that Scott had a full assurance from Logan that if elected he would vote for and support the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme.

We remember something about the Calumet canal and swamp-land swindle, in which a certain United States Senator, it is said, figured conspicuously. We believe The Tribune could tell the public something about that transaction; was it Logan or Oglesby? [It wasn't Oglesby.—Ed.] Will The Tribune please throw some light upon that transaction?

The Monmouth At as seems to take a sensible view of the Senatorial controversy, and is in favor of Oglesby being his own successor.

Any Republican, viewing the controversy from a straigntforward standpoint, could, not possibly view it in any other light but mean and contemptible unless Oglesby is made his own successor.

Congress and the Army.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Logan United States Senator; but where the money came from or who furnished it has not

Congress and the Army. To the Editor of The Tribune.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 3.—It is eminently

ST. Albans, Vi., Jan. 3.—11 is eminently worthy of a great nation, when overburdened with debt, to sacrifice all luxuries and vice to cut down necessary expenses to the lowest possible limit; but due wisdom should be exercised in ascertaining what may properly be called luxuries and how far necessary expenses will bear curtailment. There was once a man who, perceiving the need of a just economy in his offsire, made up his mind to sacrifice his garden perceiving the need of a just economy in his affairs, made up his mind to sacrifice his garden fence. He accordingly cut it up to feed the kitchen fire, and retired to rest, pleased with himself and the world: but in the morning he found that the neighbors' cattle had destroyed his garden and left him nothing to cook over his fire. There was also once another man, who economized beyond a possible limit on the hay of his horse, for. "when he had got to a straw a day, the poor creature died." One is sensibly reminded of these incidents in noticing some of the efforts of Congress to arrange the national frugalities, of which the last new Army bill will be, perhaps, if passed, the most remarkable. There are men still living in the present generation who have not forgotton how the country in her hour of need was served by the thrifty and patricise contractor, and who will consequently be indisposed to aid in building up more colossal fortunes at such a cost. They also still vividly remember the expensive and tune-consuming experiments which were obliged to be made—while the tide of war was sweeping over all laudmarks and daily threatening to submerge un—upon everything that came under the head of percussion or projectile, from a cap to a columbiad. They have, therefore, recognized a sound prudence and common-sense in the accountries. tion of Government providing that munitions of war should be perfected by scientific study in time of peace, rather than in the presence of the enemy; and that they should be prepared by the servants of the Reoublie, who from the nature of things can have no outside interest of their own, rather than be taken in the haste of urgent necessity from the highest bidder of the crowd of contractors. The price of bad army material is paid, not in money alone, but in blood, and tears, and death, and in things more precious even than these. Congress is the victim of a mania on army-retrenchment, so much so that a new Army bill appears simultaneously with every report from the West of the plentiful lack of sufficient men to guard the frontier. But what if an access of stoicism should enable our rulers to refuse to purchase any more of those works of art which make our National Capital the wonder of the world in the eyes of those who love and understand art. What if a surge of heroism worthy of old Sparta in her glory should induce them to retrench their own salaries, magnanimously raised some time ago. Let us have retrenchment in all things, and in the army wherever safe and advisable; yet let us not put off our armor too soon; we have no longer the excuse of ignorance for our univisiom; and the people have not forgotten the first disastrous years of the War, before McCleilan created an army out of as brave a mob as probably was ever seen.

Mississippi River Levers.

Mississippi River Levers.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRANBERRY SUMMIT, W. Va., Jan. 6.—I would like to know where Congressmen find their au-thority under the Constitution for using or appropriating Government moneys for the protection and improvement of private property? The bill now before Congress (or the one proposed) for improving the navigation of Western rivers amounts to that, no more and no less, so far as the levees of the Lower Mississippi are con-

cerned.

It connot be called improving the navigation of that river, because the levees are only useful in "high water," when steamboats can run anywhere, and they are useful then to prevent the overflow of farms and plantations, and for no

other purpose.

The bill is for taxing all the people of this The bill is for taxing all the people of this country to protect, and thereby add to the value of, all the plantations on the Lower Mississippi. I canuot see why the farms on the Onio or Illinois Rivers, or even on "Goose Creek," if it overdow its banks, are not just as much entitled to a levee at the expense of the Government as the planters on the Mississippi River. What is the odds whether the lands belong to one man or one thousand?

Congress, no doubt, has the right to improve the navigation of any river by removing snars or sandbars or confining the water to a narrow channel in low water, but to improve navigation by confining the waters to a narrow channel in high water, when there is water enough to float a man-of-war, is certainly a new and brilliant idea.

idea.

If the States owning said lands on the river choose to build levees to protect their real estate and add to their taxable property, they have right to.
The farmers on the Western prairies have just

as much right to ask for an appropriation to build fences, ditches, and levees (waere needed) as the planters in the South have.

They have baited the "levee hook" with a dozen or so Northern rivers, so as to catch the Northern vote. That is about the way Davy Crockett said bills were passed in his time, on the principle of "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

the principle of "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

The experience of the Chinese, and on the Danube, both prove that money spent on levees, after a certain limit, is thrown away. And that limit is about reached now. It would be far cheaper to buy the lands at once and turn them into an alligator park or an Indian reservation than to commence the levee system, for this appropriation is only the "entering wedge"; once started, and there will be a yearly call for ten or twenty millions for the next hundred years. next hundred years.

Please watch the progress of this bill and

See the North obey the Southern lash.
"Is there no hand on high to shield" the cash?

. To the Editor of The Tribune

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The recent revelations of chicago, and y.—Ine recent revelations of the adulterations practiced by the sugar-refiners shows that every person using sugar—especially of the common grades—is being subjected to a process of slow poisoning. Were the investiga-tions extended to the question of sirups, a still worse state of things would be found to exist, since only a small part of the sirups now being sold by the trade and used in families is either wholly or in part genuine came sirup. Nearly all is glucose chemically manufactured, the starch of corn or other starch-producing material being converted to glucose by the use of sulphuric acid, which latter it is attempted to get rid of by neutralizing it with lime, producing a most villainous compound, beautiful to the eye and pleasant enough to the taste, but sold by the trade and used in families is eithe which, nevertheless, can but be detrimental to health. And this is the stuff sold by the trade

the eye and pleasant enough to the taste, but which, nevertheless, can but be detrimental to health. And this is the stuff sold by the trade and humiversal use in families.

A retail dealer recently told me that it was difficult for him to mid any sirup which the wholesale grocer would warrant to be genuine cane sirup.

Is there any remedy for this state of things? So long as the manufacture of such artificial sirups will pay a profit they will be made, put on the market, and sold.

Laws against adulteration in this country do not amount to much, or afford any protection to the public, since they are seldom enforced. The only remedy seems to be to supply their places by a pure, wholesome article which can be sold as low as the other can be produced, and which will drive it from the markets.

From evidence which has been accumulating for several years past, and drawn from widely separated localities.—East, West, North, and South,—it seems to be demonstrated that in the amber cane sorghum we have a sirup, if not sugar-producing plant, growing successfully upon any soil or in any climate that will produce Indian corn, and so rich in saccharine matter that it can be manufactured into a good merchantable article of sirup, selling readily in market on its merits at 50 cents per gallon wholesale, and whetever introduced taking the preference over any other sirups sold, and paying to the grower a profit larger than can be realized from any other ordinary farm crop. The cost of growing the cane is about the same as the same area in corn, the yield from 150 to 250 gallons per acre, and the cost of manufacturing not to exceed 25 cents per gallon.

The product of the amber cane seems to be like that of the genuine sugar-cane in part genuine cane sirup and part glucose, the proportion of each depending somewhat upon the character of the soil and the weather during the season of growth and ripening. The tendency to granulate is strong,—in some cases from one-half to three-quarters of the contents of a barrel being found to b

The Andre Monument.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—In your issue of the 30th ult., over "C. E. M.," I find the following:

father (Lieut. Levi Parker) was an officer of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and at that time stationed near West Point, and was of the number that witnessed the hanging of Maj. Andre Oct. 2, 1780, at Tappan, N. Y. He said by the laws of war "it had to be done, as Andre was a spy," but for all that he could not but pity the brave man who had to suffer through the treason of Maj.-Gen. Arnold, then in command at West Point.

Andre was born and bred an Englishman, receiving a Lieutenant's commission to enter the army March 4, 1771. From Lieutenant he rapidly rose by promotion until 1780, when he was made Adjutant General of the British army. He was flighting for his country and King, and doing all that he could to conquer the American people, who were then in the throes of revolution. He resorted to daring expedients to capture our army, and loss his life thereby. Were those living to-day who saw him executed, I have no doubt they would to a man join their sympathies with C. W. Field in his monumental memorial to Maj, Andre. Irving in his "Life of Washington," Vol. 4, page 148, says:

Never has any man suffering under like circumstances awakened a more universal sympathly.

sympathies with C. W. Field in his monumental memorial to Maj. Andre. Irving in his "Life of Washington," Vol. 4, page 148, says:

Never has any man suffering under like circumstances awakened a more universal sympathy, even among those of the country against which he had practiced. His story is one of the touching themes of the Revolution, and his name is still spoken of with kindness in the local traditions of the neighborhood where he was captured.

And on page 129:

Early on the morning of the 28th the prisoners were embarked in a barge to be conveved from West Point to King's Ferry. Tallmage placed Andre by his side on the after seat of the barge. Being both young, of equal rank, and prepossessing manner, a frank and cordual intercourse had grown up between them. By a cartel mutually agreed upon, each might put to the other any question not involving a third person. After disembarking at King's Ferry near Stony Point, they set off for Tappan under the escort of a body of horse. As they approached the Clove, a deep ueile in the reac of the Highlands, Andre, who roole beside Tailmage, became solicitous to know the opinion of the latter as to what would be regarded by Gen. Washington and by a military tribunal, should one be ordered. Tallmage ersaded the question as long as possible, but being urged to a full and explicit reply, gave it, he says, in the following words: "I had a much loved classmate in Yale College by the name of Nathan Hale, who entered the army in 1775. Immediately after the battle of Long Island, Gen. Washington wanted information respecting the strength, position, and probable movements of the enemy. Capt. Hale tendered his services, went over to Brooklyn, and was taken just as he was passing the outposts of the enemy on his return; said I with emphasis. 'Do you remember the sequel of the story.' Yes, 'said Andre. 'he was hanged as a spy: 'Yes,' said Andre. 'he was hanged as a spy: But you surely do not consider his case and mine alike?' 'Yes, precisely similar; and similar will be your f

that he never wished again to refer to the subject.

Maj. Andre was captured near Tarrytown, New York, on the Neutral grounds, Sept. 21, 1780. Gen. Washington at that time was at Hartford, whither he had gone with LaFarette, Knox, and others, to meet Gen. Rochambeau and other French officers. Messengers were immediately sent to him, informing him of the capture of Andre. The Cycloped a says, page 550:

The day that Washington arrived at Tappan's board of officers, consisting of six Major-Generals and eight Brigadier-Generals, was convened, before which Andre was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. In his trial, as in every other scene, his deportment was such as to win the kind respects of his judges. Every effort was made by Clinton to save him, and every fair opportunity allowed by Washington; but the stern rule of was could not be broken.

He was honged at Tappan Oct. 2, 1780 He was hanged at Tappan, Oct. 2, 1780.
And now, after the lapse of nearly 100 years,
Cyrus W. Field proposes to erect a monument
to his memory. It will also be a monument
calling to mind the treachery of the greatest
traitor to his country—America—that ever
breathed, to wit: Maj.-Gen. Benedict Arnold.

LEARNED FOLKS EXCITED.

Does the Earth Bulge and Wabble? Washington correspondence Cincinnati classics. Under the prefense that it can accomplish a wonderful reform in the methods of our national surveys, a very quiet but exceedingly energetic movement is on foot to set our present Congress to hunting for a certain supposed bulge in the surface of the earth. If the bers of the House Appropriation Com should report a liberal sum to search for Syn mes' Hole, the matter would be

but the proposition they are now considering to turn the Land Office and the various national surveys over to the Coast Survey, and charge it with ignoring all former lines, and prosecuting a geodetic survevor the United States, will hardly be understood by general readers as a project to assist in a search for the earth's bulker. The members of the Committee themselves do not probably understand it. The matter has been of the committee themselves do not probably understand it. The matter has been of signised to them under various high-secending the whole year. The Academy of Sciences worked in secret on the matter, being requested to take it into consideration by a spontaneous resolution written up and handed to Mr. Hewitt to introduce. The Committee of the Academy brooded over the great delf of the subject in secret. The Academy itself considered and acted upon it in secret, and made a report to Congress, in which the real end in view—the ascertaining of the bulge—was carefully concealed. And now the Committee of Appropriations is wrestling with a bill which its innocent members surpose to be a measure of great economy, and one that will establish this Congress as the patron of science. It is, however, samply a bill to prosecute an exploration for the bulge. The constituents of these gentlemens should bear this in mind when the grave question of renomination next arises.

This problem of the bulge is capable of being stated in several ways. As elucidated by a spheriod of revolution about its polar axis, but more nearly an ellipsoid of three axes. But, perhaps, with due respect to the Academy, it is thus expressed; "Perhaps the equator itself is not a circle, and the earth's figure, therefore, not precisely a spheriod of revolution about its polar axis, but more nearly an ellipsoid of three axes." But, perhaps, with due respect to the Academy, it is thus expressed; in the search after scientific knowledge. If the polar is a subject became to a subject began to excite the scientific world. Thus far in the searc CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—In your issue of the 30th with the course of the country of the country of the coord an emphatic opposition against the character of pairiotism recently exhibited by Cyrus W. Field. That any intelligent American can so far forget the history of his country, and the principles of manhood, as to evince a willingness to creat a monument to the unprincipled English spy, Maj. Andre, is certainly beyond the comprehension of my poor understanding. This Mr. Field proposes to do. The epitaph is to be furnished by Dean Sanley,—a most sagacious cuoice. Does not the history of our country present able and ascertained? And could not Mr. Field have seen to do. The epitaph is to be furnished by Dean Sanley,—a most sagacious cuoice. Does not the history of our country present able and ascertained? And could not Mr. Field have seen to do. The epitaph is to be furnished by Dean Sanley,—a most sagacious cuoice. Does not the history of our country present able and ascertained? And could not Mr. Field have seen to do and the comprehension of the carth. Will the bulge, if discovered and ascertained? And could not Mr. Field have seen to do not country than Maj. Andre, if the carth will be left to the use of the carth will be left to the use of those who speak of the earth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a possible "ellipsoid of three countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a countries of the carth as "bulged," finding a countries of th

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds--Foreign Exchange and Gold.

Larger Country Orders for Currency-The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets More Active-Breadstuffs Generally Pirmer.

Hogs Firmer-Provisions Strong, with an Unusual Demand.

#### FINANCIAL.

Greenbacks are at discount of 1/4 of 1 per cent In gold in Chicago. There is a light miscella-neous demand for gold at the premium of 1/4 of 1 per cent. Sales amount to \$10,000 or \$20,000

arrival of remittances from New York has sup-plied the deficiency of bonds of small denominaprovement in prices, being quoted in Chicago at 106% bid. The 5-20s of 1867 and 1868 remained nuchanged. There was a decline of 34 in 10-40s, from 10834 to 10734. The 4 per cents are sold in lots of less than \$500 at 100, and in larger (Can. Southern. 473, 463, Kan. & Tex. 644 ums the price is 99%@99% and 1-16.
Sterling sixty-day bills were strong, but the

market for sight exchange was weaker. The orice for the latter was 486% 486%. French commercial bills were 525 in gold. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 480%. Rates remained otherwise unchanged as quoted below.

The Bank of England has a gain of \$2,800,000

n bullion to report for the week that closed esterday. The proportion of the bank's re-serve to its liability showed a slight decrease, to by per cent. Consols opened at 95 9-16, and dvanced to 95 11-16. The Bank of France lost \$3,950,000 in specie, the largest part of which has no doubt gone to England, as the rate of exchange between Paris and London indicates a flow of gold in that direction. The London Economist of Dec. 21 prints the following comarative statement:

The state of the s	Dec. 19, 1877.	Dec. 18, 1878.
Circulation of the Bank	Charles Street	
of England	. £26, 414, 550	£32, 322, 415
Public deposits		5, 128, 410
Other deposits		26, 690, 595
Government securities		14,667,907
Other securities		25, 984, 953
Reserve of notes and		
coin		9, 186, 873
Coin and builion		26, 509, 288
Bank rate of discount		5 per cent.
Price of consols		9414 xd
Average price of wheat.		40e. 10d.
Exchange Paris (short).		25 30 35
Amsterdam (short)		12 24 34
Hamburg (3 months)	2067	2078
Clearing-house return.		97, 535, 000
Shedahal etabana, Albarin in bindi Base hilari Bada	A THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF T	

The London Times of Dec. 23 says that in the morey market "there is less pressure and peo-ple are more hopeful about the new year. Loans on many kinds of stocks are hardly negotiable on any terms, and sales of stocks are consequently likely to go on for the next few lays; but that is a healthy process in many repects, and will do good."
Some of the Chicago banks reported larger

country orders for currency, mainly from the stock regions. This was not a general feature of the day's business. The aggregate currency movement was small. There were liberal remittances of exchange and some shipments of Applications for discounts were moderate at un-changed rates. Bank clearings were \$8,400,-

At a meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, held at their office rust & Savings Bank, field at their office yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve for the year 1879: President, H. G. Powers; Vice-President, John B. Drake; Second Vice-President, William H. Mitchell; Cashier, James S. Gibbs; Assistant-Cashier, John J. Mitcheil; Executive Committee, H. G. Powers, John B. Drake, William H. Mitchell, John McCaffery, and George Steant. A divi-dend of 4 per cent was declared, payable to the

downward course of the price, and which raised the question among the harder-headed operachase. The same party that sold Lake Shore most freely bought heavily of Michigan Central. Noticeable purchases were made of Northwest preferred. Alton began to show signs of buoyancy, probably in anticipation of the payment of interest next month. The Germans, those "dark horse" of the stock market, were reported to be making extensive pur-chases of Illinois Central at 82%, and were so unfortunate or ill-advised as to go in at the the weak, as a result of the damaging report made by Government-Director Charles Francis

The Granger stocks had a seesaw motion, un-der which the commons fell, and the preferreds rose. Northwest common was off 3, to 514, and the preferred gained 3 to 78%. St. I'aul common declined 3 to 3514, and the preferred advanced 1/4, to 761/4.

Illinois Central advanced to 82¼, and closed at 82. Alton reached 80¾, but reacted to 80½. Wabash lags on its upward march to 50, toward which it has got no further than 21¼.

Lake Shore showed the ostensible result of the estensible of 1½ to

the ostentations sales by a decline of 1/4, to 67%; and Michigan Central, by the same hand that put Lake Shore down, was marked up

Rock Island advanced 14, to 11914; C., C., C. & I. 14, to 36; Hannibal & St. Joe common 14, to 1814; Western Union 14, to 9514; Atlantic

Consecretal Bulletiss exetches William H. Vanderbilt as boy and man:

His schoolmates used to say he was a soft-head, and he failed by comparison with the colossal proportion of his size. But years have hardened his nervous centers, and the great subtle wizards who pile up or blow away values in the street speak of him with respect to-day. Step by step he is advancing the interests of his great railway properties. He holds the tunnk-line together, he builds new links, he rears an elevator and establishes a freight line of steamships; over all these vast interests he seems to watch with an eye as sleepless as that of his deceased progenitor; he reaps his reward in a steady stream of dividends, and in 10, or 15 per cent turns in Wall street on blocks of 50,000 shares.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks for the day:

	eno can		The state of	1400.00
	Open-	High-	Low-	Cle
Stocks.		est.	est.	ta
N. Y. Central	112%	113%	112%	113
Michigan Central	76%	77%	76 %	6
Lake Shore		67%	674	67
C. & N. Western	51%	51%	5114	. 53
Do preferred		7834	78%	78
M. & St. Paul		35%	35%	35
Do preferred		76%	7814	76
C., R. I. & Pacific		11954	119	78 35 76 119
Illinois Central	82	8214	81%	82
C., B. & Quincy	1121/2	1941 Jan 1		112
Chicago & Alton.		80%	7914	80
Do preferred	1			
Union Pactfle	6514	65%	65	65
Erie	22%	225	221/2	22
Wabash Railway	. 211/4	214	2114	21
Onio & Miss		834	73	7
C., C., C. & Ind.,	35%	36	35%	36
C., C. & I. C	5	2		10
H. & St. Jo	13	13%	13	13
Do preferred	34%	3414	3436	34
Del. & Hudson	39			38
D., Lack. & West,	4414	4436	43%	43
N. J. Central	34%	34%	3438	34
W. Union Tel	95%	9514	95%	95

The following are the quotat		
in this market of coins, bought		
	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	\$ 97	\$ 989
New (4121/2 grains) dollar	1.00	*****
American silver, halves and	1 4 3 1	1
quarters, 14 per cent discount		40 10 0
in currency		*****
Mexican dollars, old and new	82	*****
English stlver	4.79	4.80
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3,83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15, 60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15 55	15.60

	mean dot	10100ns		. 10.	99	19.0
G	old and	silver dolls	rs were	100%	in cu	irreg
3 2		FOREIGN	RXCHA	NGE.	3/1	
100			British Ball	Sixtu	days.	Sic
Ster	ling			4	8314	48
Beli	2111m				21%	51
Fran	nce		*******	5	2134	51
Swit	tzerland.				2134	51
Ger	many				94%	9
Hol	and				40	4
Aus	tris					4
Nor	way					2
. Swe	den					2
Den	mark					2
Pal 12		GOVERNA	ENT BO		LE	
	4				Bid.	Ask
U. S	. 6s of '	81 (ex. int)		1	06%	10
U. 8	. 5-20s	of '67 (ex.	int)	1	01%	10
U. 8	. 5-20s.	of '68 (ex.	int)	.1	0414	10
U. 8	. 10-40s			1	07%	10
		of '81				10
		48				10
U. S	. 4 per c	ent coupon	8	1	9914	10

	U. S. currency 6s	
	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
	Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) *108	*109
	Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) .*108	*109
	Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long) . 10914	*1101/4
	Chicago 6 per cents, long 1021/2	103%
	Chicago 6 per cents, short 10114	102
	Cook County 7 per cent bonds *107%	*108%
	Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds \$102%	*103
	City Railway (South Side) 16414	200
	City Railway (West Side) 170	17214
	City Railway (North Side). ex. div. 117	121
	City Railway (North Div.) 7 per	Tor
i	cent bonds	105
1	Chamber of Commerce 5814	700
1		
1	Chicago Gas Light	*****
i	W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's., *104	*105
ı	City Scrip 96	97

#### \*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were dull.

The stock market was quite active to-day, with a further improvement in prices of 1/2011/c. The greatest strength was in Northwestern preferred, Pittsburg, Michigan Central, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. There were large purchases of these stocks, especially of the cases from the highest figures of the day, but the tone of the market was generally firm. In railroad bonds, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts declined 1%. Transactions were 126,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern common 26,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 7,000 preferred, 5,000 Pittsburg, 16,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 Michigan Central, 2,600 Illinois Central 4,000 Western Union, 3.000 Pacific Mail, and 8,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

	o, oco St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.
	Money market easy at 21/04. Prime mer-
	cantile paper, 4@5.
•	GOVERNMENTS.
	Coupons of 1881106% New 48 99%
	New 5s 102 10-40s 108 Coupons, '67s 104 10-40s, coupon 108
	Coupons, '67s 104 10-40s, coupon 108
	Conpons, '68s 10716 Currencies 11914
	New 41/48 10514
	STOCKS.
	W. U. Telegraph 951/2 C., C., C. & I 351/4
•	Quicksilver
	Quicksilver, pfd 311/4 Rock Island 11914
1	Pacific Mail 12% St. Paul
	Mariposa 1014 St. Paul, pfd 76%
	Mariposa, pfd 1011/4 Wabash 211/8
P	Adams Express 105% Fort Wayne 102%
	Wells, Fargo & Co. 94 Terre Haute 3
	American Express. 46% Terre Haute, pid 11
	U. S. Express 44½ Chicago & Alton 79% N. Y. Central 113½ Chicago & Ait'n, pfd104
ķ.	
	Erie, pfd
	Harlem 140 A & P Tolograph 211/
ı	Michigan Central. 77% Missouri Pacific 114
Ø	Panama
	Union Pacific 651/4 Hannibal & St. Joe. 131/4
3	Lake Shore 6714 H & St Joe nfd 3414
	Illinois Central 81% C.P. bonds 1064
	C. & Pittsburg 874 U. P. bonds 106%
	Northwestern 51% U. P. Land Grant 1094
	Northwestern, pfd. 78% U. P. Sinking F'ds. 107

minishing tr	ansactions have for months been	
	SAN PRANCISCO.	1
SAN FRANCIOSING QUOTA	cisco, Jan. 9.—Following were the	
Alpha		
Best & Belch	er 20 1 Justice 414	
aledonia	er. 204 Justice 44 - 74 Mexican 304 - 24 Ophir 334 - 104 Overman 9 3	

United States Bonds—'67s, 1034; 10-40s, 11034; new 5s, 1093; 434s, 10734.
PARIS, Jan. 9.—Rentes, 1127 4734c.

REAL ESTATE.	de Chief I
The following instruments were record Wednesday, Jan. 9:	fled for
West Seventeenth st, 72 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x125 ft. dated Jan. 7 (Will-	
iam Kaspar to Matej Blazek) Vernon av, 207 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x132 ft, dated Nov. 12, 1878	\$ 500
(Albert B, Harris to Edgar P. Cook) Idaho st. 298 fts of West Polk st. e f,	1, 250
33%x125% ft, dated Dec. 17, 1878 (A. M. and E. E. Sage to Stanley W. Davis) Eighteenth st, between May and Fisk sts,	2,500
8 f. 30x124/4 ft, dated Jan. 6 (Charles Reissig to Frank Chaiupa) Granger st, 466 ft w of North Wells st, n f, 68x180 ft, improved, dated Jan. 7	900
(Herman Spitz toMary J. Kadish) south of city Linits within A BADIUS Adams st, n e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w	10,000.
r, 99 2-10x150 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1878 (Christopher Metz to William H. Stod- dard)	\$ 4,500
Forty-seventh st. 196 ft e of Centre av, n f. 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1878 (M. A. and W. Marks to John Nolan)	- 300

leading articles f	or the	last two	busine	ss days:
Paralle May and Joseph	W	ednesday	Th	ursday.
Mees pork	984	7.00	8	7.70
Lard	14 18 1	5.55		5.6214
Shoulders, boxed.		2.70		2.75
Short ribs, boxed.		3.773	4	3.90
Whisky	11	1.03	e I Levy W	1.06
Wheat		823		82%
Corn		294	6	293
Oats		199		195
Rye		435		43%
Barley,		96		97
Live hogs	2.60	@2.95	2, 65	@3.00
Cattle	2.20	@5,00	2.00	@5.00
The following	wana	the man	ainta a	nd ohin

COMMERCIAL.

ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at o'clock on Thursday morning and correspond ing date twelve months ago:

Arms Lawre CI	RECE	RECEIPTS. SHIPMENT		ENTS.
and with	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	12,756	6.782	5, 179	12,018
Wheat, bu	96, 328	50,729	28, 240	33, 398
Corn, bu	74, 185	35, 308	37, 119	13,380
Oats, bq		10, 435	16, 527	6,464
Rye, bu	8,580	2.597	1,765	1, 178
Barley, bu	12,68	8,482	12,885	7,705
Grass seed, lbs	147, 400	27,841	52,061	53, 00H
F. seed, lbs	103,980	26, 380	23,000	******
B. corn, lbs		40, 230	16, 150	45, 857
C. meata, lbs	1,066,200	639, 820	4, 225, 527	3, 343, 441
Beef, tes			481	599
Beef, brls			194	-82
Pork, bris		75	521	181
Lard, lbs	119, 480	103, 217	931, 820	1,800,240
Tallow, lbs	38, 645	39,710	64, 200	82, 660
Butter, lbs	109, 385	52,063	96. 110	61, 166
D. bogs, No	1, 360	1,544	163	826
Live hogs, No.	47,450	47, 877	3,758	5,420
Cattle, No	3,384	3,898	2,517	639
Sheep, No	1,462	2,770	340	1, 263
Hides, lbs,	184, 495	222, 142	231,990	186, 620
Highwin's, bris	100	*********	50	11
Wool, lbs	35, 245	390, 156	25, 505	330, 480
Potatoes, bu.,	800	524		280
Coal, tons	3,861	2,321	1.414	1.0%
Hav, tons	110	70		********
Lumber, m ft.	180	103	1,089	444
shingles, m	108	235	240	114
Salt, bris	173	1.504	-2.052	815
Poultry, lbs	64,740	38, 623	72, 180	78,805
Same, pkgs	165		1	********
eggs, pkgs	328	82		
heese, bxs	440	2,060	635	945
Beans, bn	25	73		

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 6.137 but wheat, 476 bu corn, 446 bu rye, 3,639 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store

in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed wheat, 23 cars No. 2 hard, 69 cars No. 2 soft spring, 77 cars No. 3 do, 39 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (223 wheat); 48 cars high mixed corn, 21 cars new do, 15 cars new mixed, 77 cars No. 2 corp, 12 cars rejected (173 corn); 14 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed; 8 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars extra, 2 cars head (18 barley). Total, 445 cars, or 183,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,178 bu wheat, 686 bu corn, 738 bu oats, 1,242 bu rye, 7.775 bu barley. Our quotation of 1.08 for whisky in THE TRIB-

UNE of yesterday was a typographical error. The price reported was 1.03. The error was probably unintentional, as the printer does not usually put whisky down in that way.

Some of the friends of Mr. A. C. Thomas are naming him for the position of Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city. His appointment would be a wise one, if anybody could replace

the present incumbent, -of which at least one man has strong doubts. The leading produce markets were generally Stockholders at once.

The stock market was mixed. There were first named. Lake Shore was an exception to the general market, and declined 1/2. At the Shore, a movement which was reflected in the stocks, especially of the first named. Lake Shore was an exception to the general market, and declined 1/2. At the Shore, a movement which was reflected in the stocks, especially of the first named. Lake Shore was an exception to the general market, and declined 1/2. At the Shore, a movement which was reflected in the stocks of these stocks, especially of the first named. Lake Shore was an exception to the general market, and declined 1/2. At the Shore, a movement which was reflected in the stocks of these stocks, especially of the first named. Lake Shore was an exception to the general market, and declined 1/2. At the Close prices showed a fractional reaction in some contained in the stock of these stocks, especially of the first named. Lake Shore was an exception to the general market were generally firmer yesterday, with a fair demand all round. Provisions took the lead, apparently because Cincinnati reported that the volume of her repor this caused the suspicion that other packing points outside Chicago may also have been estimated at more than the facts in the case will warrant. Grain was firm in sympathy, though there were independent reasons for a strong feeling in breadstuffs, Liverpool being on the up turn. There was little else to note except cool, the storm which some one had predicted

not making its appearance and fancy dry goods than is usually witnessed at this stage of the season. Stocks in the hands of interior dealers are reported light, and a steadily fair demand for reassortment is an-ticipated. Groceries were moving with con-siderable freedom, and both staple and side goods were firm. Just now dealers are ex-periencing some annoyance from a lack of adequate supplies of sugars, but the trouble is only temporary. In the dried-fruit market a fair business was progressing, with prices gen-erally firm. Apples, peaches, and raisins were the foremost articles in the list. Not much was doing in the fish market, and quotations were nominal. There was a good local and shipping demand for butter, and a fair movement in cheese at about steady prices. Oils remained quiet, with prices ranging as before. Nothing new was developed in the leather, bagging, and tobacco markets. Coal was active and firm.

Lumber was steady, and in fair request for January, which is ordinarily a dull month. Most

Exports—34 hours—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 76,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu.

The Boston Shipping List gives the following, which shows the stock of domestic wool in that city on Dec. 31 of the two past years: ... 13.900, 201 12, 647, 480

the above figures show a larger stock now than a year ago, The increase in domestic woole is in fall California, Territory and Texas pulled wool, mostly low-priced wool, with a shrinkage of 60@70 per cent, while the decrease is in fleeces, Oregon, tub and scoured and spring California. Or, in other words, there is a considerable falling of in desirable wouls but a siderable falling off in desirable wools, but a large increase in poor and low-priced wools.

About one-third of our stock is California, largely fall clip. The increase in Territory and Texas wool is also quite marked. Supplies have been arriving more freely from these points than we anticipated, and is an indi-cation of a large increase in the production of Texas and Territory wools. The foreign wool includes a lot of about 1,300,000 Valparaiso carpet, which cuts little or

no figure in general trade.

Michigan fleeces are 8@9e lower than a year ago, being now 30@33c per lb against 30@42c on the first day of 1878. Pennsylvania wools are quoted at 34@36c, against 45@50c a year ago, nd California spring at 17@26e now and 20@33c then. The market is dull, but a confident feel-ing exists that prices have touched the lowest point. The stock of wool in New York, as reported by James Lynch, has been as follows,

at Port of Chicago Jan. 8: Field, Leiter & Co., 16 cases hosiery and gloves; the Rev. R. D. Shepard, 2 cases marble work. Collections, \$1,093.91. Crerar, Adams & Co., 5 casks files; Fowler Bros., 788 sacks salt; Field, Lelter & Co., 41 packages dry goods; order, 208 sacks salt. Collections, \$2,245.94.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and stronger all round, the demand being quite sharp at times for all descriptions of product. The inquiry was, however, chiefly for futures, though meats were taken rather freely for shipment. The advance was chiefly due to reports that the packing ed; but there were not wanting cynics who averred that the packers were putting up the market so as to be able to sell to advantage. The receipts of hogs at this point were large, and the market was quoted easier, which probably prevented a more quoted easier, which probably preve decided rise in the prices of product.

decided rise in the prices of product.

MESS PORK—Advanced 15c per brl, and closed 10c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 250 brls (old) at \$6.37% spot; 20.750 brls seller February at \$7.67% @7.85; 21, 500 brls seller April at \$7.77% @7.85; 21, 500 brls seller April at \$7.924@8.05. Total, 51.750 brls. The market closed firm at \$6.37% @6.50 for old spot, \$7.70 for new, spot or seller January, \$7.80@7.82% for February, and \$7.92% @7.95 for March.

old spot, \$7.70 for new, spot or seller January, \$7.80@7.82% for February, and \$7.92%@7.95 for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$7.00@7.50, and extra prime at \$5.75@6.00.

Land—Advanced loc per 100 lbs under a very good demand, and closed at about the outside prices of the session. Sales were reported of 1,500 tes seller January at \$5.55@5.57%; 18.000 tes seller February at \$5.57%@5.67%; 12.500 tes seller March at \$5.67%; 25.65.57%; 18.500 tes seller March at \$5.67%; 25.57.5%; 350 tes. The market closed strong at \$5.57%@5.60 for cash or seller January, \$5.68%, 25.70 for February, \$5.77%@5.80 seller March, and \$5.90@5.92% relier April.

Maars—Were unusually active, and advanced 10@12% per 100 lbs, with more doing for export than the average. Sales were reported of 350 boxes shoulders at \$2.47%@2.80; 100 boxes long and short clears at \$3.70; 2.100 boxes long and short clears at \$3.70; 2.100 boxes long and short clears at \$3.92% 4.00 for April. and \$4.05@4.10 for May; 95.000 lbs green hams (10 lbs) at 4%c. The following were the prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

February, boxed. 2.85 4.00 4.00 4.05

Long clears quoted at \$3.55 loose and \$3.70 boxed: Cumberiands, 34@4c boxed: long-cut nams, 54@64c; sweet-pickled hams, 54@54c for 16 to 15 B average; green hams, 44@44c for same averages; green shoulders, 24@24c.

Bacon quoted at 34@4c for shoulders, 44@44c for short ribs, 44@44c for short clears, 64@74c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at 44@44c for white, 4@46for yellow, and 34@46c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—were steady and quiet at \$7.75@8.00 for mess, \$8.50@8.75 for extra mess, and \$13.50@14.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet st 6@6%c for city, and 54@6c for country.

FLOUR-Was quiet and firm. There was only a limited demand, but holders were strong in their views in sympathy with wheat, particularly on the finer grades. Sales were reported of 500 brls win-ters at \$4.50@4.90; 350 brls spring extras, partly at \$3.65@4.00; 120 brls extras at \$3.25; 50 brls rye flour at \$2.75; and 50 brls buckwheat flour at

BRAN-Was more active and steadier.

were 120 tons at \$7.12%@7.25 per ton on track, and \$7.25@7.50 free on board cars. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$10.50 per SHORTS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$7.50

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and strong-er, advancing %c from the latest prices of Wednes-

No. 2 at 481/c; 3, 200 bu by sample at 431/c 441/c on track. Total, 6, 400 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand and bigher. Orders were received, but the offerings were extremely light, and held above buyers' limits. Futures sold at 1c advance, and closed firm. All grades of cash were quiet. February sold at 98c and March sold and closed at 994/c. Cash was quoted at 976974/c, withs asle seriy in an out-of-the-way house at 96c. Extra 3 was nominal at 49 (255c. No. 3 at 37648c. and feed at 25628c. Cash sales were reposted of 400 bu No. 2 at 98c; 5, 600 bu by sample at 28c@31. 00 ou track; and 800 bu at 42043c delivered. Total, 6, 800 bu. MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 11,000 bris at \$7.8067.823/f for March and \$7.9567.973/f for April. Lard—Sales 3,250 tes at \$5.60 for February, \$5.706. 5.724/f for March and \$5.8065.823/f for April. Short ribs—200,000 bs at \$3.70 for February and \$4.3c for March.

Wheat—Sales 105,000 bu at 83%c for February and \$4.3c for March. Corn—5,000 bu at 233/c for May. Mess pork—9.000 bris at \$7.80 for February and \$7.95 for March. Lard—3,000 tes at \$5.673/f for April. Short ribs—200,000 bs at \$3.670 May. Mess pork—9.000 bris at \$7.80 for February and \$7.924/6 7.95 for March. Lard—3,000 tes at \$5.673/f for April. Short ribs—200,000 bs at \$4.00 for April and \$4.10 for May.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet and casy. February was sold at 83 %85 kc. and closed at the inside. March closed at \$4.0843/c. Corn was quiet at 294/c for the month; 304/c \$33/c for may. Mess pork was firm, with sales of 6,000 bris at \$7.8007.823/f for February; \$7.9067.95 for March, and \$8.00 for April. Lard was firm, with sales of 6,000 bris at \$7.8007.823/f for February; 37.9067.95 for March. and \$8.00 for February; 37.9067.95 for March. Solor Pebruary; 37.9067.95 for March. Solor Pebruary; 37.9067.95 for March. Also, or February; and \$3.874/63.90 for March. Also, or February and \$3.874/63.90 fo March.

Short ribs—Sales 350,000 lbs at \$3.774/@3.80 for February, and \$3.874/@3.90 for March. Also, 1,000 boxes long and short clears, first half February, at \$4.00.

Dressed hogs—500 head, to arrive this month. at \$3.20. \$3.20.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was active and firm, closing at \$7.82\%

@7.85 for February, \$7.92\%

@7.85 for March, and
\$8.02\%

@8.00 brls at
\$7.82\%

@7.85 for February, and \$7.92\%

@8.00 brls at
\$7.82\%

@7.85 for February, and \$7.92\%

@8.05 for April.

Lard closed at \$5.70 for February, \$5.77\%

5.80 for March, and \$5.62\% for January. Sales
1,000 tes at \$5.62\% for January and \$5.70 for
February. February.
Short ribs were firmer. Sales were reported of 500,000 lbs at \$4.02% for April, \$3.77%@3.80 for February, and \$3.90@3.92% for March. GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady. The stock is heavy, but the receipts are light. There are now no indications of a change in pricea, and dealers do not expect a material change, unless in short medium and choice green brush before the crop of '79 is planted. Coarse corn is very plenty. Fine green carpet brush, P.D. 34:04
Green hurl. 3:034
Red-tipped hurl. 24:624
Fine green, with hurl to work it. 34:04
Red-tipped do. 24:024
Inferior 14:024
Crooked. 1 70
RITTER—But slight change was observable. BUTTER-But slight change was observable For good to best grades there was a well-sustained activity, but in the moorer sorts comparatively little was doing. Prices were firm for all descriptions, except medium. Stocks now on hand consist for the most part of low and medium qualities. The 
 quote:
 23
 Burlaps, 4 bu...
 12

 Brighton A...
 22½ Da 5 bu...
 14

 Otter Creek.
 19½ Gunnies, single .14@15

 Lewiston.
 20½ Do, deable ...
 23@24

 American.
 19
 Wool sacks ...
 40@45
 CHEESE-Fine goods were in fair request and ommanded fully previous prices, the supply being a handsome profit even as page of the control of th 

firm:

Pork barrels.

Pork barrels.

1.45 @ 1.50
Whisky barrels.

1.40 @ 1.50
Whisky barrels.

1.40 @ 1.70
Flour barrels.

35 @ 40
Tierce hoops, lokky.

15.00 @ 16.00
Tierce hoops, lokky.

15.00 @ 16.00
Tierce hoops, lokky.

15.00 @ 16.00
Tierce hoops, loky.

15.00 @ 16.00
Tierce hoops, loky.

15.00 @ 16.00
Flour staves.

6.00 @ 7.00
Bucked pork staves.

8 m. 15.00 @ 18.00
Bucked tierce staves.

8 m. 22.00 @ 24.00
Bucked whisky staves.

Bucked whisky staves.

15.00 @ 30.00
Rough staves.

17.4. the outside for neavy weights to arrive.

16.08. Were in good demand and firm. The fresh receipts were quoted at 21@22c, and other lots at 18@ 19c.

FISH.—This market was without change. Trade is as dull as it can well be, nor is much improvement looked for at present. Values are to a great extent nominal. We quote:

No. 1 whitesh.

1.75@ 1.90
Trout.

2.90@ 3.00
Mackerel, extra mess. ½-brl.

12.50 Trout
Mackerel, extra mess, %-brl.
Select mess, % ½-brl.
Extra shore.
No. 1 shore
No. 1 shore
No. 2 shore
No. 2 bay
Large family
Pat family, new. ½-brl.
No. 1 bay, kits.
No. 1 bay, kits.
George's codfish, extra
Bank cod.
Compressed cod.
Dressed cod.
Labrador herring, split, brls. 

Dates. Turkish prunes. French prunes, kegs, new. French prunes, kegs, new.		
Dates	51/0	
Pios. lavers.	14 6	10
Turkish neunes	8 6	10
French propes kees new	7146	
Turkish prunes. French prunes, kegs, new French prunes, boxes	10 0	17
Raisins, layers		
London layers, new	0 15 6	1. 80
Loose Muscatel	1 95 67	. 30
Valencing new	700	1. 80
Valencias, newZante currants.	3140	4
	4.87 (1.05)	78
Citron Doorestic.	14%@	10
Alden apples	13 @	**
Evanorated	10 6	14
Evaporated New York and Michigan	21/6	3
Southarn	91.6	91
Ohio	02/63	9
New York and Michigan Southern Dhio Peaches, unpaired, halves Peaches, unpaired, quarters Rasoberries	23.0	3
Peaches unpaired, naives	3,400	3
Passbarries, unpaired, quarters	3 6	3
Blackberries	32 (6)	33
Distant aborning	5%@	8
Pitted cherries	22 @	24
Filberts	10 0	
Almenda Tamena	10 @	11
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @	19
Napies wailints	15 @	16
Brazils Fexas pecans River pecans	0 60	63
exas pecans	51/200	7
giver pecans	51/200	0
Wilmington peanats	5 6	-53
Tennessee peanuts	41/2/06	9
irginia peanuts	6 6	6)
GREEN FRUITS-Were quiet.	Cranbe	errie
were dull, and only fancy bugle brit	ng the ou	itsid
orice. Oranges were steady:	The state of the s	35
Apples, P brlranberries, P orlemons, P box	. \$1.50@	12.2
ranberries, worl	5.500	\$7.00
emons, post	4.00@	4.5
ranges, P box	2.75@	3.5
alencia oranges, # case	8.500	19.00
oast oranges, 9 bri	7.50@	18.0
GRUCERIES—Prices were intriving	un throne	nods
he list. The movement was quite	up to th	e ex
ectations of the trade, and a good	1 feeling	Wa
pparent on all sides. Below are the	quotatio	ns:
RICE.	17.50	12.0
arouna	6140	73
ouisiana	6148	73
arolina	6%@	64
fendaling, Javs	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Mind
lendaling, Java	27 @	129
hoice to fancy Rio	24346	28
hoice to fancy Rio	17%@	1834
and to naime	10 0	2.00

California sugar-loaf dripa California silver dripa Sugar-house sirup New Orleans molasses, cho HIDES-Were steady, and readily salable to the Green frozen, P B 54

Part cured, P B 64

Caif, P B 10

Deacons, P B 10

Deacons, P B 11

Dry saited, P B 11

Green city butchers, P B 11

Green city butchers, P B 30

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand and steady, No changes are likely to take place at present. In most localities lumbermen are experiencing little trouble in getting logs, and the bulk of the crop purily probably be secured at less cost than usual. \text{Variable probably be sected at the probably be sected at the probable Cull boards
Dimension stuff...
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft ....
Culls, 2 in
Pickets, rough and select...
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed Cedar shingles. 2.00@ 2.10
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were unchanged, except a reduction of lc in the figures for pig tin. The discounts on wire and galvanized from are also advanced. Trade is light. We quote Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 6.00
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 16.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 6.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 8.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 8.00
Large pig tin. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 18 METALS AND TINNERS' STOC neet zinc W 10

POTATOES—Were firm at 80@85c for peach-blows, and 75c for early rose. The retail demand is good, and the stock is decreasing rapidly. POULTRY AND GAME—Were in fair request. The ozerings of turkeys, fresh chickens, and game were much lighter than usual. Geese were dull. game were much lighter than usual. Geese were dull.

Chickens, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. 5 @ 7
Turkeys, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. 7\square 9
Geese, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. 5\square 6 & 6\mathbb{H}\$
Ducks, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. 5\square 6 & 6\mathbb{H}\$
Ducks, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. 5\square 6 & 7
Pratric ethickens, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ doz. \$3.25 @ 3.50
Quail, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ doz. \$50 & 60
Venison, \$\mathbb{P}\$ b. 7\square 9
Rabbiss, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ doz. 40 @ 50
SEEDS—Were quiet all round and little better taan nominal. Timothy was firm at \$1.09@1.10
for prime and \$1.05@1.08 for lowergrades. Clover and flax continue quiet. The former was quoted at \$3.50@3.90, and the latter at \$1.15@1.20.
\$ALT—The demand continues fair at the following prices:
Fine sait, \$\mathbb{P}\$ brl. \$1.10
Coarse, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ brl. \$1.50
Dairy, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ brl. \$1.50
Dairy, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ brl. without bags. \$1.75@2.00
Ashion dairy, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ sack. 3.00
TEAS—A liberal demand existed and previous prices were uniformly well supported Below are the quotations:

GUNPOWDER.

30@55 Pines.
20@35 Pines.
30@35 Pines.
35@38 Choice.
40@43 Choices.
40@43 Choices.
40@43 Choices.
20@25 Pine.
25@30 Pinest.
30@35 Choice.
35@40 Choices. ..45@48 ..50@55 ..60@65 ..68@73 | Apple | Japan | Common | 18625 Fine | Good common | 25@30 Finest | Medium | 30@35 Choice | Good medium | 38@40 Choice | 

LIVE STOCK. 
 Receipts
 Cattle.

 Monday
 2,300

 Tnesday
 3,031

 Wednesday
 3,384.

 Thursday
 4,000
 CHICAGO. 182,869 77,659 100,093

Total ........ 4,446 10,249 733
CATTLE—There was a very good general demand and a fairly firm market. There was a fair attendance of all classes of buyers, and all bought 733 

1,508 lbs, at \$4.90. Stockers were in de \$2.35@2.75, according to quality. Yeals 1.508 lm, at 3. 90. Stockers were in demand at \$2.35@2.75. according to quality. Yeals were in quired for at \$2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs for this, coarse, heavy to choice light. The market closed | Medium Grades—Steers in fair feesh | weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs | weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs | weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs | weighing 1,050 lbs | 2,2502.75 |
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2,2502.75						
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2,2502.75						
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1,7502.00						
Veals—Per 100 lbs	2,7504.50						
No. Ar. Price	No. Ar. Price	52	1,548	55.10	71	1,219	33.00
111	1,568	4,90	19	1,225	3.65		
32	1,347	4.65	19	1,79	3.50		
13	1,385	4.50	36	1,080	3.50		
14	1,401	4.50	34	1,129	3.50		
17	1,400	4.40	15	966	3.20		
17	1,400	4.40	15	966	3.20		
15	1,401	4.25	54	1,151	3.20		
16	1,325	4.29	14	838	3.00		
34	1,325	4.10	30	965	2.75		
16	3,213	4.00	15	1,141	2.75		
16	3,221	3,00	17	1,112	2.624		
17	1,204	3.75	12	907	2.70		
17	1,204	3.75	12	907	2.70		
17	1,204	3.75	12	907	2.70		
18	1,226	3.90	17	1,112	2.624		
17	1,204	3.75	12	907	2.70		
17	1,204	3.75	12	907	2.70		
18	1,226	3.90	17	1,112	2.624		
17	1,204	3.75	12	907	2.70		
18	1,226	3.90	17	1,112	2.624		
17	1,236	3.70	18 cows	0.32	2.45		
13	1,140	3.65	14	1,071	2.40		
15	1,401	3.65	14	1,071	2.40		
17	1,258	3.75	27	777	2.50		
18	1,236	3.70	18 cows	93	2.45		
19	1,000	2.15					
10	1,250	3.70	18 cows	3.00			
11	1,403	3.65	14	1,071	2.40		
12	1,240	3.60	11	947	2.35		
36	1,119	3.75	2.694				
37	1,197	3.60	29	8.99	2.45		
14	1,23	3.65	19	1,000	2.15		
15	1,401	3.65	14	1,071	2.40		
16	1,250	3.70	18 cows	3.00			
17	1,100	2.50					
18	1,260	3.70	18 cows	3.00			
19	1,000	2.15					
10	1,300	3.30	3.30	3.40	3.40		
11	1,000	3.50	3.50	3.50			
12	1,						

Wire, Nos. 18 to 20. 16 © 20

The discount on galvanized iron is 45 per cent, and on wire 50 per cent.

NAILS—Were quiet and steady at \$2.25.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as at the be ginning of the week, and were generally steady. We repeat our list:

Caroon, 110 degrees test. 124

Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test. 15

Headlight, 175 degrees test. 1944

Michigan legal test 224

Extra winter strained lard oil. 53

No. 1. 50

\$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,200; prices further advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \); pens cleared; \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \); for lambe; best car-load sheep, 122 los, sold to an experter at \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \); obtained the 100 carcases. \( \frac{1}{2} \); Swing—Receipts, \( 2,760 \); nothing doing in live; nominally quoted at \$3.50 for good. nominally quoted at \$3.50 for good.

ST. LOUIS.

St. L

SHEEF—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 3:00; shipments, 300.

BUFFALO. Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3:50; market dull and low, owing to a shortage of car for shipment; sales 9 cars.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6, 700; sales of few cars having a preference of shipment at shade advance on yesterday's prices.

Hous—Receipts, 10, 656; sales to local dealess medium and heavy grades, \$2 90/3, 10, a few Yorkers having the preference; shipments, 3, 200d grades, sale offered at \$2.806,2.90, which would hold for a few days.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Fa. Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 833 head of through and 213 of local; for three days, 2, 172 through and 1, 270 local; everything sold out at yesterday's prices.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 7, 715 head; total for three days, 17, 945; Vorkers, \$2.806,2.90; Palladelphias, \$2.90(£3.00; plenty left over.

Shieri—Receipts to-day, 000 head; total for three days, 7, 300; selling at \$3,75(£4.50 for fair to good.

KANSAS CIT.

to good.

KANSAS CITT.

Social Disputes to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT.

Social Disputes to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Jan. 9.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports cattle receipts 314; shipments, 133; mochanged; native shippers, 33.004.00; native stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.00; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.30@2.80.

Hous—Receipts, 2, 771; shipments, none; active; fair to choice packing, \$2.35@2.55; light shipping, \$2.00@2.30.

CINCINNATI.

80 lbs for stags.

Boe sales.

Price.

\$2.75 66.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.95 52.

\$2.90 103.

\$2.90 60.

\$2.90 68.

\$2.90 68.

\$2.85 68

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BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Livenroot, Jan. 9-11:30 s. m.-Flour, 189
22s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 6d@ss; No. 2 spring.
6s 10d@8s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s 3d; club, 9s 3d9
8s 4d Corn. Now 200-200-2d; ald 22s Port. 9s 8d. Corn—New, 22s@22s 3d; old, 23s. Port 40s. Lard, 31s.

9s 8d. Corn—New, 22s@22a 3d; old, 23a. rus.
40s. Lard, 31s.
Liveurool, Jan., 9. —Prime mess pork—Eastern.
44s; Western, 40s. Bacon—New Cumberlands,
24s; short ribs, 23s 6d; short clear, 24s; shoalders, 18s. Hams, 32s. Lard, 30s 6d. BeelPrime mess, new, 72s; India mess, new, 80s; extra India mess, old, 91s. Cheese, 45s. Tallow,
36s 6d.
London, Jan. 9. —Liveurool.—Wheat and cors
strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier;
fair average red winter, 43s@43s 6d. Corn frm.
Weather in England—Frost continues.

Special Dispatos to The Privinge.
Liveurool, Jan. 9.—11:30 a. m.—Flous—No. 1.
22s; No. 2, 18s.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d;
spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1,
9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2,
9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 3d; No. 2,
29s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 3d; No. 2,
Phovisions—Pork, 40s. Lard, 31s.
Liveurool, Jan. 9.—Corron—Dull; 5 5-166
5 9-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000.
Provisions—American lard, 31s; short clear
bacon, 23s 9d.
Antwent, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—23s.
London, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—23s.
London, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—23s.

Antwerp, Jan. 9.—Petroleum—23s.
Londox. Jan. 9.—Petroleum—Spirits, 11%0
11%d; refined. 10%d.
Linsked Oil—24s@24 5d.

active, but firm and n dom; mixed Western, Priovisions Mess p Rvery, and stronk in which are ritimulated, terest; demand fair; closing at an advance of \$8.00@8.90. Cut-ma about steady. Bac at higher prices. Western steam lard of delivery at an advance of \$3.95@6.Q5.

Tallow—Fairly 20.86%.

Sugars—Raw in good at 6%c for fair, and defined about as last que Whisky—Declined witski

Freights Busines
checked in glood part
extent by limited off
early use, and gene
owners; for pext wee
55 7d per ton on upo
on most other classes
erpool, engagements
flour of through frei
boxes cheese, prompt
To the Weste
NEW YORK, Jan.
97-16c: futhres stea
ry, 9.37c; March,
9.88c; June, 9.95c.
FLOUR—Steady: rec
and Western, 53.20
extra. \$3.60@3.85;
white wheat extra. \$4.

white wheat extra, \$4

@5.00; St. Louis, \$5

process, \$5.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firn
jected spring. 78c; spring, 96@9834c; N

Minnesota, \$1.10 in

@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.

@1.10; No. 1 do, \$1.

\$1.05@1.11; No. 2

white, \$1.08@1.10;

No. 1 do, sales of extra sales of 1.40;

No. 2 Western, 56;

rowed State, \$1.00.

Corn in fair deman graded, 47@48c; N.

#47@48c; N.

#47@48c; H.

GROCENIES—Codes

#4x-In fair deman Hops—Firm and un Grocenies—Codes

@6.3c. Molasses

unter and steady;

Physical State \$1.00.

White, \$24@35c; mi

ern, 324@35c.

Hay-In fair deman Hops—Firm and un Grocenies—Codes

@7.00 fair deman Hops—Firm and un Grocenies—Codes

#40.65c. Molasses

unter and steady;

Physical State State;

Tupperstines—Pork

of \$4.25. Lard ext

log \$4.25. Lard ext 00.
BUTTER—Quiet and
CHEESE—Firm and
WHISKY—\$1.00%.

St. Louis, Jan. changed; only local GRAIN—Wheat high 93%c cash; 93%23% arv; 95%c bid Marc erally higher; No. 2 erally higher; No. 2.
the river; 311/631/6
29%c January; 301/6
March; 321/6323/c J.
19her; No. 2. 203/6
20%c bid February,
sarley dull and unch
choice; sales of fanc
Whisky—Steady at
Provisions—Pork WHISKT—Steady as Provisions—Pork higher; \$5.45@5.50 meats higher; held it to sell at quotations; \$2.25@2.65; clear fi \$3.55@3.70; short short clear, \$3.82% \$4.25, and \$4.50; ci clear, \$4.40 Februar; range \$4.60@5.00; \$ @34@. PHIL

PHILADELPHIA, Jan and market firm; and \$8.00@3.50; Ohio an @4.60; high gra GRAIN—Wheat—Qu. \$1.05%; amber, \$1.1.08. Corn—Demanlow, 43%c; mixed. Western, 30@31c; mquiet; Western, 5020. Provisions—Firm. mess beef \$19.00. He pickled, \$5.75@6.56 firm; prime steam, \$BUTTER—Steady; County, Pennsylvan Reserve, 12@19c. Eags—Steady; Whishy—Scarce; Receitres—Flour, corn, 45,000 bu; oat GRAIN-Wheat-

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6 GRAIN-Wheat-W Pennsylvania red, 1 red, spot and Janua March, \$1.07%@1. irregular: Western uary, 44@44%c; F 40@40%c. Oats white and mixed, white and mixed, u
29c. Rye quiet and
HAY-Dull and sig
PROVISIONS—Quie
BUTTER—Good deern packed and rolls
COFFEE—Quiet; H
WHISKY—Firm an
FREGERTS—Flour,
RKCKIPTS—Flour,
COTN, 3d, 000 bu; oh
SHIPMENTS—COTM,

Milwaukee, Jan Grain-Wheat qu firm; No. 1 Milwa waukee, 87c; No. 82 %c; February, a waukee, 70c; No. Corn quiet; dull; No. changed; No. 2, 19 Bariey quiet; No. Provisions—Quie Provisions—Quicold, \$6.37%; new \$5.50. Hogs—Steady and steady, with a fair RECEIPTS—Flour, bu. SHIPMENTS-Flou

CINCINATI, O.,
PLOUR-In good of Graix—Wheat in Corn stronger; 326 at full prices; 25.62 ar food demand; 6 Provisions—Por good demand and 55.55.50. Bullers, \$2.65.2.70 cribs, \$3.70.2.75 Bac \$4.374, and \$4.62 Wissaw—Butter—Strongs Western reserve, 166 Linered Oil.—Quality of the corn reserved of th

KANSAS CITY. 3 Current reports wi 764 bn; shipment 79%c; January, 86 76%c. Corn-Roshipments, 30, 198 nary, 22%c.

Buffalo, Jan.
450 bu red winter sales 2,000 bu no
neglected. Rye no
RailBoad Fasio

Boston, Jan. 8, -Western superflas \$4.00@4.50; Min wheats, Ohio and and Michigan, \$4. \$5.00@5.50; St.

ers were in demand at quality. Veals were fa-per 100 lbs for thin,

1.75@2.00 2.75@4.50

Alles.

At. Price.

At. Price.

1. 219 \$3.60.

19 1.225 \$3.05.

19 1.255 \$3.05.

10 1.255 \$3.05.

11.29 \$3.50.

11.29 \$3.50.

11.29 \$3.50.

11.29 \$3.50.

11.29 \$3.50.

4 1.129 \$3.50.

5 966 \$3.20.

0 1.040 \$3.20.

4 833 \$3.06.

0 955 2.75.

5 1.141 \$2.75.

6 1.163 2.65.

7 1.112 2.62½.

2 907 2.70.

3 775 2.62½.

1 925 2.60.

2 1.070 2.50.

7 777 2.50.

2 1.070 2.50.

5 cows. 1.036 2.45.

1 0071 2.40.

809 2.45.

947 2.35.

1.000 2.15.

925 7....1,070 777 8 cows. 1,036 cows. 921

ned very tame. The receipts would run well be buyers shy; and there is hold at Wednesday's re at 5c "off," and at sulet during the greater bout midday, it becomes the stock trains due dis until after business improved and prices ok the decline of the d, and an advance over roug 5c had been establicative and firm at \$2.65, and at \$2.662.95 for two fancy lots fetched to. sold 276 head, average and inferior grades 75@2.50. All sales of shrinkage of 40 lbs for tags.

the market there was inere being but little hipping account. We 2.75@3.12½, medium choice at \$3,50@4.25, as sheep at \$2.50.

EVES—Receipts, 650: ck at Philadelphia to th 90 car-loads from nict; closed weaker; 29, 75, including 100

nces further advanced O for sheep; \$5, 25@ d sheep, 132 los, soldments, 100 carcasses, nothing doing in live; good.

ged; receipts, 500;

e, 6,700; sales of a c of shipment at a rices.
es to local dealers \$2,90@3.10, a few acc shipments 3:

\$2.806.2.90, which

CATTLE—Receipts at 213 of local; tothe and 1,276 local;
y's prices.
15 head; total for
2,80@2,90; Philaleft over.
0 head; total for
3,75@4,50 for fair

CATTLE—The Price s 314; shipments, pers, \$3.004.00; 25@3.00; wintered 00@2.80. ents, none; active; @2.55; light ship-

Steady, with a good 85; light, \$2.70@ butchers', \$3.05@ nts, 1,041.

by the Chicago

m.—Flour, 18@ 18; No. 2 spring, 13 3d; club, 9s 34@ 1; old, 23s. Pork

ess pork—Easter

ew Cumberiands, clear, 24s; shoul-30s 6d. Beef-ess, new, 80s; ex-e, 45s, Tallow,

.-Wheat and corn

at rather easier; 3s 6d. Corn firm. inues.

.-FLOUR-No. 1.

9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; 10d; white, No. 1, 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 3d; No. 2, 22s;

-Dull; 5 5-16@

31s; short clear

1—23s. 1—Spirits, 111/10

Fribune.
Fairly active demoted steady and
ve, though in opthoice No. 1 Misnillers at \$1.10.

rv at unchanged 48%@48c. Rye in price; No. 3 @59c. Oats less

APH.

Az. Price. ... 86 \$3.25 ... 90 8.50 ... 86 3.35 ... 99 3.624

stive, but firm and not offered with much free-con; mixed Westera, 3,500 bn. 304@311/c. Phovisions—Mess pork up about 15c for early deherr, and strong in sympathy with "futures," oxs. re. weighing \$4.50@5.00 shich are stillness, western mess more active, terest; demand fair; Western mess more active, terest; demand fair; western mess more active, terest, demand active to the control of the c closing at an advance of 15c; for January delivery, \$6.000.00. Cut-meats very quiet, but quoted about steady. Bacon in very good demand at higher prices. Long clear at the western steam lard of much readler sale for early delivery at an advance of 124@15c per bri: 750 tes January at \$5.95@5.97%; 3.250 tes February at \$5.95@6.05. rell-formed 1,450 lbs. 4.00@4.35 ned steers, 3.80@4.00 fair flesh, 3.60@4.00 common 3.10@3.50 hoice cows, hing 800 to 2.25@2.75 le, weighing 2.35@2.75 ws, heifers, 1.75@2.00

TALLOW-Fairly active, with prime quoted at Raw in good demand, leaving of firmly at 6%c for fair, and 6%c for good refining Cuba ened about as last quoted.
Wulsky-Declined to \$1.99%, on sales of 150

checked in good part by a rain-storm, and to some extent by limited offerings of accommodation for early use, and generally firmer views of shipearly use, and generally firmer views of ship-owners; for next week's vessels, an advance of 5s @5s 7d per ton on provisions and proportionately on most other classes of cargoes claimed; for Liv-erpool, engagements reported by steam of 8 0 brls flour of through freight at 2s 6d per brl 2, 750 boxes cheese, prompt shipment, at 30s.

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Jan. 9.—Corron—Dull; 9 5-16@ 97-16c: Intures steady; January, 9.17c; Februa-ry, 9.37c; March, 9.56c; April, 9.70c; May,

9, 8.5c; June, 9.95c.

FLOUR-Steady; receipts, 7,000 bris; super State rice Steady; receipts, 7,000 orls; super State and Western, \$3,20@3.50; common to choice extra, \$3,00@3.85; good to choice, \$4.05@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.00.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; receipts, 45,000 bu;

Grais—Wheat firm; receipts, 45.000 bu; rejected spring, 78c; ungraded do, 88@96c; No. 2 spring, 96@984c; No. 3 do, 88@914c; old No. 1 Minnesota, \$1.10 in store; ungraded red, \$1.04@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.02@1.03; No. 2 do, \$1.09% 61.10; No. 1 do, \$1.10@1.10%; ungraded amber, \$1.05@1.11; No. 2 do, \$1.05@1.05%; ungraded white, \$1.08@1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.07%; ungraded white, \$1.00 set 1.00 hat \$1.11. Hye dull; No. 2 Western, 56@57c. Barley steady; sixrowed State, \$1.00. Malt quiet; State, \$1.00. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 30,000 bu; ungraded, 47@48c; No. 3, 44%c; steamer, 45@45@10; No. 2, 46%c in store; 47%c affort. Onto quiet and steady; receipts, 2,200 bu; No. 3 white, \$24@33c; mixed, 30%@31%c; white Western, 32%@33c; mixed, 30%@31%c; white Western, 32%@33c; mixed, 30%@31%c; white Western, 32%@35c; mixed, 30%@31%c; white Western, 32%@35c.

white, 32%@33c; mixed, 30%@31; c.: white western, 32%@35c; mixed, 30%@31; c.: white western, 32%@35c; mixed, 30%@31; c.: white western, 32%@35c; mixed, 30%@31; c.: white western owningly unchanged, fair to good refining, 6%@36c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice cuiet and steady.

Parnoteum—Easier; United, \$1.01%@1.08%; crude, 8%@8%c; refined, 8%@9c.

Tallow—Steady at 6%@6 11-16c.

Rasin—Dull; 37%c.

Terranvine—31.28.

Ecos—Dull; Western, 28%@27c.

Provisions—Pork firmer; mess, \$7.45@7.60, old; \$9.25, new. Beef steady and unchanged. Cat meats quiet; long clear middles, \$4.25; short do, \$4.25. Lard excited; prime steam, \$5.97%@6.00.

OU.
BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged.
CHEESE-Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY-\$1.09%.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Jan. 9 .- Floun-Quiet and unchanged; only local demand.

Grain-Wheat higher; firm; No. 2 red fall, 93@

changed; only local demand.

Grain—Wheat higher; firm; No. 2 red fall, 93@
934c cash; 93@834c January; 934c Pebruary; 954c bid March. Corn unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 mixed, 294c(30c, thus side of the river; 314c(314c) in East St. Louis elevators; 294c January; 304c(303c) February; 314c(314c) March; 324c(324c) Cash; 204c bid January; 204c bid February. Bye easier; 424c(2424c) coaley dull and unchanged; no demand except for choice; sales of fancy Ohio fall, \$1.25.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork stonger; \$7.75 asked. Lard higher; \$3.45c(5.50; kettle, \$5.85c(5.75. Buik meats higher; held firmly, with little disposition to sell at quotations; car-lots of loose shoulders, \$2.25c(2.65; clear ribs, \$3.60c(3.75; long clear, \$3.25c(3.70; short clear, \$3.70c(3.85; long clear, \$3.35c(3.70; short clear, \$3.70c(3.85; lond and short clear, \$3.854. Bacon firmer; \$3.37%. \$4.25, and \$4.50; clear ribs, \$4.40 March; short clear, \$3.874c.
\$4.25, and \$4.50; clear ribs, \$4.40 March; short clear, \$3.85c(3.70c) short clear, #334c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu: corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; gye, 1,000 bu: barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu: corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILAPELPHIA, Jan. D.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, \$2.25@2.75; extra, \$8.00@3.50; Ohio and Indiana family, \$4.50@ 5.25; St. Louis, \$5,00@2.50; Minnesota do. \$4.00 @4.60; high grades, \$8.00@7.50. Rye flour,

GRAIN-Wheat-Quiet and stendy; No. 2 red. \$1.05\(\); amber, \$1.08\(\)\(\)(@1.07\(\)\); white, \$1.07\(\)
1.08. Corn-Demand fair and market firm; yellow, 43\(\)\(\)(c); mixed, 43\(\)\(\)(c). Oats dull; white low, 43%c; mixed, 43%c. Oats dull; white Western, 30@31c; mixed Western, 28@29c. Ryequiet; Western, 50@52e.

Phovisions—Firm. Mess pork, \$8.50. India mess beef \$19.00. Hams—Smoked, \$7.50@08.00; pickled, \$5.75@6.50; green, \$5.25@5.75. Lard firm; prime steam, \$5.75.

BUTTER—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 21@23c; Western lieserve, 12@19c.

Eags—Scarce and firm; Western, 26@27c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western, 7@8%c.

WHISKY—Scarce; Western, \$9.50.

Rectiffs—Flour, 930 bris; wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Flour-Active and firm. Grain-Wheat-Western dull and steady; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.0714; No. 2 Western red, spot and January, \$1.06; February, \$1.06%; March, \$1.07%@1.08. Corn-Western active and irregular; Western mixed, spot, 44%@44%c; January, 44@44¼c; February, 43%@44c; steamer, 40@40¼c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white and mixed, unchanged; Pennsylvania, 28@

HAY-Dull and steady. HAY—Dull and steady.

Phovisions—Quiet and nuchanged.

BUTTER—Good demand, and steady; choice Western packed and rolls unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet: Rio cargoes, 114@16c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

FERIOHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer, firm. No room offering. Grain, 61/cc.

RECRITE—Flour, 25/50 orls: wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; cats, 3,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 114,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—FLOUR—Nominal, Grain—Wheat quiet; opened ½c higher; closed frm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 93½c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 87c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 82½c; January, 82½c; February, 84½c; March, 85½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 70c; No. 4, 80½c; rejected, 49½c. Corn quiet; dull; No. 2, 29c. Oals dull and unchanged; No. 2 10½c. changed; No. 2, 19½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 42½c. Bariev quiet; No. 2 soring, 87@88c.

Phovisions—Quiet and tirm. Mess pork firm; old, \$6.37½; new, \$7.60. Prime steam lard, \$5.50.

Hoos-Steady and firm at \$2.60@2.80; dressed steady, with a fair demand, at \$3, 12%@3, 15.

Receirrs-Fiour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 55,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 28,000

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Jan. 9.—Cotton—Dull at 9c.
Flour.—In good demand at full prices.
GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red and white, 90@99c.
Corn stronger; 32@33%c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 25@27c. Rye dull at 52c. Barley in good demand; choice fall, \$1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork fremer; \$8.00 bid. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher reference. good demand and prices a shade higher; steam, \$5.55@5.60. Bulk meats quiet out firm; should-53.549.50. Bulk meats quiet but firm; should-ers, \$2.65@2.70 cash; \$3.00 buyer March, short ribs, \$3.70@3.75 cash; \$4.00 April: clear ribs, \$3.80@3.85. Bacon scarce and firm; \$3.12½, \$4.37½, and \$4.62½. Whisky-Stanoy, with a fair demand, at \$1.03. BUTTEE-Stronger: fancy creamery, 30c; fancy Western reserve, 18@20c; prime to choice West-ern reserve, 16@17c; do, Central Ohio, 14@16c. LINSEED OIL—Quiet but firm at 61c.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts for the week 106, -764 bu; shipments, 84, 205; easier: No. 2 cash, 79%c; January, 80c; No. 3 cash, 76%c; January, 78%c. Corn—Receipts for the week, 41, 326; shipments, 39, 198; steady; No. 2 cash, 22c; January, 22%c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Grain—Wheat dull: sales 450 bu red winter at \$1.00 on track. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bu new, on track, at 37@38c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Railroad Frigury—Unchanged.

BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 9. —FLOUB—Steady and unchanged; Western superfines, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin do, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.50; St. Louis, \$5.00@6.00; Wisconsin

and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, \$6.50 (48.00; winter wheats, \$6.00(47.50. Grant Corn in fair demand; market firm; mixed and yellow, 47@50c. Oats firm; No. I and extra white, 36@30c; No. 2 white, 344@35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33@34c. Rye, 60 @62c. Gene. HECEUTE Flour, 1,800 bris; corn, 9,500 bu; wheat, 800 bu. Shipwents Flour, 130 bris.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Jan. 9. -FLOUB-Firm. Ghain. Wheat steady; extra held at 95%c; No. 1 white, 94c; January, 94c; February, 95%c asked; April, 99e bid; milling, No. 1, unchanged. Receipts, 25, 498 bu; shipments, 2, 400 bu. TOLEDO.

Toluno, O., Jan. 9 .- GRAIN-Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, 96c; amber Michigan, February, 964c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 954c; February, 90%c. Corn firm; high-mixed, 32c; No. 2, 32c asked, 31%c bid. Oats firm; No. 2 held at 23c; 22%c bid.

OSWEGO. Oswago, Jan. 9. - GRAIN-Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn dull; No. 2 Tolego, 43c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New OalBans, Jan. 9.—Grain-Oats dull; choice, 33c; others quiet and unchanged. PEORIA. PRORIA, Ill., Jan. 9.-Highwings-Firm at \$1.04; sales, 100 bris.

COTTON. St. Louis, Jun. 9.—Corrow—Dull and lower; middling, 8%c; low middling, 8%c; good ordinary, 7%c; sales, 240; receipts, 465; shipments, 1,000; stock, 42, 300.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—Corron—Quiet; mid-

dling, 936c; low middling, 95c; good ordinary, 85c; net receipts, 5, 294 bales; gross, 6, 753; exports to the Continent, 825; coastwise, 1, 473; sales, 4,000; stock, 374,740 bales. Galveston, Tex., Jan. 6. - Corrox-Nominal: midding, 9c; low midding, 8%c; net receipts, 1,657 bales; exports to the Continent, 610; coastwise, 1,396; sales, 300; stock, 105,000.

PETROLEUM. Perranuro, Pa., Jan. 9.—Perroleun—Fairly active; crude, \$1.24% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9@9%c, Philadelphia delivery.
Ott Cirr, Pa., Jan. 9.—Petroleum-Market opened quiet, with sales at \$1.05%; declined grandually to \$1.01%; closing \$1.02% bid; shipments, 11,000 brls, averaging 17,000; transactions, 278,000. tions, 278,000.

CLEVELAND. O., Jan. 9.—Petroleum—Firm; standard white, 110 test, Sc.

DRY GOODS. New York, Jan. 9.—Business continues light with commission houses; fine bleached shirtings, wide sheetings, and colored cottons in better demand by city jobbers and Western buyers; prints remain quiet, except shirting styles, which are in fair request; men's-wear woolens sluggish.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 9. - SPIRITS OF TURPESTINE Firm at 25%c. POISONED SUGARS.

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lake Forest, Jan. 9.—Twenty refiners have ruled this nation in relation to sugar. With abundant means at their command they have been able to manipulate Congress to suit their own selfish interests. By lobbying in the halls of legislation they have swayed our rules to place a high duty on the better class of raw sugars, and a low duty on a darker article. By this means the light-colored West India sugars have been driven out of the United States market, and have been sent to Canada and Europe. The duties having enhanced the price of the better class, the consumers would not purchase them. If, however, they had understood their value, compared with the inferior saccharine properties of the coffee sugars, they would have continued to give them the preference.

Consequently, sugars were sent to our market so dark and dirty—or artificially made to appear so—that they were unfit for table use; and of course all passed into the hands of the refiners, to be transformed by the use of their chemicals into an article more pleasing to the eye, but many of them possessing out little sweetening property. Therefore, if any consumer, unable to use the chemicalized article, should seek to obtain a pure West India raw sugar, he would be convelled to hunt in vain. Thus the nation has been compelled to pay tribute to these—few refiners in using a sugar transformed from a pure wholesome article into a poisonous one.

The better class of raw sugars, however, are not entirely excluded from the United States for some of the refiners, having an eye to an increased profit, instruct the planters on the first are agreat deal of enthusialisms, and direct method to the service of the content of the content of the profits, instruct the planters on the first hand the profit of 1,000,000 miles a minute, the brilliancy of this module with the nation had deeper and we are told that the French astronomer, Swartz-fager, was in the habit of linger told the Ancient Mariner, and by which the nation fa To the Editor of The Tribune.

not enfirely excluded from the United States, for some of the refiners, having an eye to an increased profit, instruct the planters on the islands to artificially color their sugars so as to give them a dark, dirty appearance. These, when landed on their docks, are rated at the lowest value, and, of course, by this means pay the lowest duty, enabling them, by this and other means, to defraud the Government annually out of millions of dollars. The reader can readily see how impossible it would be for an honest retiner to compete with such men in this business. not entirely excluded from the United States

business.

Three years ago Mr. Migirel Aldama built one of the finest refineries in the country. He has not yet started, and will not as long as the present tariff continues, giving such opportunities for Irand. There are other houses similarly

for fraud. There are other houses similarly situated.

Mr. Fuller, the partner of Mr. Aldama, says: "There is absolutely no security for an honest importer or refiner against trauds and adulterations. If these are stopped for the time being they will begin again under the existing system, so that no honest refiner or importer would know where he stood. The more unscrupulous a man is the more money he can make out of the Government and the public.

"The great facilities offered to importing refiners to defraud the Government by allowing vessels to go direct to their docks, bassing sugar directly over these docks to the vats, is a premium set on fraud by the Government itself, whose officers have been known to let sugars thus pass without ever having been sampled,—the Government samplers taking to the Custom-House whatever the refinery-superintendent saw fit to give them.

tom-House whatever the refinery-superintendent saw it to give them.

"What are termed poor men's sugars are really the dearest stuff a poor man can buy, as I have satisfied myself by ample analysis. It is still worse with sirups. You may put it down as a fact capable of the clearest demonstration that from 30 to 60 per cent of glucose is found in ordinary sugar-sirup, maple-sirup, and even in honey. I have seen some sirups pan out as high as 70 per cent of adulterant."

Such is the testimony of a man who has been twenty-eight years in the business, and knows

twenty-eight years in the business, and knows whereof he speaks.

A late Tribux informs us that the Sugar-Ring have been circulating a petition to Congress, in Chicago, the purport and object of which is to retain the law in relation to sugar-lating a late with research form and that nearly all of

which is to retain the law in relation to sugar-duties in its present form, and that nearly all of the grocery-men have signed it.

The query naturally arises, Why did they do it? Did one firm sign it because his neighbor had done so? like a flock of sheep when the The query naturally arises. Why did they do it? Did one firm sign it because his neighbor and done so? like a flock of sheep when the leader jumps over a stile into a pit, the rest follow to their destruction. Let us, in charity, hope that they did not do it with the deliberate purpose of perpetuating the present frauds upon the Government, and the still greater frauds on the pockets and lives of the people. Did they do it because they were in daily intercourse with the refiners, or their agents in commercial transactions, and wished to ingratiate themselves into their good graces, and thus sacrifice principle to expediency? Do they not understand that by so doing they are sustaining some in constant violation of the laws, and driving out of the refining busines others who are too conscientions to live in the daily transgression of it? Is it right, for the sake of maintaining good feeling in commercial circles, to uphold men who are acting contrary to all principles of right and justice? Do they choose to advance the pecuniary interests of a few men who are violating the law and poisoning community rather than promote the bodily health of millions? As an excuse for signing it, some may make the plea that they think that sugars should be taxed ad valorem. This clause was evidently incorporated into the petition as a blind, in order to enable the signers to excuse themselves for signing a petition the main purpose and object of which is far different from this. The truth is, it was designed simply to retain the law in its present form.

But the law as it now stands does not secure the pretended object. Under it the sugar's are not admitted at valorem, for a large proportion of the better class are artificially made dark, so that they are entered at the lowest duty. The signers must find some other plea beside this to case their consciences.

If any person wishes to circulate the following petition in his neighborhood and forward it to the member of Congress for his district, he can obtain a copy by writing to me.

candles, jeilies, honey, etc., are often adulterated with corn glucose.

Second—That this glucose is manufactured from corn starch by boiling the starch with sulphuric acid (off of vitriol), then mixing it with lime, etc.

Third—We are informed that seventeen specimens of table siron were recently examined by R. C. Kedzie, A. M., Professor of Chemistery in the Michigan State Agricultural College at Langing. Pifteen of these proved to be made of glucose. One contained 141 grains of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) and 724 grains of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol) and 724 grains of sulphuric acid, twenty-eight grains of sulphuric of iron (copperas), and 363 grains of lime to the gallon.

Fourth—The American people are pre-eminently a sugar-catting people. The consumption of sugar by each individual in our country is shown by statistics to be about forty pounds a year. It is seen at once that the adulteration of sugar and other sweets not only cheats our people in the quality of what they consume, since glucose contains from 30 to 40 per cent of sugar, but injures also the public health by selling under faise names an article injurious to health.

Fifth—It is as much the right and duty of Congress to enact laws against other frauds; for instance, if counterfeiters of money injure the public health.

In view of the above facte your petitioners earnestly request your bonorable body to decree that the adulteration of sweets, and any other alimentary substance, and the sale of such adulterated products, are fraudulent practness against the people, and to enact laws for the suppression of this illegal business. And your petitioners will ever pray.

L. Rossiter.

L. Rossiter. CURRENT GOSSIP. RHYMES WITHOUT REASON.

An Empress said to an Ameer,
"I wished to be friends with you, dear— But your love you've withheld, Hence I shall be compelled To give you a licking severe.

A Tomcat, with song to beguile him, On the fence of a Deaf-Mute Asylum

To a Hotel walked a big Shark, And said to the affable Clerk, "Send four gross of toothpicks To my room—96"; And the Clerk turned a maniac stark.

THE PLANETS IN JANUARY. During January and February the heavens

present the most interesting appearance to the naked eye. This is not exactly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, because few people stop to examine the condition of the heavens when the mercury is 75 or 80 degrees below zero. Under such circumstances the heavens have to look out for themselves. About the 15th of January, Capella, the principal star the 15th of January, Capella, the principal star of Auriga, will be directly overhead at 10 o'clock, unless he casts a shoc. At the same time Regulus in Leo will be due east about twenty-five degrees above the horizon, with both ears frozen as stiff as claim-shells. In the northeast the stars playing in the Orion and Great Bear constellations may appear, but it is not certain, as they are now on a strike for salaries due. About this time Algol may be observed in the northwest, about sixty degrees high, and mounting higher at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a minute, still bearing in his hand of ice that bapner with the strange device,

rents are a great deal less.

New York Times. The study of men's names is as curious as it is interesting. Arbitrary as they seem to-day, they all had their source evidently in some fitting fact. Many English surpames express the county, estate, or residence of their original bearers, as, Burgoyne, from Burgundy; Cornell or Cornwallis, from Cornwall; Fleming, from Flanders; Gaskin and Gascoyne, from Gascony; Hanway, from Hainault; Polack, from Poland; Hanway, from Hainault: Polack, from Poland; Welsh, Walsh, and Wallace, from Wales; Coombs, Compton, Clayton, Sutton, Preston, Washington, from towns in the County of Sussex, England. Camden, the antiquary, says every village in Normandy has surnamed some English family. Dale, Forest, Hill, Wood, and the like, are derived from the character or situation of those who first bore the names. The profex atte or at, softened to a or an, has helped to form a number of names. Thus, if a man lived on a moor he would call himself Attemoor or Atmoor; if near a gate, Attegate or Agate. John Atte the Oaks was in due time shortened into John Noaks; Peter at the Seven Oaks into Peter Snooks. By field, by ford, Underhill and Underwood indicated residence orivinally. In old English applegarth meant orchard; whence Applegate and Appleton; chase, a forest; olive, a cliff; clough, a ravine; cobb, a harbor; whence these names. The root of the ubiquitous Smith is the Anglo-Saxon smitan, to smite. It was applied primarily to blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, and smiters, or to strikers in general. Baker, Taylor, Butler, Coleman, (coalman,) Draper, Cowper, (cooper,) Cutler, Miller, and the rest plainly denote occupations. Latimer is from latiner, a writer of Latin. Lorimer is a maker of spurs and bridle-bits; Arkwright, a maker of spurs and bridle-bits; Arkwright, a maker of spurs and Bagster are the teminine of baker, Webster of webber or weaver, which shows that these trades were first followed women, and that when men began to take them up they for some time kept the feminine names—Steward, Stewart or Stuart, Abbot, Knight, Lord, Bishop, Prier, Chamberlain, Falconer, Leggett (legate), either signified what the persons so styled were, or they were given them in jest or derision, like the names King, Prince, and Pope. The termination ward indicates a keeper, as Durward, doorkeeper; Havward keeper of the town cattle; Woodward forest keeper. Read, Reed or Reid is an old form of spelling red, and were bestowed, as, White, Br Welsh, Walsh, and Wallace, from Wales; Coombs, Compton, Clayton, Sutton, Preston,

ANCIENT GREECE. Charles Wyllys Elliott, of Boston, in a lecture before the Lowell Institute, last Friday, gave a sketch of life at Atheus in the time of Pericles. Athen then contained only 10,000 or 15,000 free citizens, and these rested upon a great basis of slaves. Those slaves were prisoners taken in wars; many educated, high-bred men and women; all prisoners were made slaves, and all were treated as such. The price of an able-bodied slave was some \$17; handsome women and girls sold for more. At one time 1,000 of the best citizens of Mitylene, prisoners, were brought to Athens, and were there slaughtered

brought to Athens, and were there slaughtered in cold blood, their wives and children made into slaves; and this was done where "culture" was the end and aim of life.

The great value of money was shown in that the wage of a man was about il cents a day, and the whole property of that wise variabond. Socrates, was put down at \$87.50. He stated that the life of men was almost wholly out of doors on the streets, that of the wife almost whoily in-doors. The houses were nearly all small,—places merely to cat and sleep in. Pictures of the houses were shown from vases, and

one from a ruin found on the island of Delos. The daily life of a free citizen was given; how he went to the theatre at sunrise, had his breakfast there, thence to the market to buy a few salads, thence to the Agora to hear the news, thence to the fish-market, thence to the harber's, the armorer's, the ceramicus, to the gymnasium, to the porticos, where he heard or talked with the Sophists, perhaps with Socrates himself. He described a fashionable supper party in Athens, held 450 years before Christ was born, showing how the whole night was consumed in cating and drinking, and that when morning dawned only three of the revelers were awake, one of whom was Socrates, and he was prosing on about love, which the two others were too sleepy or too drunk to listen to. The dresses of both men and women were described, as was the educating of children.

The condition of woman then was curious,—the wife boiding a place of great interiority, and living a life of seclusion or stundity; while the Heteirhi, those of easy virtue, comprised in their ranks many of the most beautiful, witty, learned, and accomplished women of Greece, of whom Aspasia was one. The position and cnaracter of Aspasia, the most beautiful and most accomplished woman of the time, were carefully considered, and the conclusion seemed to be that, while she was not the legal wife of Pericles, as she could not be, she was far from being a dissolute woman, and was probably in all respects his equal and friend.

THE REWARD OF GOOD-NATURE. An elderly, good man in the First Ward, a prominent citizen, had an experience Friday night which showed the kindliness of his heart, though he did get a beating for it. The affair has two sides, —serious and humorous. It was about 9 o'clock when Mr. Citizen was disturbed by a racket at his front fence; he went out and found a horse plunging against the fence, while in the cutter was an up-town citizen too drunk to direct the horse aright. Our First Warder kindly concluded to take the rig and the man to the latter's home, and so jumped into the cutter and drove for up-town, taking Second street. Just above Fillmore street he stopped at a grocery to see if he couldn't get somebody else to render the drunken man the service, as he didn't like the idea of footing it away back to his home so late at night. While he was arranging with a young man to perform the service, the drunken fellow gathered the reins up and drove off, and as he did so, another rig, with a young man and his sister in the cutter, drove up to the place. The young man jumped out and/went into the grocery. The First Warder and his young man stepped out of the door, and the latter went up to the cutter to step into it. He suddenly turned to his elderly friend with, "What are you giving me? It's a woman in this cutter!" "A woman!" was the response; "I'll show you what kind of a woman it is—it's Blank; he's got upon the seat, and wrapped himself up. I say here, getting soher, chi" and he took hold of the party on the seat to give him a shake. Immediately a woman screamed. "Let me be! Brother, brother, come here!" The brother was opening the door when he heard the scream, and he dashed at the First-Warder and gave him a most severe beating, knocking him right, and left, and—down, never waiting for an explanation till after he was through. And then he didn't, for he bounded into the cutter and drove off. While the matter was pretty serious for the victim, it had such a ludierous side to it that he himself couldn't help laughing when he was in the store washing the blood off his face and clothing. by a racket at his front fence; he went out and found a horse plunging against the fence, while

THE BLISTER WASN'T WASTED.

An old sea-Captain, well known in the days of Havre packets, who "sailed the seas over" for tifty years and more, used to tell that in the early part of his first voyage as Captain, when and more, used to tell that in the early part of his first voyage as Captain, when he had but just turned 21, his cabin-boy complained of a lame back. There was a medicine chest aboard, whose contents it was the Captain's duty to dispense according to the best of his knowledge and ability. In a shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest were three or four Boanish planted of a poly to the boy's back. It was done, and the little fellow sent to bed. In the morning he was on hand bright and carly, but the Captain's usual cup of coffee was missing. "Cook isn't up, sir," was the boy's explanation. "Why not?" asked the Captain. "Says he can't get up, sir." Why not?" "Says his back hurts him, sir." "Back? What's the matter with his back? "The plaster, sir." "What do you mean?" exclaimed the Captain; "I didn't put the plaster on his back." "No, sir, but I did," whimpered the boy. "You did, you young rascal," howled the Captain, jumping from his berth, "what on earth did you do that for?" "Well, sir," answared the boy, getting well out of the range of any stray bootjack or other missile that might chance to be within the Captain's reach, "when I woke up in the night it hurt me so that I had to take it off. The cook was in the next bunk asleep and I just clapped it on his back. I didn't want to waste the plaster, sir." And he didn't. It worked to perfection, keeping the poor cook in bed with a sore back for over a week; and in the next bulk in the next bunk as ere back for over a week; and in the next bunk to the next bunk alseep and I just clapped it on his back for over a week; and in the next bunk the next bunk as leep and in the next bunk as ere both of the captain's reach. "When I worked to perfection, keeping the poor cook in bed with a sore back for over a week; and in the next bunk there are a consumed in the presence of the first of decisions mere to have cornsumed in the presence of the first of decisions mere the boy of a civil out the captain's reach. "When I worked to perfection, keeping the poor cook in bed w

Feathers are used this year to trim everything except hotel pillows. If criminals are to be believed, none of them ever had an honest conviction. "Not lost," said the man who bet on the wrong horse, "but gone behind." When a man gets bald in Colorado they say his head has got above the timber line. The Chinese have a sure way of removing landruff. They do it with a jack-plane. Why not make spectacles of mica? Then a man can get his isinglass cheaper than ever. Why are free lunch flends good indicators of the weather? Because they are bar-room-eaters. A knight errant of the nibeteenth century— Running to get a pitcher of beer before bed-time.

Money makes the marego, steam makes the cargo, and the sight of the creditor makes the

mango.

It is lucky to pick up a horseshoe, unless, of course, it happens to be attached to a mule's hind leg.

"Constituency, thou art a jewel," as the candidate remarked to the convention that nominated him.

The Washington Capital, which is authority on slang, says "Cheese it" is a corruption of "Don't give it a whey."

It is no wooder the ity olings so tightly to the

It is no wonder the ivy clings so tightly to the tocky wall. It probably makes holes to climb by. It has ten drills, you remember. Mary Jane (reading from newspaper)—
"What's the meaning of 'nauscous,' Thomas!"
Thomas—"Lor', Mary, what the use o' arsting me? I sin't a chemist."

When a young man has learned to consume cigarettes in an artistic manner by ejecting the smoke through his nostrils, life is no longer a barren ideality, but as real as a bar of sosp. Tutor—"Come now. Mr. B., give me a familiar example of Hogarth's line to grace. Can't you think of it? It's a curved article that you see every day." Mr. B. (desperately)—"A—a pretzel."

When Bloobs stopped at the agent's deak To ask, "How much the fare is." He told his wondering friends that he Was going off to Paris.

But now returned, whene'er his friends Exciaim, "What did you ses?" He tells them all he saw and did "When I was in Pa-ree." During a dense fog a Mississippi steamboat came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog; can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yea," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passengar went to bed.

PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

The Idea of Disposing of the Dead by Incineration Growing in Pavor.—The System in Vogue in Italy, Established in Germany, and Gaining Growind Elsewhere.

New York World.

During the year that has just closed the cause of cremation made not a little progress in Europe, and at least held its own here. The subject is very widely and earnestly discussed.

avail herself most generously of the advantages of the crematorium. Until some two years ago cremation could not be practiced in Italy without a special permission from the Min-ister of the Interior, but now all that is needed is the sanction of the Preject of the province, which is given where the relatives and the Cremation Society make a joint petition to dispose of the body by burning. The methods of burial in many Italian cities leave much to be desired, even leaving out of consideration the expense. A decent funeral in the Cemetery of San Miniaty costs at least 1,000 france, and the natiling down of a corpse in a white deal-box, afterward wedged into a hole in the wall and bricked uo, can scarcely be said to be more solemn and decorous than the pushing of a coffin into a furnace-door. When it comes to interring, as is frequently done in the public cemeteries of Italy, four or five uncofflued bodies in the same grave, the advocates of cremation have decidedly the best of the question. At Milian eremation is no longer an experiment, nor even a surfit for the curious. In 1877 there were sixteen bodies burned there, the municipal and sanitary authorities attending on each occasion, and fluding nothing to criticise; and Dr. Prosper de Pietra Santa, editor-in-chief of a Milanese hygiente journal, vouches that in 1878 practice continued to make perfect, for, in describing the seventy-seventh successful burning, he says: "La famiglia si mostro soddisfatissima del modo col quate venne essquita,"—the family was exceedingly satisfied with the manner in which it was carried out. Three of the bodies cremated at Milan last year were those of foreigners. On the 11th of February the corpose of Mmc. Adelaide Olivier Duval, a woman of 50, was burned by the Teruzzi-Besti aparatus, the remains being taken out after four and a quarter hours completely incinerated, the "white dust" being forthwith expressed to Paris, "sbut in an urn of earth." On the 30th of March a Hindoo Prince. Nadser Radji Ring, a young man of 22, who had gone to Florence to recover from wounds received at a lilon hunt, died suddenly, and at midnight his remains were burned in the Casene, with Hindoo rince, in the presence of the Bittish Eubassy, and many other distinguished per which is given where the relatives and the Cremation Society make a joint petition to dispose

cook was in the next bunk asleep and I just clapped it on his back. I didn't want to waste the pinster, sir." And he didn't. It worked to perfection, keeping the poor cook in bed with a sore back for over a week; and in the next bunk, keeping him company, was the boy, also with a sore back, but it wasn't the plaster that made it so. A rope's end was a favorite prescription in those days.

A HINT FOR BORES.

Englua Piper.

Some time ago there lived a gentleman of indolent habits in Spasex, who made it a business in the winter-season to visit his friends extensively. After wearing out his welcome in his immediate vicinity, he thought he would visit an old Quaker triend, some twenty miles away, who had been an old school-fellow of his. On his arrival he was cordially received by the Quaker, he thinking his visitor had taken much pains to come so far to see him. He treated his friend with great attention and politeness for several days, and as he did not see any signs of his leaving, he became uneasy, but he bore it with patience till the morning of the eighth day, when he said to him:

"My friend, I'm afraid thee will never visit me again."

"On, yes, I shall," said the visitor. "I have enjoyed my visit very much. I shall certainly come again!" asked the visitor. "I think thee will never visit me again."

"What makes you think I will never come again!" asked the visitor. "I think thee will never visit me again."

"What makes you think I will never come of German officials it is provided a friend of education—The free-knowledge-ist.

A greedy mother—A voracious maw.

Just as the elbow's bent, the swig's inclined. A friend of education—The free-knowledge-ist.

Feathers are used this year to trim everything feathers are used this year to tr ties of Munich, Bavaria, asked the opinions of the Protestant, Catholic, and Israelite congregations and the Board of Health on the subject of permissive cremation. Catholics would have nothing to do with cremation, and the Israelitea refused to express an opinion. The Protestants said it would only necessitate a change of directions in the liturgy, and the Board of Health recommended cremation in the following contingencies: After battles, during epidemics; for the conveyance of remains to distant parts, and where the soil is unsuitable for burial purposes. The authorities postponed the decision of the question.

In other parts of Germany cremation is permissive, depending on the consent of the local authorities; in still other districts, and in France, Holland, Austria, and Russia, the formality of the Governmental sanction has yet to be obtained. In Switzerland cremation has been legalized. In Holland there is an important cremation society, on the General Conneil of which are Prof. Tiele, of the Leiden University; Prof. Oudemans, Past. Rector Magnificus of the Amsterdam University, and several distinguished theologians, chemists, and scholars. Its cash capital of 1,0,000 forins will soon, it is hoped, be invested in one permanent and another movable "corpae-oven."

The English Cremation Society, which is strong both in the number and consequence of its members, will soon begin active operations, for Prof. Gorini is now in London superintending the erection on a suburban site purchased by the Society of a crematory. The Council of the Society chose the Siemens pattern; then, not feeling justified in crecting so large and complete an establishment as an experiment, inclined toward an automatic gas furnace. In August last, when consecrating an anddition to the church-yard of Dover-court, the Bishop of St. Albans took occasion strought to condemnthe was considered sacred, but he trusted that the helicity of London was other mode of disposing of the dead than that to which they had been so long accustomed. In th

the famous phonographes of Cincinnati, being burned Feb. 15, 1878, in Dr. Le Moyne's furnace at Washington, Pa., where, on the 8th of December, 1876, the remains of Haron von Palm were incinerated. She was a woman of refused tastes and vigorous intellect, and in active sympathy with advanced scientific thinkers, and this disposition of her remains was made at her express wish. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of a few intimate friends, and in an hour and three-quarters the body was reduced to a white ash. The coat of cremation by Dr. Le Moyne's process is about \$15, but as compared with the more elaborate apparatus of Gorini or Siemens, it is at the disadvantage of taking many hours for the furnace to cool off. Miss Emma Aubott, the cantatrice, was only a few minutes too late to assist at this cremation. She has avowed herself a firm believer in this system of disposing of the dead. The recent epidemics at the South, and the sensational developments in body-snatching cases at the North, may be expected to quicken the interest in cremation in the United States. It certainly has in Indiananto Its, at which some \$50 men and women were present. subject is very widely and earnestly discussed, and that is a sufficient proof of vitality. Italy has taken the lead in introducing this new—or rather in reviving this old system of disposing of the bodies of the dead, and Milan continues to

How a Wild-Cat Bank Was Saved in 1857.

"Yesterday," said a gentleman to a New reporter, "resumption began. By the way, we've learned something about money in this country during the past twenty years. I remember 1857 with its wild-cat banks and its generally crazy system of banking. Banks were established in out-of-way places, and bank paper was plenty. The late Andrew Wilson had a bank at Nashville, in the wilds of Brown County, more than twenty miles, across fills and the ruggedest roads, from any railway. One day Mr. Wilson casually learned that a large amount of his bills had been gobbied up in Cificinnati, and a carpet-bagger would swoop down on him in a few days for coin. The time was too brief to allow him to get gold or silver, and he was in great trouble. The dreaded visitor appeared at the bank, and at the same time a happy thought came to the banker. Leaving his clerk to engage the stranger, he rushed out, went up a flight of back stairs into the office of the only notary in the town, and, finding that functionary out, he nocketed the notarial seal and walked off. He then boildly refused payment and the stranger took the paper out to find a notary and make the proper protest. No seal, and with this important attachment to the needed legal red tape absent, nothing could be done, as it would require at least a week to communicate with Indianapolis and replace the lost seal. So the carpet-bagger ambled off, and Mr. Wilson availed himself of the respite to put his affairs in order." How a Wild-Cat Bank Was Saved in 1857.

Never Judge by Appearances.

New Fork Bereid.

John Worst on Friday wandered from his home in the Fourteenth Ward up to Harlem, where a policeman found him near midnight sitting on a stoop and nearly frozen. He was thawed out in the station-house and arraigned yesterday before Judge Duffy in the Harlem Police Court. The Maristrate gave Mr. Worst a lecture on his seeming indifference to his own health, and in closing told the prisoner that as his appearance indicated he was a poor man he should only impose a nominal fine of \$2 as a slight offering to the City Treasury in return for having had his life saved. The culprit remarked, "He could never forget his Honor's kindneas," and then hegan to search for the necessary greenback. He first produced an immense roll of oills from a side pocket, but the denominations were apparently too large. Another pile was then uncarthed from a hidden receptacle, and finally a \$2 note was passed to Chief-Clerk Long. The Judge gazed admiringly upon Worst while the performance was going on, and afterward said to him, "If I had only known as much a quarter of an hour ago as I do now, your tax would have heen \$100 as it is. known as much a quarter of an bour ago as I do now, your tax would have been \$10; as it is, the city is out \$8."

Mr. Worst then retired, but before reaching the railroad station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, was importuned by several realestate owners, who tried to sell him a brownstone front or two on more Fifth avants.

stone front or two on upper Fifth ave

New York World.

It was remarked vesterday by an old politician that this New Year's Day would be the first one within twenty years upon which Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., could make calls as a private citizen and not as an officeholder.

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**VOLUNTARY** TESTIMONY.

[Extract from the Baltimore "American,"

cure of diseases of the kidneys, stomach, liver and blood; secondly, for its extreme simplicity, cludes all possibility of any injury being done to the patient, as an external remedy is universally acknowledged to be safe. Another advantage is the facility with which the progress of the disease and cure can be watched, and if the Belt be not quite in the right place, it can be very easily readjusted so as to cover the parts affected. The Pulvermacher Electric Belt, and its perfection, has been hailed with delight, not only by the sufferers who have regained health, enjoyment and a new lease of life through its beneficent qualities, but by the medical profession, who very frequently pre-

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SAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLINATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. ; Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

OHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

Mendota & Galcaburg Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 m Ottawa & Store City Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 m m Store City Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 m Store City Express ... 7:25 a m Downer's Grove Accommodation
Aurora Passenger.

Mendota & Ottawa Express.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Aurora Passenger.

Downer's Grove Accommodation

Presport & Dubuque Express.

Domala Sirkft Express.

Texas Past Express.

Pulman Palace Dining Cars and Pulman Id-wheel
Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omalas on
the Padic Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITT & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. | Leave | Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Fx... \*12-30 p m \* 3-35 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \*9:00 a m \* 7:55 p is Mobile & New Origand & Texas... \$9:00 a m \* 7:55 p is St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \$9:00 p m \$7:55 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \$9:00 p m \$7:00 a m \* 7:55 p m Peoria, Burlington (Fast Express \* 9:00 p m \$7:00 a m \* 3:55 p m Chicago & Paducah K. R. Ex... \$9:00 a m \* 3:45 p m Joilet & Dwight Accommodation \* 5:00 p m \* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. Milwankee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express.

Madion, Prairie du Chien & 10:10 am 4:00 pm
10:wa Express.

Sido pm 10:45 am
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

Tickes for St. Paul

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pani and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoga.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-secon. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 

Provis. Burlington & Keokuk. | 8:50 p m | 6:30 am Dubuque & Sloux City Express | 10:00 am | 3:20 p m Dubuque & Sloux City Express | 9:30 p m | 6:35 am Gliman Passenger | 4:30 p m | 9:27 am MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORB & ORIO,
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monrost. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand
Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

Morning Mail-Old Line. 7.35 a m 7.40 p m New York a Boston Special Ex. 300 a m 7.40 p m Atlantic Express (saily). 5:15 p m Night Express. 110:20 pm 5:50 a m PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. Z. Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-ats., West Side. Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis. Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a m 8:10 p m Night Express. 8:00 p m 4 7:10 a m Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 s m 8:00 p m 7:00 s m CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATLEDAD, Depot, corner of Van Ruren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 5e Clark-st., Sherman House.

Davenport Express. 7:50 a m 7:25 p m Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch Ex 17:30 a m 3:40 p m Peru Accommodation. 5:00 p m 10:20 a m Night Express. 10:00 p m 16:15 a m All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

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#### BAYARD TAYLOR.

Particulars of His Last Illness--His Devotion to His Official Duties.

The Funeral Ceremonies - Berthold Auerbach's Address-The Emperor William's Con-

Correspondence New York Berald.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Bayard Taylor died or Thursday, the 17th inst., at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been ailing for a considable time, but was, up to the last, anaware o the dangerous character of his indisposition form of his disease, and, instead of sending him to Carlsbad when it was still time, allowed the Minister to remain at Berlin, occupied with the ties of his office and in pursuit of his literary cation. Shortly after the Congress Mr. Taylor began to complain of pains in his side. As they increased, Prof. Wilms, the eminent surgeon, was summoned, and, after a careful examination of the patient, declared that his liver was affected by dropsy. An operation ensued, which resulted in the extraction of fourteen litres of water. For a time it seemed as if he would recover; but the dire disease returned with such virulence that a second tapping was necessary. He endured these painful operations with great fortitude, and protested against the use of chloroform or any other narcoite. Although suffering intensely, he never for a moment abstained from the discharge of his Ministerial functions. He wished to be regularly informed of everything going on at the office, and if Americans arrived, desirous to see him on business, or even to ask his advice on private affairs, he readily saw them.

Americans arrived, desirous to see him on business, or even to ask his advice on private affairs, he readily saw them.

DEVOTION TO OFFICIAL DUTIES.

Almost immediately after the second tapping an American missionary arrived at the Legation to obtain a passport to proceed to India. Mr. Tavlor, then lying in bed, heard of the missionar's call. He begged him to come to his room and kindly inquired after his errand. He spoke with him on the place of his destination—a country he mad visited in his youth. As, by erroceous statements in Gyrnan papers, ramors prevailed that the Minister, owing to his sickness, was prevented from the performance of his official duties, I wish to lay particular stress on the fact of his activity as chief of the Legation almost to the last moment of his life. On the morning of his death, when he, as usual, dressed minself, and was reclining in his easy chair, he asked the Secretaries if there was anothing more for him to do. Feeling on that day rather exhausted, he returned to bed at noon. He began to doze, and in the wanderinzs of nis mind—which had up to then been perfectly clear—he appeared to be troubled by thoughts of his Ministerial obligations. He expired very quietly, almost without a struggle. When his soul had departed, his wife and daughter, holding his hands, were scarcely conscious that he had passed from this world. The graef and sorrow at his demise were everywhere most sincere. Despite his comreactively short accreditation in Berlin, he had by had come in contact with him. Despite his comparatively snot accreation in Berlin, he had by his noble simplicity and winning manners vained the sympathy and good will of all who, had come in contact with him. Never before has the representative of a foreign country been so cordielly welcomed as Mr. Bayard Taylor. The Imperial family, as well as the Government and the nation at large, speedily appreciated the high qualifies of the self-made from who by his own merits had risen to the highest rank. He was in a fair way to realize the great hopes and anticipations manifest in America and Germany on his appointment to the post of Minister at Berlin, for which he was so admirably qualified. He had already made arrangements for a series of parties this winter, by which he wanted to bring into closer contact the members of the diplomatic corps and the scientific and literary men with the American residents of Berlin, when death smote him down.

TAYLOR AND GEN. GRANT.

During his stay in the German Capital he has During his stay in the German Capital he had on two occasions prominently come before the public; first, on the reception given to Gen. Grant, and, second, at the anniversary of the Fourth of July, celebration of which was combined with commemoration of the death of William Cullen Bryant, his brother editor and poet. On both days he delighted the company with his gental ways and the sparkling rates of his intellect. On meeting Gen. Grant, whose re-election as President he vigorously, opposed in the columns of the Tribine, he was somewhat constrained, but the General's good-natured disposition soon set him at ease, and, to judge osition soon set him at ease, and, to judge in their mutual exchange of nearty elvilities, y esperated as firm friends. One of the first grams which consoled Mrs. Taylor in her ter-efficient came from Gen Grant who in mournful words, alluded to his personal connec-tion with her husband, and the kindness experi-enced at his hands.

mouraint words, and the kindness experienced at his hapds.

BRILLIANT AUDIENCE AT THE FUNERAL.

Assending the staircase, thronged by distinguished personages. I could scarcely find room in the large dining hall and adjoining apartments, all filled with mourners. The coffin, incased in black relyet and almost hidden under a profusion of flowers, wreaths, palm branches and garlands, had been placed on an estrade at the lowess end of the recess in the banquet hall. All the celebrities of Berlin—statesmen, politicians, scholars and poets—had collected to pay their final respects to their eminent confirmer. It would lead me too far to enumerate the famous men present. In the midst of these delegates of all the great Powers of Europe and the far distant nations of Asia and South America stood the representatives of German science and art. Precisely at 2, the time appointed for the funeral service, Gen. Count Lehndorff, his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp, in full uniform, decorated with all his orders, stars and ribbons, entered the hall. He was followed by Maj. Baron Von Pamwitz, the Crown Prince's Adjutant, who, as apecial envoys of his Majesty and his Imperial Highness, stationed themselves at the left, side of the coffin, hawing previously, in the name of their Imperial masters, expressed their condolence to the afflicted widow and daughter.

THE CRIEF MOURNERS.

A few mounents later Mrs. Taylor, her brother, Mr. Hauson; Miss Taylor and the other relatives of Mrs. Taylor were escorted to the seats reserved for them in front of the catalfaque. After the commotion caused by the entrance of the chief mourders had subsided the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson arose a delivered the funeral oration.

Dr. Thompson closed his oration with a ferminance of the chief mourders had subsided the revenue of the chief mourders had subsided the revenue of the chief mourders had subsided the returned of the chief mourders had subsided the Rev. Dr.

al oration.

Dr. Thompson closed his oration with a fervent praper for the repose of his illustrious friend, for the Fresident of the United States, and for the Emperor of Germany. On resuming his seat the reverend gentleman was succeeded by Berthold Auerbach, the poet, who paid the following tribute:

ing his seat the reverend gentleman was succeeded by Berthold Auerbach, the poet, who paid the following tribute:

BERTHOLD AUERBACH'S ADDRESS.

Among flowers grown in German soil the mortal frame here lies before us in which, for fifty three years, thy richly-gifted gerins. Bayard Taylor, was inclosed. Coming generations, who never looked into thy kind, friendly face, never grasped thy faithful hand, never heard a word from thy lips, will speak of thee. But not the breath of the mouth fades away, whist thy words, thy poems respansible with the state of the mouth fades away, whist thy words, thy poems respansible with permission of the relatives. I, following the impulses of my heart as the oldest friend in the Old World, as thou often termed me, as representative of German literature. I bid thee ferewell, History will prove what thou hast been and what will remain of thee in the fields of intellect. Today our heart is moved with sorrow and grief, and, nevertheless, in pride. Born in the fatherland of Benjamin Franklin, thou didst arise, like him, from manual labor to become an apostic of the true intellect and attain the honor of a delegate of thy nation to a foreign people. Nay, not to a foreign people; thou art one of our own, thou didst in the fatherland of Goethe, to whose mighty spirit thou didstralwars turn, in devotion. Thou has erected him a monument before thy people as harbored thoughts of erecting him another before all nations; thy wish, unfallilled, has disappeared with thee; thou hast been one of those prophesied by the state of the true in which beyond ail the confines of nationalities, in which people; thoughts of one worldly power to another; an accredited Minister of one worldly power to another; an accredited Minister of one intellectual power to another. In thy last work thou hast been an a A prayer and a benediction ended the sad cere

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

The funeral procession, which, in the meanime, had been formed, was most imposing. The Imperial carriages immediately following the hearse had, according to Court effquette,

the precedence over the chief mourners. Slowly the cortege moved on through the Behun strasse and the long Friedrich strasse to the cemetery of the Jerusalem Church. Along the whole distance the crowd thronging these thoroughfares were much touched by the sad spectacle. Sympathetic greetings and uncovering of the head (quite an unusual circumstance in Protestant countries) ensued when the body bassed. Mr. Everett and Mr. Coleman, the two Secretaries of the Legation; Mr. Kreismann, the Consul General; Mr. Hansen, the brother-in-law of the late Mr. Taylor; a few personal friends of the deceased, and Harrison, the negro servant brought over to Europe, accompanied the coffin to the chapel in the churchyard where the body found a temporary resting place until its removal to Cedar Croft, Mr. Taylor's native place, near Philadelphia.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

place, near Philadelphia.

THE LAST FAREWELL.

One more short prayer was uttered by the Rev. Dr. Thompson; the few bystanders joined in his pious exclamations. In remembrance of the meurnful hour, small leaves and flowers were taken from the floral mass scattered over the coffin, and will probably be carefully guarded as tokens of lasting love for the dead. Innumerable telegraphic messages, from Europe as well as America, have expressed to the sorrowing widow the universal symoathy at her irreping widow the universal symmathy at her irreparable bereavement. Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, telegraphed his kindest re-rds.

A VOTE OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE GOVERN-

A very touching tribute to the memory of Bayard Taylor was bestowed by the German Government. I am enabled to give you a literal copy of the document, which, addressed by the German Foreign Office to the American Legation, bears the signature of Baron Bulow, the Secretary of State. It is written in English, a fact causing no little surprise, as all communications to the Legation from the Foreign Office were hitherto couched in German, just as the letters from the Legation are worded in English. This epistle—the tenor of which does great credit to its author—has the following text:

FOREIGN OFFICE, BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1878.—The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the re-ceipt of the note, dated this day, of Mr. Everett, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, conversion the mulescholy intelligence of the conveying the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Bayard Taylor. He has not failed to bring the sad event to the knowledge of his Majesty the Emperor, who will be deeply afficted by the loss, equally concerning Germany and the United States, of so distinguished a representative of his

States, of so distinguished a representative of his country.

The undersuped begs to add the expression of his personal grief at the premature decease of a mam iong admired for his high attainments, and then endeared by official intercoarse. The announcement of the death of Bayard Taylor, the wise and graceful expounder of German literature, will be received with sorrow throughout Germany. The undersized avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Sidney Everett the assurances of his high consideration. You Bylow. H. Sidney Everett, Esq., Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America.

The Emperor and Empress and the other Princes of the Imperial family all intimated their condolonce in the kindest terms to the widow. On the day of Mr. Taylor's death, their Majestles, hearing that his malady had taken a graver turn, inquired by special messenger as to the Minister's condition. As Mrs. Taylor arrived rather late last season, she was to be introduced at Court after the New Year. Through the intermediary of Lady Ada Russell her Majest signified per desire to see her as soon as possible. At the private audience, which will probable shortly ensue at the Imperial palace. Mrs. Taylor will also be presented to the soon as possible. At the private audience, which will probable shortly ensue at the Imperial palace, Mrs. Taylor will also be presented to the Emperor.

After regulation of the most urgent affairs Mrs. Taylor will proceed to the United States for the uitimate burial of her husband, to whom she clung with all the fibres of her heart. I am grieved to say Mr. Taylor, always so generous to others, has left bis-family in rather straitened circumstances. He was so confident of enjoyment of long life that he often jocusely remarked he could postpone accumulation of worldly means until a later period. His books never brought him much, as he one day told me in conversation his literary yocation, excepting his connection with the Tr burs, had only just sufficed to meet his current expenses. Rumors prevail that aside from a small balance at the bankers, the widow possesses only the salary in arrear and an insurance REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS TO AMERICA. sesses only the salary in arrear and an insurance sesses only the salary in arrear and an insurance policy on the life of her husband to the amount of \$10,000. She seems, naturally enough, to be very reticent on the matter. She cherishes with pride the honored name of her late husband and will be satisfied with the lot assigned her, however it may turn out. If the apprehensions of her comparative poverty be true, the Govern-ment of the United States and the generous compatriots of the great departed poet and statesman will no doubt amply provide for the exigencies of her position.

#### CURRENT OPINION.

Chicago and St. Louis.

Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

What a hole that Chicago fire would have

Philadelphia Chronicle.

No, reader, no! It is not polite to ask the lady who has clocks on her stockings what time her

Mobile (Alo.) Register (Dem.).

"Old Hickory?" was a hard-money man through and through, and yet the Ohio Fiatists [Democrats] have the impudence to celebrate the 8th of January.

A correspondent writes us a pathetic appear to have the street-cars warmed. We'll be satisfied if they only warm the streets. Let the cars take care of themselves.

Overdid It.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.
Chicago complained of the cold, and she was obligingly warmed. Like the preacher whose prayer for rain brought a destructive bail, some ody overdid the matter.

Too Much Draft,

Philadelphia Times,

The great need of the Eastern section of the country in winter is to have a higher backyard fence and to keep the back alley-gate closed. We get entirely too much draft from the bound less and illimitable West.

Capital Punishment in Texas.

New Haven Register.

Texas sub-lets her convicts to work in railoads and farms. One, who is under life sen tence, is hired by his wife to "look after the place," and lives at home with care and comfort. He thinks that comes very near being capital

Tackled the Wrong Passenger. Madisonville (Ky.) Times.

The instruction or assertion that the Times is on its last legs is a dirty, contemptible lie; and its author, no matter who he may be, a maheious, unmitigated liar and slanderer. The wish is father to the thought with the dirty, lying terms who utfored it.

Strange. It is said that the Ameer of Cabul has, in ad lition to ninety wives, a narem of 300 women Is it not a little strange that, after boldly con fronting a mob of 390 petticoats for years, he should incontinently take to his heels at the ap-proach of a mere handful of red-coats?

Arbor to pin a towel around her waist and cut up cadavers from this side of the Maumee. She is endeavoring to discover the secret of political success that is supposed to be hidden some-where within the anatomy of every Unio man.

Sound Advice.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

This is the season for good resolutions. The Greenback editors and orators should all re-solve to do so no more. Now is the time to reform. A printed rag isn't money, boys, and never was, no matter what the color of the ink! Do not waste any more genius in trying to climb a greased pole. If no other theme offers, write up next year's tobacco crop.

Poetry for Newspapers,
Lousnile Courier-Journal.

Why do women persist in writing poetry? Is not the sex sufficiently cruel without this terrible weapon? And as long as they are determined to write it, why don't they put it into the proper measure? What makes them think that the daily newspaper—a coarse, dull record of matters of fact—has space for poems? What makes them think that the hurried workers on newspapers have time to edit poetry? There is the magazine editor. He has pienty of time, and he likes verses. They are a part of the food of his vast brain. He has a whole month to read and enjoy his poetry, and when he puts it into his magazine it goes to every State in the Union. A daily paper circulates in only four or five States, perhaps, and is read by persons

who do not yearn—at least not much—for literary gems. The woman who knows some interesting facts, writes it down in plain English prose, and sends it to a daily paper, exotes the admiration of journalist and reader alike, and pets a larger audience than the best poet can hope for. Her poetry falls dead upon the stone. A poem, to be fit for a newspaper, should surpass the work of Byron or Tennyson, else it, is no news. Poetry-writers should send their matter to magazines.

The St. Louis Republican, assuming a popula-tion of 450,000, for that city, figures out a death rate less than that of Chicago or any other city in the country,-so much less, indeed, that it is surprising that less, indeed, that it is surprising that the logical editor of the paper was not led to suspect a fallacy. If he had increased the estimate of population to 500,000, he could have figured out one as low as that which he succeeded in getting, goes to show, not so much that St. Louis is a strikingly healthy city, as that its

The Chicago Post-Office.

Detroit Free Press.

The Chicago Post-Office is like Poor Jo, it keeps a-movin' on. Three times since 1871 bas een burned out. When Chicago puts up s Post-Office building like Detroit's that cannoburn out, then will the much-conflagrated tram of an office find rest. However, Chicago is ge ing used to this sort of thing, and pro rather likes it by this time. After this the mer-chant will say to his boy: "Johnnie, just run out and see where the Post-Office is this morn-ing and mail these letters."

Promises that Have Not Been Kept. Philadelphia North American (Rep.).
Two years have now passed since the cla blic opinion demanded the surrender of the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carhuman life is insecure, and both of these States

have entered the list of repudiating common-wealths. The money interest of the North threw all its influence on the Southern side of the scale, because it was promised that extrava-gance should cease and interests should be met. These promises have been kept in Punic faith. These States have defaulted upon their guaran-tees to the Government to the pation and to tees to the Government, to the nation, and to

If there ever was a nuisance, open, unblushing, and having nothing to stand on whatever, upon the top of the earth, in the way of respectability and honesty of purpose, it is this Potter Committee. We are tired of it. It has ecomplished nothing of good, and never will. What matters it that it may prove all that was contemplated when it was organized, viz.: that Haves was seated by fraud? We have got Hayes as President and will have him as such for the end of his term. He is a better man every way than Tilden. Above all things in our politics there is this: This Potter Committee should be put a stop to, cut short, given a death blow, and sent into oblivion.

A Good Paying Business.

O'Leary goes back to Chicago \$12,000 riche than he was before he began his walk. There are not many men who made \$12,000 last week are not many men who made \$12,000 last week. It is equal to the entire Talmagian salary for a year. It is as much as the ablest of the able editors of New York get, and about a quarter of a year's salary of the President. Not a novelist of the year has pocketed as much. Not more than a dozen books have been written during the year which will even bring in to their authors an equal sum. There is not a Governor in the land that receives as much. We again direct the attention of young men who desire direct the attention of young men who desire to get into a good paving business to the ad-vantages offered by adopting the profession of pedestrians. It pays better than preaching, governing, editing, writing, or base-ball.

Not Honestly Solid. Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph (Rec.). Unless the Democracy can carry the Southern States solid for the next candidate for President, there is no earthly chance of their making a reputable show in the Electoral count for Conand before God, are no more solid for the Demo and before God, are no more solid for the Demo-cratic party than are the counties in New York, Ohio, or Pennsysvania. But the Democratic leaders in the South nave a way of their own in rendering the Southern States solid in their in-terest. It is not a legal process, not even a many practice, but a juggle so mean, a fraud so criminal, and an outrage so brutal, that the mo-ment the country gets a grimpse of its modus operand the whole will be exploded, and those who conceived and carried it into effect con-

The Methods by Which Peace and Harmony Are Preserved.

Dispatch to Unclinate Gasette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—A letter from a respectable source in Mississippi is printed Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—A letter from a respectable source in Mississippi is printed here, giving the following account of affairs:

"It is very quiet here now, for if a negro is killed, that is uothing; there is nothing done about it. So you can see that all is quiet, if a negro don't kill some man, or want to organize a Republican club, or yote the Republican ticket. If that is done, all h—l will be turned loose at once, for in every county in this State there is an organization known as a Rifle Club or Vigilance Committee to subdue any negro who attempts to organize any kind of political party whatever, except the Democratic one. He has got to stop or leave. All is quiet. You can see how it is. All the courts are in the hands of Democrats. It aman sees anything that is wrong, he is afraid to testify in court. If he does, he cannot live here. The great question with us is, now that the Government has freed the colored people, will it let this state of things go on, or will it have to say that it cannot protect all of its citizens? We are waiting to see this great question settled. We can elect no more Republican members of the Legislature here; no more Republican members of the Legislature here; no more Republican members of the Legislature here; no more Republican ticket, it will do no good, it will not be counted for us, and then we have got to be abused all the time after the election. I see but one way out of all this trouble, and that is for the North to unite solidly and elect a Congress that will put these States under martial law, and appoint all the officers, who will hold courts and see that the election is fair. This is the only thing to be done, or arm the colored man in his own defense."

CHICAGO BY GASLIGHT,

CHICAGO BY GASLIGHT.

From W. L. Mitchell's Lecture.

Away in the southern part of the city, on the shore of Lake Michigan, is a tall granite column and on its summic is a statue of Illinois' great statesman. The sunshine of summer is ever resting upon it, the storms of winter are ever beating against it, the waves of the great lake are ever breaking upon the shore below, and the winds, as they sweep over the broad prairies, are ever singing a requiem as they die away over the water. It's night there now. The stray gaslights show this dark column, rear stray gaslights show this dark column, rearing, itself like a giant against the sky. All day long a great banker has been wandering up and down the lonely shore, as restless as the waves themselves. His brain excited, his reason dethroned, his heart troubled he wanders on, now in the darkness, now under the gaslight. See, there is a shadow at the foot of this column. Hark, there is a nistol shot. The shadow disappears. All night the winds are monning; all night the waves are breaking; all night the storm is beating; but the heart of the great banker is beating no more. There he lies as cold and hard as the stone on which he rests,—as cold and hard as the heart of the world outside. The great statesman and the great banker, as in life, in death are united. The cars rattle by, the vessels go out of and in the harbor, and the roar of the great city dies away in the distance. All without is life; all within is death. The great banker lies toere in the darkness, and no morning's sun shall warm him into life again.

Will Queen Victoria Abdicate?

London Correspondence Licerpool Post.

I have just received a piece of news which I should have been inclined to treat with incredulity if I had not obtained it from a quarter worthy of high consideration. I am informed that on the reassembling of Parliament in February an intimation will be made in both Houses that, in consequence of her recent bereavement and from other considerations, also of a personal nature, the Queen has decided to relinquish the reigns of power in favor of the Prince of Wales as Prince Regent, Of course, I give you this extraordinary intelligence for what it is worth. I may, however, be permitted to remind you that there have already been Regents at the head of the English realm, and, although we should all deplore the day that witnessed the abnegation by the Queen of that

power which she has wielded with such singular wisdom, ret it would be impossible, at the same time, not to feel that in being transferred to the Prince of Wales the sovereignty had passed into hands already. familiarized with the exercise of royal and national duties.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

Interview with S. Dana Horton,

of the American Commission.

Cincinnai Commercial, Jan. 8.

Mr. S. Dan Horton, Secretary of the American Commission to the Monetary Conference beld in Paris in 1878, recently returned from Europe, and was in this city yesterday. A reporter of the Commercial called upon him, and obtained his views as to the Conference, as fol-

Question—"Do you consider the Monetary Conference of 1878 a failure!" "To decide whether a given undertaking is a failure or no, it is necessary to ascertain what was expected of it. Indeed, the further inquiry might be made, What had people a right to expect? To those who expected free coinage of silver in European mints as an immediate result of the Conference, the Conference will naturally seem a failure. To those whose expectations expectations were more modest cxpectations were more such proportions; while to those who looked only for a thorough discussion of a great question, the result of which should tend more or less to reverse the movement of opinion setting against silver, and so afford a firmer basis for constructing a sound national policy about money in the future, the Conference will not be regarded as a failure at

Q.—"How much importance do you attach to the declaration made by the Conference in favor of the maintenance of the two precious metals

"The declaration was not a resolution of the as money?

"The declaration was not a resolution of the Conference. It was merely a diplomatic reply to our propositions, read to the Conference as the ex; ression of a majority of the European States represented. Inasmuch as no argument for united action could be reached under the instructions of the Powers to their representatives, it was thought best that the majority of European States should unite at least in some formula on which all could find common ground. As a literary production the formula was a series of truisms. Its importance is of course derived from the source from which it came. Embodying the concessions of the representatives of countries of the gold standard (England, Sweden, and Norway), and of countries whose present monetary leaders are extreme partisans of the gold standard (Belgium and Switzerland), it acquires significance. It marks a turn if not a reversal of the current of public opinion. The first Monetary Conference marks a turn if not a reversal of the current of public opinion. The first Monetary Conference (that of 1867) taught the world that monetary science, and hence sound policy, demanded the single gold standard. In the second Monetary Conference the successors of the gold monometalitists of 1867 made concessions to silver. I say successors, but in some instances the same persons were members of both Conferences,—for example, Mr. Broch, of Norway, and Mr. Feer Herzog, of Switzerland. Ambiguous as the reply was, it is a concession when an extreme monometallist subscribes to it. Let me add, by the way, that the reply cannot be regarded as the chief outcome

scribes to it. Let me add, by the way, that the reply cannot be regarded as the chief outcome of the Conference. The debates are an important contribution to monetary literature, and at the same time reveal the state of mind of leading men in Europe with a fullness which no diplomatic formula could attain."

Q.—"Would it, in your judgment, have heiped the American Commissioners if they had been granted larger powers by the Government,—powers to negotiate a money treaty, or anything of that nature!"

"Starting on the basis of the laws passed by Congress and the policy of the Government, I do not know that we should be in a materially different position before the representatives of the various Powers at the Conference. Of course, had Congress put the country in a different attitude with reference to the metals, the situation of the Commission would have been different."

situation of the Commission would have been different."

Q.—" What is the drift, in your judgment, of European opinion on this question, especially as regards Germany and England?"

"European thinkers are, I believe, coming to see more clearly that the demonetization of silver by Germany has done harm to the world. There is, however, a considerable divergence of opinion as to the remedy. Some think that the trouble will be over when the German stock of thalers is all sold. The hope has been treely expressed in Germany that the United States will relieve the monometallist party in Europe of the embarrassments of the situation, by taking their silver and giving up gold. A similar expectation is, I-believe, entertained by some English thinkers. The silver agitation here has naturally tended to encourage this idea."

Q.—"Do you think it probable that England will monetize silver in India? Which is the more likely of the two?"

"There has been a good deal of discussion shout introducing said into India! limiting the

will monetize silver at home, or will she demonetize silver in India? Which is the more likely of the two?"

"There has been a good deal of discussion about introducing gold into India, limiting the coinage of rupees, etc. It may be tried to some extent, but I see ho way in which it could be made a success, while it would be an experiment attended with danger to England herself. Soine agitation is going on in favor of silver in England, but the prevailing disposition of those who give tone to opinion is to maintain their old money standard, and wait for other nations to help silver out of the ditch."

Q.—"What is the probability as to an invitation from the European Powers to join them in a conference on the subject of money!"

"I have no knowledge of any proposition or avowal of intention on the part of European Governments. Should the study of the monetary quest.on make such progress that monetary leaders become fully aware how much it is to the interest of their respective countries to have an enlightened concert of action with reference to this whole matter of probabilities that talking of the future monetary policy of the civilized nations is a little like talking of the future of a game of chess. It is not enough merely to know the pieces and the moves, it is necessary to watch the varying fortunes of the game. The probabilities change from time to time."

Q.—"Are the probabilities in favor of their coming to our ratio of 16 to 1, or of making free coinage under their ratio of 15½ to 1!"

"This is a question of dollars and cents in its most familiar form. You speak of their coming to our ratio of 16. What action does this imply on their part? It means either recoining the gold money of Europe with 3 per cent leas of gold in the new coins than in the old, or it means meiting down the old silver coins and putting in their place coins that weigh 3 per cent more. The fifth of a five-franc piece is the French unit of coinage, and France is said to contain to-day five to six hundred millions of her Dollars of t

that the probabilities are weak enough for free coinage at 15½ and very much weaker for the ratio of 16."

Q.—" Was the presence of the American Commission in Europe this year and the discussions that arose out of the Conference of value in reassuring the financiers of the integrity of the American people in insisting on the resumption of their old money standard?"

"To avoid misunderstanding let me call your attention to the limits under which the latter portion of your question represents facts. The Conference itself was a proof that the American people were 'desirous of resuming this old money standard.' But what was that 'standard! It is necessary to give its definition, for the word 'standard' has so many and such loose meanings that it is a nest of fallacies; one of those words of which you might say it requires to be cleaned every time it is used. Now the chief point about the old money standard here, the status quo ante-bellum, was, that it involved free coinage here of two metals that were, both of them, debt-paying material in the fest of the world. It was this standard that was not restored, either directly by the Silver bill or as a result of the Conference called in pursuance of that bill. As for the impression produced by the American Commission concerning the integrity of the Government, I am aware of nothing that detracted from its established reputation."

Exposure of a Spooklat.

A most cruel exposure of a spook showman has just been made in Brooklyn. There was a mediumistic male named James, showing Oriental spirits and supernatural things. Of course he had a cabinet, and attended to business in the dark after an examination by a committee. Some inquirers for truth noticed that Mr. James was particular sbout the handling of his clothing, and one of the "conditions" of producing ghosts was that his hands and clothing were not to be touched. The seskers for pure

truth agreed quietly that they would investigate Mr. James a little, and the scance at Everett Hall, on Sunday night last, was taken advantage of with that purpose. The conspirators contrived to be represented on the committee to examine the medium before be entered the cabinet, and this, according to the Eagle, is what happened:

"Before he went into the cabinet, out of which the materialized spirits were to come, Mr. Tice retired with his associates into an anteroom. The medium cautioned them not to shake his hands or handle him or his clothes. He took off his clothing, directing the Committee to lay it on a chair. The coat was carefully laid aside, then the vest, and finally the pantalouns. Mr. Tice took up the medium's coat. The needium instantly jumped up and tried to rescue the garment from Mr. Tice. Mr. Tice determined that he would not be balked, so he threw the medium aside and said he was going to go through that coat, now he had it in hand, whatever the consequences might be. Mr. Tice being the stronger man, kept the medium at hay and examined the coat. He was satisfied it was stuffed all over. Thereupon he returned to the audience with the coat in his hand. A great stir followed. Mr. Tice told the audience that he was satisfied that the coat was stuffed, and had brought it out there to have it thoroughly searched in their presence. Then he took a knue and ripped open the lining of the coat. Out there came Oriental robes, false braids, turbans, and all articles necessary to clothe the Oriental spirits and present them in appropriate costume. The articles were of the finest make and softest material, so that they could be easily packed away.

"There was a commotion in the company. They demanded their money back. The attendant, Oakey, expressed his ignorance of the deception, and returned the money to the audi-

ant, Oakey, expressed his ignorance of the de-ception, and returned the money to the audi-ence. The medium disappeared with his pants and vest. After the last of the audience had and vest. After the last of the audience had quitted the building the impostor came seeaking down from the topmost story, where he had taken refuge, secured his coat, and vanished. He halfs from Philadelphia, is about 25 years old, and stands five feet five or six."

#### NATURE OF THE ELEMENTS.

Mr. Lockyer's Experiments with the Spetroscope—Indications that Substances Heretofore Regarded as Simple Are Com-pound—Analysis of Stars and Suns—Possible Revelations of the Spectrum.

New York Times.

At a recent meering of the Royal Society in London, Mr. J. Norman Lockver, F. R. S., read a long paper, in which he discussed the evidence derived from spectrosopic observation of the sun and stars, and from laboratory experiments, which has led him to the conclusion that the socalled elements of the chemist are in reality compound bodies. In order that the line of arderstood, it will be necessary briefly to refer to the results of previous researches. As a rule, in observing spectra, the substance in observing spectra, the substance to be examined is volatilized in a gas-flame, or by means of sparks from an induction coil, and the light is allowed to fall on the slit of the spectroscope; the spectrum is then generally one in which the lines run across the entire field, but, by interposing a lens between the spark apparatus and the slit of the spectroscope, Mr. Lockyer was enabled to study the various regions of the heated vapor, and thus to establish the fact, aiready noted by some previous observers, but to which little attention had been paid, that all the lines in the spectrum of the substance volatilized did not extend to equal distances from the poles. He then showed by the aid of this method that in the case of alloys containing different proportions of two metals, if the one constituent were present in very small quantity, its spectrum was

the case of alloys containing different proportions of two metals, if the one constituent were present in very small quantity, its spectrum was reduced to its simplest form, the line or lines longest in the spectrum of the pure substance alone appearing, but that, on increasing the amount of this constituent, its other lines gradually appeared in the order of their lengths in the spectrum of the pure substance. Similar observations were made with compound bodies. It was also noticed that the lines furnished by a particular substance varied not only in length and number, but also in brightness and thickness, according to the relative amount present. Armed with these facts, and with the object of ultimately ascertaining more definitely than has hitherto been possible which of the elements are present in the sun, Mr. Lockyer, about four years ago, commenced the preparation of a map of a particular region of the spectra of the metallic elements for comparison with the map of the same region of the solar spectrum. For this purpose about 2,000 photographs of spectra of all the various metallic elements have been taken, and, in addition, more than 100,000 eye observations have been made. As it is almost impossible to obtain pure substances, the photographs have been carefully compared in order to eliminate the lines due to impurities; the absence of a particular element as impurity beto eliminate the lines due to impurities; the absence of a particular element as impurity being regarded as proved if its longest and strongest line was absent from the photograph of the element under examination. The result of all absence of a particular element as impurity being regarded as proved if its longest and strongest line was absent from the photograph of the element under examination. The result of all this labor, Mr. Lockyer states, is to show that the hypothesis that identical lines in different spectra are due to impurities is not sufficient, for he finds short-line coincidences between the spectra of many metals in which the freedom from mutual impurity has been demonstrated by the absence of the longest lines. He then adds that five years ago he pointed out that there are many facts and many trains of thought suggested by solar and stellar physics which point to another hypothesis,—namely, that the elements themselves, or, at all events, some of them, are compound bodies. Thus it would appear that the botter a star the more simple is its spectrum; for the brightest, and, probably the hottest, stars, as Surius, furnish spectra showing only very thick hydrogen lines and a few very thin metallic lines, characteristic of elements of low atomic weight; while the cooler stars, such as our sun, are shown by their spectra to contain a much larger number of metallic elements than stars such as Sirius, but no non-metallic elements; and the coolest stars furnish fluted band spectra characteristic of compounds of metallic with non-metallic elements and of non-metallic with non-metallic elements and of non-metallic elements. These facts appear to meet with a simple explanation if it be supoosed that as the temperature increases the compounds are first broken up into their constituent "elements," and that these "elements" then undergo dissociation or decomposition into "elements" of lower atomic weight. Dr. Lockyer next considers what will be the difference in the spectroscoric phenomens, supposing that A contains B as an impurity and as a constituent. In both cases A will have a spectrum of its own. B, however, if present as an impurity, will merely add its lines according to the extent to which A is decomposed and B is set at liberty called, being still thin; in the sun the H and K lines are very thick, and the line in the blue is or less intensity than either, and much thinner than in the are. Lastly, Dr. Huggins' magnificent star photographs show that both the H and K lines are present in the spectrum of a Aquille, the latter being, however, only about half the breadth of the iormer; but that in the spectrum of a Lyrae and Sirius, only the H line of calcium is present. Similar evidence that these different lines may represent different substances appears to be afforded by Prof. Young's spectroscopic observations of solar storms, he having seen the H line injected into the chromosobiere seventy-five times, the K line fifty times; but the blue line, which is the all-important line of calcium at the arc-temperature, was only injected thrice. In the spectrum of iron, two sets of three lines occur in the region between H and G, which are highly characteristic of this metal. On comparing photographs of the solar spectrum and of the spark taken between poles of iron the relative intensity of these triplets is seen to be absolutely reversed; the lines barely visible in the snark-photograph being among the most prominent in that of the solar spectrum, while the triplet, which is prominent in the spark photograph, is represented by lines not half so thick in the solar spectrum. Prof. Young has observed during solar storms two very faint lines of the triplet was only injected twice. These facts, Mr. Lockyer contends, at once meet with a simple explanation if it be admitted that the lines are produced by the vibration of several distinct molecules.

The lithium spectrum exhibits a series of nies are very thick, and the line in the

molecules.

The lithium spectrum exhibits a series of changes with a rise of temperature precisely annisgous to those observed in the case of calcium.

In discussing the hydrogen spectrum, Mr. Lockyer adduces a number of most important and interesting facts and speculations. It is

with the strongest line of indium, as already recorded by Thalea, and may be photographed by volutilizing indium in the electric arc, whereas palladium charged with hydrogen farnishes a photograph in which none of the hydrogen lines are visible. By employing a very feeble apark at a very low pressure the F line of hydrogen in the green is obtained without the blue and red lines, which are seen when a stronger soark is used, so that alterations undoubtedly take place in the spectrum of hydrogen similar to those observed in the case of calcium. In concluding this portion of his paper, Mr. Lockyer states that he has obtained evidence leading to the conclusion that the substance giving the mon-reversed line in the chromosphere, which has been termed he issue, and not previously identified with any known form of matter, and also the substance giving the 1.474 or coronal line, are really other forms of hydrogen, the one more simple than that which gives the h line alone.

There can be no question that the facts brought forward by Mr. Lockyer are of the highest importance and value, and that they will have much induced on the further development of spectrum analysis, to which he has already so largely contributed. But his srguments are of a character so totally different from those ordinarily dealt with by chemists that they will heistate for the present to regard them as proof of the decomposition of the elements, until either they are assured by competent physicists that they cannot be explained by any other equally simple and probable hypothesis, or until what Mr. Lockyer has foreshadowed as taking place to such an extent in other worlds has been realized beyond question or cavil in our own laboratories. It has been suggested that the same molecule may be capable of vihrating in different ways at different spectra, just as a bell may rive out different spectra, just as a bell may rive out different spectra, just as a bell may rive out different protes when struck in different ways; and, although Mr. Lockyer has for

tween many of the elements tend, indeed, to show that they are related in the manner Mr. Lockyer supposes.

IOWA'S NEXT GOVERNOR. the Aid of the Prohibitionists—They Will Never See the Day When the Republicans

To the Editor of The Tribune. DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 8.—The Gubernatoria ontest in Iowa next October is somewhat pre naturely exciting comment. The ominous stin among the newspaper fraternity preparatory to a political campaign can be clearly distinguished, and necessarily surmises as to the probable result are becoming manifold and interesting There is an undercurrent of activity that occasionally becomes apparent in editorial com-ments, indicating that political leaders discern from afar the premonition of a closely-con-tested battle for supremacy. The comparative ly small majority by which the Republican party in the State triumphed in the last October elec-tion is the illusive groundwork on which Democrats and Greenbackers base their hopes of success. Unquestionably this illusion exists, and will occasion an unusually exciting cam-paign. In their computation of circumstances favoring success, the Dem. Greens consider of vital importance. favoring success, the Dem.-Greens consider of vital importance the opposition of the temperance element to Gov. Gear, whose renomination at present writing is apparently a foregone conclusion. Previously the temperance vote in the State has aggregated 10,000. These are exclusively from the Republican ranks. Last October, with no Prohibitory ticket in the field, the Republican majorities ranged from 8,000 to 15,000, against a combination of Greenbackers. ranged from 8,000 to 15,000, against a combination of Greenbackers and Democrats. Fusion leaders claim that a Prohibition ticket will be placed in nomination if Gov. Gear should be renominated, thereby, they claim, insuring their success. These claims certainly apoear plausible, and their fulfillment simply hinges on this question: Will Republicans assist in carrying out a Democratic-Greenback programmet. Assuredly they will not. The Prohibitionists are practically Republicans, and cannot consistently endanger their party's success. Factions will be subservient to the interests of the party at large, regardless of personal animosities. The nomination of a Republican will insure his triumphant election. The intricues of Democratic-Greenback politicians will eventually collapse disastrously. Republican harmony and union will be preserved, and the enemy routed. The successful resumption of specie-payments has weakened the Greenback party considerably, in view of the defection of Greenback-Republicans who are returning to their first love, and are favoring theories more consistent with honesty and integrity. Republican farmers, deluded by the sophistries of demagogues into opposition to resumption, are to-day satisfied with its feasibility, and will sustain the party that triumphantly sustained the nation's honor against the assaults of repudiators. Republican supremacy in the State of lows will be more marked after the next election than at the last one, and the Democracy and its Greenback foundling will find their coveted prize, the Government of State, indefinitely wedded to Republicanism.

SNAGSBY.

Increase of English Shipping.

The increase of iron-built ships in the merchant navy during the last seventeen years has been very remarkable. In 1860, 181 iron vessels were built,—a number which rose to 503 in 1864, when a check was experienced. For nine years the number fluctuated between 300 and 480, but in the last two or three years it has passed the previous maximum, and last year 545 iron vessels were built. The increase in the size is, however, most remarkable, for, while the number of the vessels built has been multiplied three fold, the tonnage is six times as great. In 1860 the tonnage of iron vessels built was 64,609: in 1864 it was 283,169; in 1870 the 457 vessels built were of 272,320 tonnage; and last vear the tonnage of 545 vessels were built, and in the second, 4,204. But, while the numerical increase in the second half over the first was about 37 per cent, the increase in tonnage was about 37 per cent, the increase of the number of iron vessels afoat there is a large increase in the number of those annually lost. In 1860 there were only seven iron vessels recorded as lost, and the tonnage of 1,238 assigned to them shows that they were comparatively insignificant in size. Until 1869, the number of iron vessels lost yearly was under 100, but in that year 104 were lost, and the tonnage of 3,483 shows that the average size was greatly increased. In 1874, the highest number was recorded as lost,—159, the tonnage being 104,339. If the figures that have been gathered for the present year from some of the chief shipping and shipbuilding centres prove applicable to the whole country, the iron vessels subjected to the whole country, the iron vessels will and lost in 1878 will be found both in numbers and tonnage in excess of those for its predecessor. There are now indications that the use of iron in shipbuilding may be in some degree superseded by steel; at several ship-building centres vessels have been built of steel which are now running.

Locomotives Without Fire.

Golignanie Messenger.

Machines on the above-named principle are now at work on the tramway from Reuell to Marly, near Paris, and with very satisfactory results. The system in use is one introduced by M. Francy, an engineer, and is based on the fact that water boils at a lower temperature proportionately to the production of the atmospheric pressure. Most of our readers are aware that, although water requires a heat of 212 degrees Fahrenheit to boil at the level of the sea; a much lower temperature is sufficient to produce the same effect on the top of a mountain. We will now explain how that physiological fact is practically employed. Into a reservoir of thin steel—we cannot call it a boiler, for it has neither fireplace nor fire—is introduced 1,800 litres of water at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and then covered hermetically. The steam it gives off at once fills up the superincumbent space, and produces a pressure of fifteen atmospheres. As long as any of the vapor is turned on for moving the machine the pressure is reduced, and the water then begins

at the commencement, the liquid only contained a certain amount of heat, which is gradually diminished as the reproduction of steam takes place at lower temperature by the exhaustion of the superincumbent pressure. So far a machine of this description would be obviously totally inadequate to any very prolonged journey. But for short transit it has been found extremely serviceable. As the amount of pressure required to work the engine is only fine atmospheres, a series of valves are so arranged as to prevent a greater amount of force issuing from the reservoir than is necessary, and thus retaining as far as possible the heat originally contained, in the water. The driving our of the machinery is nearly identical with that of ordinary locomotives, with a few modifications with the purpose of guarding against useless wate of the heat originally introduced into the reservoir.

#### CALIFORNIA'S COLD SNAP.

Severe Weather in the "Semi-Troplest"

Severe Weather in the "Semi-Troplean State—Its Probable Consequences."

Sin Prancisco Chronicie.

The weather record of this State since the coming of the Argonauts shows nothing like the continued cold snap of the last fortnight. When the mercury fulls at Sacramento to 15 and 17 degrees below freezing point, as it did on the nights of the 26th and 27th inst., it is almost a startling a phenomenon as a settled rain in the month of August would be. Our driest winten are always the coldest, because they are seconpanied by northerly winds, while the rain winds all blow from the south, generally at a temperature ranging from 48 to 60 degrees Fahren perature ranging from 48 to 60 degrees Fahren heit. The ordinary winter north winds come with a perfectly clear sky, and produce a range of temperature in the great inla range of temperature in the great inland valleys from about freezing point (32 degrees) in the night to 53 degrees in the atternoor. This year the range both at Sacramentomal Stockton has been much lower, both day and night; and, though the cold would not incommode are unacclimated person from Illinois, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, it is keenly felt by all old residents, who require as heart woolen clothing and as hot fires at 10 to 15 degrees below freezing point as the inhabitants of the Northwestern States do at 10 degrees below zero.

the Northwestern States do at 10 degrees below zero.

All old Californians will remember the insopen winter of 1850-51—the driest experienced since that time, 1863-74 not excepted—though the latter has the distinction of "the famine year," because agriculture had then become a considerable and reliable pursuity. In 1850-751 it was not a calamity, because we then imported nearly all that we consumed, even to notatoes and onlons. The winter of 1850-751 was what we should now all a cold one; but we all got along without ore. consumed, even to potatoes and onlons. The winter of 1850-751 was what we should now call a cold one; but we all got along without over coats, and most of us with only the common woolen shirt them worn by everybody. All through December and January there were heavy frosts at Sacramento, and thick ice formed all along the foothills; but it was not thicker on dead water either at Sacramento or Stocking than about one-fourth or one-half an inch. The year they tell of ice two and one-half neise thick at Sacramento, formed in two nights. In 1850 there were, as in this year, slight raise in September and October, but none in November and December. The dry, cold, north wind bise all through these last two months. January and February gave, together, less than an inee of rain at Stockton. March gave nearly up inches, and April one and one-fourth; Min, three-fourths of an finch.

That was by great odds our driest season. The total rainfall was about four and eightenths inches in Stockton and about six inches in San Francisco. The "famme year" of 1805-74 gave nearly eight inches at Stockton and over eleven inches here. We know now, from the experience of 1876-77, when the total rainfall stockton was 7 inches, that with the summer fallow at least half the crop of wheat could have been produced either in 1850-751 or 1851-04. It was accomplished in 1877 with three-fourth of an inch less rain than fell in the "famme year." Wherefore there is no good grounds a fortnight longer, destroy all that has so he been planted in the great valleys of the interior.

LEWIS & CLARK.

Death of the Last Survivor of the Surreys Party that First Penetrated the New Western Territory.

Charlottesville (Va.) Disputch to New York Sun.
Capt. Tom Lewis, nearly 90 years of
was found frozen to death last night in the public road in Albemarle County. He was supposed that he had gone out to cut survivod. Capt. Lewis had led an eventful lit, and was famous as the last survivor of the and was famous as the last su

wood. Capt. Lewis had led an eventhrilli, and was famous as the last survivor of the Lewis & Clark expedition to explore the Missouri River.

Merrivether Lewis, the oldest son of Mr. Marks, of Locust Hill, by her former marriage with Col. William Lewis, of the Revolutionary army, was Prisals Secretary to President Jefferson abortly after the purchase of the Louisiam Territory, and was selected to explore that Territory. He had normission from the President of selecting his said and comoanion, and he chose Lieut. Clark, of the regular arm. The company was organized with about thirty orivate soldiers, and commanded to Capts. Lewis and Clark. Capt. Lewis also too along one of his slaves, a youth of 17, named to the comely in person nor attractive in manner. Tow was Capt. Lewis favorite body-servant, and stuck by his master to the last. Capt. Lewis often told how Tom had saved his life after the expedition had crossed the Rocky Mountain, and was about to descend the Columbia Rive. Lewis was in the wilderness with no companies asve Tom, who had been christened by the soldiers "Capt. Tom Lewis," and which ame stuck to him to the day of his death. The two were attacked by three Indians from botth tribes then in that country. Capt. Lewis reseriously wounded in the thigh. He set the only ball in his rifle through the head of one of his assailants. The other two rushed on him and would have slain him had not Tom haried one insensible to the ground, and with the but end of the gun of his post-rate master brained the other. He was herculean in strength. He went through all the trials and hardships of that great expedition without flinching.

The Lewis and Clark expedition terminated in 1806. Cant. Lewis came to his mother's home, near Joy Depot, in Albemarle Country, and when asked and said: "This is a matt

Judge Johnson vesterday morning decided the ease of Buckner Robinson against Hannah J. Robinson. Robison is 73 rears old, and married his last wife after having been a widower months. The parties met at a Methodischurch, and it appeared to be a case of lore affirst sight. After marriage, however, a change came o'er the spirit of their dream. Mrs. Robinson discovered that the worldly goods with which her liege lore, had her endowed, as also fondly imagined, in reality belonged to his children, whereupon she unceremoniously is him to fight hie's battles alone, and returned ever after to return and share his joys and sorrows. After three years of willful absence, the old man sued for and obtained a divorce. It Court remarking that he was sorry be could not make the decree so that Robinson could not marry again without his children's consent, a he thought the man needed a guardian.

President Harrison's Hermit Cousin.

There died one day last week, near Osseckan, an aged and eccentric man named Aivin Harrison. He was about 73 years of age and was a cousin of ex-President Harrison. In 1840 he was a promising young lawer of Ross County, Ohio, and stamped the State in the interest of his cousin, "Oid Tippecano. Several years thereafter he quit the practice of law, and took up the study of medicine. Later he became engaged to a young lady, and at latthe happy day was fixed for the marriage. But before the arrival of the eventful day the young lady eloped with a stage-driver. Thereupon Harrison became a hermit. Fourteen years are he buint a log cabin, and took up his abode in the Neosho bottoms, three miles from town. His nearest neighbor at that time was miles away. He lived alone, and subsisted on a scapy and unwholesome diet of spolled bacon. Tocabin was open and uncomfortable, and he sless on a simple pallet of straw.

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